



HISTORY
of
CONCORDIA
COLLEGE

ST. PAUL
MINNESOTA

Author:

Prof. Oswald B. Overn



DENT & FACULTY 1923



FACULTY & STUDENT BODY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE—ST. PAUL, MINN.—NOV. 6, 1958.



A
HISTORY
OF
CONCORDIA COLLEGE
St. Paul, Minnesota
by
Professor Oswald B. Overn

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OSWALD OVERN
1920 -

Probably no living person is more suitably qualified to recount the first seventy-five years of Concordia, St. Paul than is Professor Oswald Overn, and surely no one could have pursued the task of intensive research with greater zeal and untiring thoroughness than did this eminent Christian scholar.

Professor Overn is especially qualified for reviewing the history of our college since he himself was personally involved in much of that history, serving on the Concordia, St. Paul faculty from 1920 to the present, as Professor of Science, as registrar, later also as Academic Dean, and since 1963 as Professor Emeritus. It was during his years of tenure that Concordia, St. Paul made some of its most significant strides, gaining North Central accreditation, pioneering the Junior College Association, becoming coeducational, expanding greatly in enrollment and buildings, and developing into a four year, degree granting terminal college.

No one could have searched out the significant details of the college's history with greater thoroughness and insight. Throughout this volume Professor Overn's deep affection for Concordia, St. Paul and his unfailing awareness of its goals and of the guiding hand and blessings of God are constantly and impressively evident.

THE COLLEGE SEAL



The Concordia College seal was designed by Dr. Theo. Buenger in 1895.

The Lamp of Learning symbolizes the light of the knowledge of God's Word illuminating the minds of the students as well as the darkness of the world.

The Crossed Quills symbolize the writings of the student and the writings of great men throughout history from which the student learns.

The Moccasin Flower symbolizes the state of Minnesota, the location of the college, and the beauty of God's creation.

The inscription places spiritual wisdom above human knowledge. Dr. Buenger used the Latin language in keeping with the classical ideals of education characteristic of our school. "In litteris proficere volo, malo diligere Jesum." This may be translated: "I wish to make progress in knowledge, but I have a greater desire to love Jesus." It is based upon Eph. 3:19 - "And to know the love of Christ which passeth knowledge."

Preface

Concordia College need make no apologies for its aims or accomplishments during the past seventy-five years. Its aims have been very well defined; its accomplishments very significant for the church as well as for general culture within the sphere of its influence. Specifically it has been an important factor in the development of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod especially in the north central states.

There has been much confusion in American education during this century, and schools are often tempted to yield to popular pressures to introduce ornamental courses which crowd out the classical, fundamental subjects.

So far Concordia has largely resisted these tendencies. It has provided its students with a thorough classical training, with emphasis on languages, literature, history, science, mathematics, and art, with the Christian religion always the central core of the whole curriculum. It has sought to develop not only thinking ability but, above all, Christian character. It has endeavored to make of its students solid American citizens well fitted for leadership in their respective communities.

Contemplating our diamond jubilee gives rise to the thought that Concordia College is itself a diamond with many facets each of which has a brilliance of its own. The idea of a history considering all these facets in a single unit seemed somewhat confusing to the author. Turning the diamond around and appreciating the brilliance of each facet separately seemed a more leisurely and rewarding experience. Accordingly, after the introductory chapter, the subject has been separated into several departments, each treated chronologically by itself.

However, just as it is difficult to view one facet of a diamond without seeing color also from the others, so it is almost impossible to separate entirely one activity of a college from the others. There will be a little overlapping.

The author must feel somewhat modest or hesitant in presenting this volume to the friends of Concordia. After all, he was trained as a scientist and not as a historian or a writer. He should wish that such an important occasion as Concordia's diamond jubilee could be honored by a more facile pen than his. The reason for his being chosen seems to be that having passed the Psalmist's limit, he is no longer considered of value as a teacher and must be kept occupied in some other way. Nevertheless it has been a joy to him to look over all the old records which bring back fond memories of days gone by, and to glean from these the ones which seem most likely to be of interest to others.

While the historian should be perfectly objective, the author has no illusions as to the existence of perfect objectivity, especially in one whose love for his subject has been sealed by forty-seven years of joyful service. Where he has failed in this respect he asks the reader's indulgence.

May this little book, looking backward at seventy-five years of God's rich blessings, add something to the joy of our Diamond Jubilee Observance. May it prove interesting not only to the administration and faculty but also to the many alumni and friends who have so loyally supported our college in the past and to whom we look for continued support in the future.

Acknowledgments

This is not the first history of Concordia College to be written. Two others have preceded it, one in 1913 by Dr. Theodore Buenger and the other in 1953 by Professor Fred Wahlers, D.D. The writer has drawn freely from these publications especially for material on the early years. Many other sources have been consulted. Among them may be mentioned the synodical proceedings, the Lutheran Witness, the Concordia Comet and other student publications, minutes of the faculty and Board of Control meetings, the Alumni Bulletin, the Minnesota Lutheran, and the Northwest Lutheran News.

The author wishes to thank President Poehler and the other members of the faculty for their cooperation in furnishing information, and especially Professors Barnes, Pavel, Stor, and Dean H. W. Otte who supplied valuable data. Special thanks are due Professor Edward A. Lange who read the manuscript and made valuable suggestions. The author also wishes to thank the following alumni and friends who furnished important data. Rev. Otto H. Beer ('17), Dr. Henry J. Boettcher ('14), Rev. Richard T. Cloeter ('14), Rev. Walter W. Eifert ('20), Rev. Adolph E. Frey ('07), Rev. H. E. Klinkenberg ('13), Professor A. E. Kunzmann ('09), Rev. Ernest T. Meichsner ('19), Rev. Theodore C. Predoehl ('23), Rev. T. H. Rehwaldt ('18), Rev. Theophil H. Schroedel ('98), Rev. Paul G. Walther ('08), Rev. Louis T. Wohlfeil ('16), Mrs. Albert Drew, Mrs. Russel E. Anderson, Rev. Arthur C. Dahms ('15), Mrs. Eugene Heur, Sr., and Rev. Francis Schmidt ('55).

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INTRODUCTION

Concordia College is owned and operated by the "Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod," a church body with congregations throughout the United States, characterized by a strict adherence to the Holy Scriptures as the only rule and norm of faith and life.

The name, "Missouri Synod," derives from a group of immigrants from Saxony who came to America in search of religious freedom and settled in Missouri in 1839. The leaders of this group were not only consecrated Christian ministers, but were also brilliant and scholarly men, highly educated in German universities, and with a deep respect for knowledge. Indeed, within a few months of their landing on American soil, they had built a log-cabin school for the education of future pastors and teachers. This school later developed into the well known Concordia Theological Seminary at St. Louis, Missouri. The story of the trials and tribulations suffered by this heroic group of immigrants and the formidable obstacles they overcame through an unfaltering faith in God forms a romantic tale. However, that history has been amply recorded by a number of authors and is not the subject of this book. Nevertheless a few particulars should be mentioned by way of introduction to the subject at hand.

Among the thousands of immigrants arriving at our shores were other German groups with Lutheran background who settled in Ohio, Indiana, and surrounding states. Lutherans who remained in Germany were much concerned about these German-Americans who, lacking pastoral guidance, were in danger of losing their faith. Societies were formed among the Lutheran congregations of Germany, under the leadership of a great preacher, William Loehe, to gather money to send missionaries to their brethren in America. A school was also founded in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1846 as a "practical seminary." It was designed to train mature young men who wished to become missionaries, who already had adequate general education but lacked knowledge of the ancient languages. Since the need was urgent, these young men were to be trained as quickly as possible. In 1861, when this school was moved to St. Louis, it had sent about one hundred ministers into the field. Later (1875) it was moved to Springfield, Illinois, where it continues today, as a much larger school, still true to its original ideals and purposes.

The year 1844 was the publication of the first issue of a new periodical, Der Lutheraner, a powerful witness to Scriptural truth. It was published by the Saxon congregation in St. Louis, Missouri, and edited by Dr. C. F. W. Walther. Distributed to other Lutherans, it served as an effective unifying agent for all who wished to abide by the Scriptures and the Lutheran Confessions. Conferences resulted between the different groups which led eventually to the formation of a "synod" which held its first convention in Chicago in 1847. Signing the constitution were twenty-two pastors besides delegates from a number of congregations. The synod was organized under the name "Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States." Important among the "other states" were Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and New York, all of which were represented at this convention. Although the synod was organized in Illinois and was never confined to Missouri, it soon became popularly known as the "Missouri Synod." After bearing the original name for one hundred years, the official name was changed in 1947 to "The Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod."

This synod, from its founding, has always distinguished itself by an aggressive missionary policy. The continuing immigration of German protestants furnished a tremendous challenge. The fields were white unto the harvest, but the laborers were few. Our little synod's facilities and resources were taxed to the utmost. The Fort Wayne and St. Louis seminaries were turning out well qualified missionaries in the field who were overloaded with work and had to endure many hardships, traveling great distances on foot or horseback through forest wildernesses between their numerous preaching stations. But the Lord richly blessed their efforts with success and many flourishing congregations gradually emerged.

In the early days, the missionary was also the school teacher but, as the congregations grew, it became necessary to establish parish schools for the Christian education of the children. The urgent need for teachers for these schools led the synod to establish "normal schools," the first of which was started as a department of the Fort Wayne College in 1857.

In 1864 a teachers college was established in Addison, Illinois. This was moved to River Forest, Illinois, in 1913, where it still operates as the largest teachers college of the Missouri Synod.

Very early in the synod's history other secondary schools became necessary to prepare pre-ministerial students to enter the theological seminary at St. Louis. Such a school was organized in connection with the St. Louis seminary in 1849. In 1861 it was moved to Fort Wayne where it remained through almost a century of glorious history. A second pre-theological college came into being in 1881 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and a third in 1883 in Concordia, Missouri.

Learned men, educated in German universities, the leaders of the synod would quite naturally be expected to organize these pre-professional schools after the German pattern of the "gymnasium." To a certain extent, this was done but these men were also strongly influenced by the American pattern of higher education. The German "gymnasium" was a nine-year pre-professional course beginning with boys at the age of about ten years. The Missouri Synod schools, however, accepted students who had finished the eighth grade and gave them a six-year course of high school and college work. The early literature generally uses the term "gymnasium" for these schools, but it was also quite customary to call them "college." As a matter of fact, neither designation was entirely correct. Roughly speaking, however, it may be said that the Missouri Synod pre-theological course was equivalent to a four-year classical high school course plus the first two years of college work.

In 1851 a treaty was signed between the United States government and the Sioux Indians which opened up the territory west of the Mississippi for settlement, and shortly thereafter a treaty with the Chippewas opened up the northern part of Minnesota. Soon a steady stream of immigrants was flowing into the Minnesota Territory and settling especially along the rivers. Since many of these pioneers had a protestant background, the door was open to the Lutheran missionary.

In 1854 the Missouri Synod was divided into four districts. Of these, the "Northern District," with headquarters in Michigan, included Michigan, Wisconsin, Ontario, and the territory of Minnesota. Up to this time no Missouri Synod missionary had penetrated into the vast wildernesses of Minnesota, but when the Northern District was formed it set about to remedy this situation. It commissioned the Rev. Ferdinand Sievers, Sr., of Bay City, Michigan, to explore the Territory of Minnesota. A group of Chippewa Indians, formerly under the spiritual care of one of our Michigan missionaries, had

migrated to Minnesota near Crow Wing, and Sievers was asked also to trace these Indians and see what could be done for them. Rev. Sievers, accompanied by Indian missionary Mieszler and an interpreter, left on their mission in the summer of 1856. They traveled by stage coach from St. Paul to Crow Wing and from there went on foot. They located two colonies of Chippewas who were open to the Gospel, one at Mille Lacs and another at Rabbit Lake. From there Sievers proceeded southward to Minneapolis. He organized congregations at Minneapolis, Corcoran, Prairie Mound, and Red Wing, instructed other groups as to how to start congregations, and promised to send them books that would instruct them in pure doctrine. He returned home and wrote a glowing report on the mission possibilities in Minnesota and proceeded to work hard to find missionaries who might go to Minnesota to continue the good work.

The first one to respond was Rev. Ottmar Cloeter, Sr., of Saginaw, Michigan, who was commissioned as Indian missionary. He left Saginaw on May 28, 1857, with his family and missionary Mieszler, who introduced him to the Indians, and Henry Craemer who served as interpreter. They traveled by rail, steamer, wagon, and canoe, arriving at Crow Wing June 12, and set up a mission station about thirty miles from Crow Wing. Cloeter is honored as the first Missouri Synod missionary in Minnesota, but his work was directed entirely to the Indian missions. The first missionary among the German Lutherans was the Rev. Frederick William Kahmeyer, a young graduate of our seminary at Ft. Wayne. He was ordained and commissioned in Illinois August 19, 1857. He traveled by rail from Chicago to Prairie du Chien and from there by steamer to St. Paul. By another steamer he proceeded up the Minnesota River to Carver, a place recommended by Sievers. A number of German Lutheran families had settled a few miles north of Carver, and Kahmeyer found a welcome home among them. Here he founded Zion Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in Benton Township. Besides serving this congregation he served the congregations organized by Sievers and, with great zeal, sought out other groups of settlers. Traveling largely on foot, he endured great hardships. His health soon suffered and he died in 1865. However, before his death he had the great satisfaction and joy of seeing his work continued and greatly expanded by several other missionaries. They distributed copies of the Lutheran Confessions as well as the writings of Luther and Walther so that the settlers could become well grounded in scriptural doctrine. Wherever possible the children of the settlers also received instruction in the homes of the missionaries.

After 1875 increasing membership made it desirable to redistrict the synod. Michigan became a district by itself while Wisconsin and Minnesota became the Northwestern District. Relieved of responsibilities in Michigan, the Northwestern District could focus more attention on the missions in the wilds of Minnesota. Mission centers were established at several key settlements from which the missionaries could canvas the surrounding regions. To enable them to cover more territory they were furnished with horses and buggies or with saddle horses. They worked relentlessly as there was much to do. Dr. Pfotenhauer tells of one pastor who served forty-two stations and five hundred families.

These pioneering pastors contributed much not only to the growth of the church but also to the development of the state of Minnesota. Large congregations built on the sound foundation of the pure Word of God gradually emerged.

By the year 1881 these congregations felt strong enough to support a district of their own and asked the synod for this privilege. The request

was granted, and the former Northwestern District was divided to form the Wisconsin and the Minnesota-Dakota Districts. The latter included, besides Minnesota and the Dakotas, Montana and Western Canada. The 1884 "Statistical Yearbook" lists sixty-one pastors in the Minnesota-Dakota District, forty-seven of whom were working in Minnesota. A goodly number of parochial schools were also established.

From this time on growth was very rapid. Great advances in farm machinery were making farming profitable on the prairie lands and the newly built railroads were making these vast prairie lands readily accessible. These developments tempted many German immigrants to settle in Minnesota, bringing with them a Protestant culture. Although our seminaries were not capable of supplying pastors rapidly enough to adequately care for the vast missionary opportunities, nevertheless, the number of missionaries sent into the Northwest did increase steadily from year to year. The work of these men was very fruitful.

As Dr. Pfotenhauer expressed it: "Southern and Central Minnesota were completely changed into a garden of God, in which a perfect chain of Christian congregations flourished." By the year 1892 this chain covered the entire state of Minnesota and as the railroads gradually came through, similar developments were taking place in the Dakotas and other territories of the District. In 1891 there were over 322 congregations and preaching stations in the district, serving almost 50,000 souls and being served by 131 pastors and teachers.

By this time many congregations were not only self-supporting but were also contributing liberally to missions. Some of the early settlers were attending the schools of the church, preparing for the ministry, and several graduates had already been called into the ministry. The time had come when many felt that the district was able to contribute more manpower as well as funds to the district and to the synod at large. They felt that the ministry of the church was losing valuable talent by not having a higher school near at hand where sons of the district could attend to prepare for church work. These ideas were expressed in a memorial addressed to the general synod in which the synod was asked to establish a school of higher education within the district. The request was not granted, but instead, a resolution was passed instructing the pastoral conferences in the district to discuss the matter. This they proceeded to do.

These discussions revealed a wide-spread opinion among the pastors that, desirable as a college would be in Minnesota, the district was hardly in a position to undertake the sole responsibility for such an institution in addition to its widely extended inner-mission program. Again, it was claimed that the necessity did not yet exist, since boys from Minnesota were being accepted at our Milwaukee college which still had room for additional students.

However, the district president, Dr. F. Pfotenhauer, an enthusiast for the new school, continued to press the project. Dr. Francis Pieper, president of Concordia Theological Seminary of St. Louis, Missouri, also lent a helping hand. He spoke to the delegates at a Synodical Conference convention in New York City in 1892 urging that it was high time that a college be established in the Twin Cities since the great shortage of pastors and teachers could be remedied only by the establishment of additional educational institutions. He felt that the general synod must proceed with the project without fail and promised that he would strongly recommend this at the next synodical convention in St. Louis.

Later that year the plenary pastoral conference of the district convened and the pastors were overjoyed to hear of these developments. The inestimable blessing to be derived from such an institution in our midst were extolled and a committee was chosen to bring the matter before all the congregations in order that they, together with the pastoral conferences, might send the request to the general synod. The arguments to be presented in the memorial were discussed and submitted to the congregations. The congregations were also asked to express themselves as to their willingness to support the project and as to the desirability of locating the college in the Twin Cities. Finally a committee was elected to frame the memorial to be presented to the synodical convention of 1893.

The memorial took the form of a carefully prepared document in five parts briefly outlined below.

- I. Basic Considerations
 1. The district contains many fields white unto the harvest but the laborers are all too few.
 2. The present synodical schools, though crowded, are not able to meet the crying need for pastors.
 3. Each of the present pastors is serving an average of three congregations besides conducting a school.
 4. Many more students could be won for church work if they could attend a school near home.
 5. The Ohio Synod has established a school in St. Paul offering strong competition.
- II. The district is unable to support a college in addition to its extensive inner-mission program.
 1. It has the largest mission project in the entire synod, including a vast territory, with forty-four traveling missionaries laboring in 247 congregations and preaching stations.
- III. The synod is requested to establish a school in the district where future teachers and ministers can receive the earlier years of their education. The plan is shown to be educationally feasible, and the wish is expressed that students who do not intend to enter the professional service of the church may also attend.
- IV. The school should be located in the Twin Cities for several reasons stated.
- V. The authority of the entire district is behind this request.
 1. It had the enthusiastic approval of the overwhelming majority of the congregations and the promise of their support.
 2. This support is proved by the fact that thirty boys from these congregations have already applied for admission.

This memorial was signed by the College Committee for the Minnesota-Dakota District and laid before the floor committee of the convention of the General Synod assembled in Saint Louis, Missouri, from April 26 to May 6, 1893.

The following paragraph is almost a free translation from the German of Dr. Buenger's account of what happened to the memorial at this convention:

The Minnesota delegates to this convention were well prepared to defend their request. However, it was soon apparent that the general atmosphere was unfavorable. Before the matter came up for consideration several influential men had expressed the opinion that the Minnesota project had not the slightest chance for success. Even the floor committee made no effort whatever to bring in a favorable recommendation. The Minnesota delegates were in low spirits. But

when the debate started, things began to look up. President Pfotenhauer and Dr. Pieper enthusiastically endorsed the project and swayed the audience with their great eloquence so that, when the vote was taken, it was unanimously resolved to found a new school in the Twin Cities. Dr. Pfotenhauer and Dr. Pieper deserve to be called the founders of Concordia College.

Had it not been for these two champions of the cause, some years would, no doubt, have elapsed before the founding of the school. As things turned out, the school was actually in full operation less than five months after these famous speeches were made. The request for an academy for students not entering the professional service of the church was denied, but the remaining requests were granted.

For furnishing the necessary facilities to start the school, the synod appropriated \$25,000. Considering the stringent financial condition of the country in 1893, this was extremely generous. Indeed the entire resources of the General Synod at that time did not exceed \$50,000.

The school was to develop into the first three years of a high school with two courses - one a classical course ("progymnasium") for pre-ministerial students, and the other a course preparing for the teacher colleges of the church.

A local "Board of Control" was elected to be responsible for the school. Its members were Mr. M. J. Stoll, Mr. A. Hillman, Mr. A. Scherer, and Rev. Theo. Buenger, pastor of Zion Lutheran Church of St. Paul. The president of the Minnesota-Dakota District, Rev. F. Pfotenhauer, was ex officio chairman of the board.

The first duty of this board was to extend a call to a professor who would also, temporarily, act as director of the school. The College of Electors of the General Synod was called together in July and elected the Rev. Theo. Buenger to this first professorship. The Board of Control then extended the call to Pastor Buenger who accepted and started work immediately. His place on the Board was filled by the Rev. Walter von Schenk.

Since it was too late to think of erecting a building before September, the Board looked around for a suitable building available for rent. Their search resulted in the happy discovery of a stately brick building with small auxiliary frame buildings near Zion Church in St. Paul. It was rented for \$60. a month. Living quarters were fixed up for the director in the center of the building, and dormitory quarters were arranged in the basement and in one of the frame buildings.

Meanwhile Pastor Buenger, in the role of acting director, had invited students to register. Thirty boys responded to the invitation.

The auspicious opening of the first school year took place in a festival service at Zion Lutheran Church on September 13, 1893. President Pfotenhauer was the chief speaker. From his timely and eloquent address the following thoughts may be gleaned.

The Christian Church has received the command from God to conquer the world, not with fire and sword, nor with glitter and show, but by the Word of God. Therefore the church must be able to speak convincingly.

We must train ministers to speak the language that the people understand as well as those languages in which God speaks to us. We are thankful that in our schools this is done.

We are to train men in this school for the highest office which God has created, namely, to preach and teach Jesus so that people may be saved for all eternity. This makes this school a wonderful and useful institution. In no better way can the church spread the truth.

Dr. Pfotenhauer then addressed a few words of encouragement to the new professor and to the students and their parents, urging them to rejoice that they are privileged to take part in the Lord's work. Finally he urged all to pray for the school that it may prosper and enjoy the blessing of the Lord.

Then followed a ceremony in which Dr. Pfotenhauer installed Pastor Buenger as the first professor at Concordia College, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

The long cherished dream of a school of the prophets in the Northwest had finally become a reality, and there was great rejoicing.

During the first year, students were accepted for only the first year class of the proposed three-year course. This class was comprised of thirty boys drawn from the congregations of the Northwest. Four of these eventually became pastors and six became teachers in the parish schools.

It was, of course, impossible for one professor to take care of the manifold duties connected with running a boarding school with thirty students. Professor Buenger found it necessary to enlist the services of two other teachers on a part-time basis for the first year. These were the Rev. J. A. Detzer, pastor of Redeemer Lutheran Church, St. Paul, and Mr. T. E. Berg, a teacher in Zion Lutheran School well versed in piano and organ. Pastor Detzer taught English, geography, and drawing, while Mr. Berg took charge of the music classes. These men served gladly and generously for the good of the cause, each rejoicingly receiving an honorarium of \$200. for the year. They remained members of the faculty for several years and earned the love and admiration of the students.

Throughout the first year the Board of Control, together with a committee appointed by the general synod, kept up a zealous search for a suitable permanent site for our infant college. Eight different locations in the Twin Cities were carefully considered, some of which were offered as gifts. Certain objections were raised to all these sites, and the Board began to feel that it would be necessary to try to rent a building for the second year also. The president of the general synod, Dr. H. C. Schwan, a man of great faith and foresight, advised the Board to be patient and the Lord would show them the right place at the right time. Very soon this prediction was fulfilled.

The state training school for boys had recently been moved from St. Paul to Red Wing, and the St. Paul Buildings were for sale. Dr. Buenger learned of this and got in touch with Governor Knute Nelson. Nelson had been brought up in the Norwegian Lutheran Church and was very sympathetic and helpful to our cause. The whole group of buildings, on eleven acres of ground, were offered to the synod for \$40,000. Since this far exceeded the appropriation, it was necessary to limit the area to six acres on which four principal buildings stood. The state agreed to this and our Board was able to acquire for \$21,865. a ready made campus which originally had cost the state approximately \$100,000. Not only was the State of Minnesota extremely helpful, but the City of St. Paul also was very accommodating in granting necessary city improvements.

At this point, a glimpse into the earlier history of this campus may be in order.

In 1840 an early citizen of St. Paul by the name of Eugene N. Larpenteur gained title to a large tract of land, of which our campus was a small part. In 1867 an act of the state legislature provided for the establishment of the first reform school in Minnesota. For this purpose sixty-three acres of the Larpenteur tract were purchased beyond the city limits on the old road (St. Anthony Avenue) leading from St. Paul to St. Anthony (now Minneapolis.) The price paid for this land was \$17,000, of which the City of St. Paul contributed \$5,000. The reform school was opened in 1868 under the name "House of Refuge." The large stone house which later served as Dr. Buenger's residence was already on the property, having been built before 1860. Four large buildings with communicating tunnels between them were built for the school. They were solidly built with masonry walls eighteen inches thick. The main building was erected in 1869 and the others during the next two decades. Since a conviction gradually developed that the proximity of large cities was not good for an institution of this kind, the legislature decided to move it to Red Wing. This move was made in 1890.

The buildings were standing empty but in very good condition when our fathers came to examine them in 1894. The location was also excellent, on the highest plateau between the two cities and midway between two street-car lines. All who saw the plant felt that it was well adapted to the needs of an educational institution and thanked and praised the Lord for having led our Board to this favorable purchase.

The property was officially taken over by the Missouri Synod on September 9, 1894. On this occasion there was a gathering of dignitaries not only from our own synod but also from the sister synods of the Synodical Conference. The Board of Control, Faculty, and many honored guests were assembled to be photographed on the veranda of one of the buildings. In spite of the dignity and solemnity of the occasion, there seems to have been a practical joker present since someone on the veranda roof turned on a hose, and it is said that some of the dignitaries had an unexpected cooling off. Of course, the incident was explained as a pure accident.

Later three adjoining lots containing a large frame building, were bought by the Minnesota-Dakota District. This building was first used as a home for two professors and later as a dining hall. Naturally, a few repairs were necessary, especially on the steam heating system, bringing the total cost to the synod slightly above the original appropriation of \$25,000. The excess was approved by the next convention of the synod. Members of our constituency also proved very generous in supplying funds for necessary repairs and additions.

The second year opened under more suspicious circumstances on September 5, 1894, with fifty-four students - twenty-nine freshmen and twenty-five sophomores. A second professor, the Rev. A. Chr. Landeck, of Hamburg, Minnesota, had been called to take charge of the new courses. He was formally installed early in October by Dr. F. Pfotenhauer, President of the District. Professor Landeck was a good musician and took part of the music teaching load in addition to teaching Old Testament, German, and History.

At the beginning of the third year, a young seminary graduate, Hans Juergensen, was called provisionally at a salary of \$600 a year. He taught Greek, German, English, Arithmetic, and Music, distinguishing himself as such an excellent teacher that he received a permanent call after three years of service.

During the third year of the school (1895-1896) the total enrollment reached sixty-eight - twenty freshmen, twenty-four sophomores, and twenty-four juniors. This school year brought to completion the original plan of a "progymnasium," that is, the first three years of a high school course.

Of the thirty boys who entered the first class in 1893, eleven dropped out before the third year, but meantime five of these were replaced by others who entered with advanced standing. Thus the junior class numbered twenty-four, but four of these discontinued before the end of the year so that only twenty finished the course in 1896. Of these, seven eventually became pastors and seven became teachers. Those who discontinued by no means represented a total loss. All benefited by the months spent at Concordia. Some became pillars of the church and boosters for the college.

A list of the first graduates follows:

NAME	LATER OCCUPATION
1. Adolf Berndt	Farmer, Blue Earth, Minnesota
2. Fred Bode	Banker, Fairmont, Minnesota
3. Henry Bode	Teacher, Minnesota
4. Henry Bramscher	Deceased in youth
5. Martin Bussman	Teacher, Minnesota
6. John Endeward	Teacher
7. William Friedrich	Teacher, Minnesota
8. Herman Guetschoff	Teacher, Michigan
9. Adolf Haentzschel	Pastor, Wisconsin; College Prof., Ind.
10. Herman Hinz	Pastor, Minnesota
11. John Lange	Farmer, Hay Creek, Minnesota
12. George Maass	Teacher, Minnesota
13. Reinhold Mueller	Pastor, Brazil, Minn., Ind., Mo.
14. Fred Raedeke	Pastor, Minnesota
15. Henry Ries	Bookkeeper-Salesman, St. Paul, Minn.
16. Herman Roeglin	Teacher (died young)
17. Peter Schlemmer	Pastor, Canada, No. Dak., Minn., Wis.
18. August Schlueter	Pastor-College Prof., Concordia, St. Paul
19. Arnold Toensing	Atwater, Minnesota
20. Henry Weerts	Pastor, Nebraska, Minnesota

By the end of the third year the Board of Control felt that the school had proved itself ready to be expanded beyond the three year high school limit. In its report to the synodical convention in Fort Wayne, Indiana (1896), the Board pointed out that there were at that time 157 pastors and 400 congregations and preaching stations in our district; that the district was expanding faster than any other district of the synod; that the need for more pastors was urgent; and that our course could be expanded at a minimum cost. For these reasons and others they urged expansion to a six-year course.

However, the convention did not see things their way and the school retained its three-year course six years longer. During these years the graduates continued their education in one of the older colleges of the synod. Almost without exception, the pre-ministerials continued at the Milwaukee Concordia College and the pre-normal students at the teachers college at Addison, Illinois.

ADMINISTRATION

Board of Control*

While Concordia College is owned by the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod and under the ultimate control of its Board of Directors in St. Louis, the immediate control of the institution is vested in a local "Board of Control." This Board is responsible to the synod for providing effective local administrative organization in order to facilitate the achievement of all the purposes of the school. Its responsibilities include the welfare of the faculty and the students, the solution of the frequent financial problems of the college, and the hiring of the teaching and the non-teaching staffs.

The Board has always supported the faculty in its efforts to maintain proper discipline and standards of excellence. Perhaps it may be said, however, that the greater portion of its work has been concerned with the physical plant, the care and supervision of the buildings and grounds, the erection of new buildings and the improvement of the old ones.

The college and its constituency owe a great debt of gratitude to the men who have served on this Board without remuneration sometimes for many years, simply for the good of the cause. Their work has often required difficult decisions and involved great responsibility. Many a time have they sat through long hours engaged in serious discussion of matters which concerned the weal or woe of the college. Still they have willingly and gladly performed these duties for the love of God.

The decisions of the Board are implemented by the President of the school who serves as the executive officer of the Board.

Today the financial affairs of the college are administered by the Board through a business manager and his assistants, but originally all these matters were handled by the Board members themselves.

The President of the Minnesota District of the Missouri Synod has always served ex officio as chairman of the Board. The other members are elected by the general conventions of the synod from a list prepared by the nominating committee. One member is a pastor, one a teacher, and three are laymen. The requirement that one be a teacher originated in 1956. This increased the total membership from five to six.

The first board members in 1893 were:

Rev. F. Pfotenhauer, ex officio as president of the Minnesota-Dakota District

Rev. Theo. Buenger

Mr. A. Hillman

1893-1933

Mr. M. J. Stoll

1893-1905

Mr. A. G. Scherer

1893-1896

Following is a complete list of all who have served as Board Members.

1. District Presidents who have served ex officio as chairman of the board.

Rev. Frederick Pfotenhauer, Hamburg, Minnesota 1893-1908

*This Board was formerly called the "Board of Trustees." The name was changed to "Board of Control" in 1927.

Rev. Henry Schulz, Faribault, Minnesota	1908-1912
Rev. Robert Koehler, Long Prairie, Minnesota	1912-1917
Rev. Hermann Meyer, Lakefield, Minnesota	1917-1930
Rev. Henry J. Bouman, Hamburg, Minnesota	1930-1933
Rev. John C. Meyer, Red Wing, Minnesota	1933-1942
Rev. Robert G. Heyne, Waconia, Minnesota	1942-1948
Rev. Hugo A. Gamber, St. Paul, Minnesota	1948-1957
Rev. Ernst H. Stahlke, Minneapolis, Minnesota	1957-1966
Rev. Martin W. Lieske, Minneapolis, Minnesota	1966-

2. Pastors who have served as secretary of the board. (All were Twin City pastors.)

Theo. Buenger	1893 until chosen professor, when he was succeeded by
Walter von Schenk	1893-1900
Richard von Niebelschuetz	1900-1906
L. Achenbach	1906-1908
R. F. Zimmermann	1908-1914
August Schlueter	1914-1916
E. G. Nachtsheim	1916-1931
Julius H. Deckmann	1931-1938
Fred J. Seltz	1938-1947
Herman Winter	1947-1953
Henry Brill	1953-1961
Harold F. Scheigert	1961-

3. Teachers

Edwin E. Zielske, Rochester, Minnesota	1956-1958
Carl F. Stelling, Osseo, Minnesota	1959-

4. Laymen

A. Hillman	1893-1933
M. J. Stoll	1893-1905
A. G. Scherer	1893-1896
C. Schroeder	1896-1914
F. H. Odendahl, M.D.	1905-1910
John H. Meier	1910-1918
John H. Henke	1914-1945
Frank Joesting	1918-1930
Fred Manke	1930-1935
H. W. Froehlich, D.D.S.	1933-1935
John Pipkorn	1935-1941
Walter Randt	1935-1941
Herbert Kuhn	1941-1951
Henry J. Neils	1941-1959
Charles Thoelle	1945-1953
Wilbur Decker	1951-1956
Eugene Heuer, Sr.	1953-1956
O. Harold Swanson	1956-
Walter E. Schmalz	1956-
Paul H. Seltz, Des Moines, Iowa	1959-

Mr. John H. Meier, a banker of Minneapolis and a member of the Board of Control, served as treasurer of the college from 1910-1918, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Fred Randt, pastor of Zion Lutheran Church of St. Paul. Pastor Randt was a very versatile man and took great delight in working with figures. He was treasurer until August, 1930, when he was elected vice president of the Missouri Synod. Mr. J. H. Henke, manager of the C. Reiss Coal Company of St. Paul, then became treasurer of the Board. He held the office until 1945 when Mr. Charles Thoele, a St. Paul jeweler, took over the office. Assisting him was Miss Lydia Dierks who did the book-keeping. Mr. Thoele resigned in 1951 and Mr. E. H. Jaster was appointed to take his place. Mr. Jaster continued only a few months, and Mr. Thoele was reinstated in 1952. To give him the necessary assistance, Mr. Martin Koenemann was appointed assistant treasurer in 1953. Mr. Thoele again resigned in 1955 and Mr. Lloyd Brutlag was engaged as assistant business manager, and in 1958 he succeeded Mr. Koenemann as Business Manager. Mr. Paul C. Albrecht was appointed treasurer temporarily but this office was eliminated soon after. Several times in the preceding years the Board had requested a business manager, but the college had to grow larger to support such an office before the request could be granted. Since 1958 the business office has expanded rapidly with the increase in enrollment. It now employs three men and three women in addition to the business manager himself.

Mr. A. Hillman of Minneapolis has the unique distinction of having served faithfully on the Board of Control of Concordia College for forty years. He was one of the charter members in 1893 and continued until 1933, when the illness of his wife forced him to resign. His fellow board members declared him an honorary member of the Board and invited him to attend their meetings whenever convenient. Together with the faculty, they planned a farewell banquet for him on December 15, 1933, presented him with a gift, and placed a bronze plaque in the faculty room commemorating his unique records. The plaque was a gift from two staunch friends of the college, Messrs. H. Beltz and Ernest Rubbert of Minneapolis.

The second prize for lengthy service on the Board of Control goes to Mr. J. H. Henke of St. Paul who completed thirty years in 1945. For many years he served also as treasurer of the college. On February 24, 1940, after serving twenty-five years, a testimonial dinner was given in his honor by the board and faculty. The student body sent him a letter of congratulation; and he was presented with a silver plaque commemorating his long and valuable service to the college.

Third prize goes to Mr. Henry J. Neils who served eighteen years. His wide experience as a business executive made him a very valuable board member. Besides his good counsel, he gave many other generous gifts to the college.

Fourth prize goes to the Rev. E. G. Nachtsheim who served as secretary of the board for fifteen years. He was a practical and versatile man and contributed much to the planning ability that went into the building of the Administration Building, Luther Hall, and the Dining Hall. Later he also served on the Board of Electors.

College of Electors*

Traditionally the Missouri Synod has been very democratic and also very methodical in its procedures. Although temporary help could be hired by the local Board of Control of a college, a professorship could be

established only by a special resolution of the general synod. After the position of "professor" had been established, it could be filled only through an election by a "College of Electors" who chose a man from a list of candidates nominated by congregations or other groups within the church and published in the official journals of the church.

After a man had been so elected, a divine call was extended to him by the Board of Control of the school. Upon being called, the candidate might accept or decline according to the dictates of his conscience. If he declined, it became the duty of the College of Electors to choose another candidate. Obviously this process could take a considerable length of time. This explains why months have sometimes elapsed between the resignation of a professor and the installation of his successor.

Dr. Buenger was originally called as the first professor at our college by this procedure. He was called as a "professor" but not as "director." However, he was asked to act temporarily as director. In 1896 the General Synod passed a resolution empowering the College of Electors to call a director. Since Dr. Buenger had been an outstanding success, he was elected and called to the position of Director of Concordia College, Saint Paul, Minnesota. This formality, of course, changed nothing as far as the operation of the school was concerned.

At the time Concordia College was founded there was only one College of Electors serving all higher schools of the Missouri Synod.

In 1893 its members were:

Rev. H. C. Schwan, President of the Synod (ex officio)

Rev. C. Gross, First Vice-President of the Synod

Rev. H. Wunder

Rev. L. Hoelter

Rev. J. F. Blitz

Rev. B. Brand

Rev. F. Sievers

Board of Control of the particular college with one collective vote.

These were the men who chose Dr. Buenger as the first professor at Concordia, St. Paul. The personnel of this group changed from time to time since the electors themselves were elected every three years by the general assembly of the synod.

In 1911, the general College of Electors was discontinued, and a separate college of electors was set up for each school of the synod. For the Saint Paul Concordia the members were:

The President of the General Synod, Dr. F. Pfotenhauer (1911-1935)

The Board of Control of the college with one collective vote

Rev. A. Bartz, Alexandria, Minnesota

Rev. C. F. Malkow, Claremont, Minnesota

Rev. G. A. Matthaidess, Sioux City, Iowa

The following pastors have served after that date:

Rev. Dr. F. Pfotenhauer, President of the Synod	1911-1935
Rev. Dr. J. W. Behnken, President of the Synod	1935-1947
Rev. Fred Randt, Saint Paul, Minnesota	1914-1930
Rev. J. Cloeter, Lidgerwood, North Dakota	1914-1938
Rev. E. F. Melcher, Waverly, Iowa	1914-1917

Rev. J. C. Meyer, Red Wing, Minnesota	1914-1933
Rev. P Brammer, St. Ansgar, Iowa	1914-1944
Rev. J. H. Bouman, Hamburg, Minnesota	1917-1930
	1938-1940
Rev. F. Oberheu, Wentworth, South Dakota	1930-1932
Rev. C. Seltz, Howard Lake, Minnesota	1930-1938
Rev. E. G. Nachsheim, Minneapolis, Minnesota	1932-1944
Rev. M. Weinhold, Rochester, Minnesota	1933-1947
Rev. A. Grumm, Fargo, North Dakota	1938-1942
Rev. J. Bertram, Iowa City, Iowa	1942-1947
Rev. Gerhardt Schmidt, Brownton, Minnesota	1942-1947
Rev. F. Wessler, Milbank, South Dakota	1944-1947
Rev. T. Dorpat, Grand Forks, North Dakota	1944-1945
Rev. Carl Bramscher, Alpha, Minnesota	1945-1947

In 1947 the college of electors was discontinued. The election of professors with tenure is now the duty of a committee comprised of:

1. The Board of Control with one collective vote.
2. The president of the synod or his representative with one vote.
3. The president of the synodical district or his representative with one vote.
4. The chairman of the Board for Higher Education or his representative with one vote.

The president of the college is present in an advisory capacity.

Board for Higher Education

The synodical convention of 1938 authorized the appointment of a "Board for Higher Education" which was to become a permanent administrative agency for all the colleges of the Missouri Synod. This Board consists of eight members appointed by the President from various geographical areas with headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri. An "advisory committee" was appointed by this Board consisting of one faculty member from every school each of whom was asked to investigate one phase of the work of all the colleges and report to the Board. Professor Overn was asked to represent our college and to report on the science laboratories of all the schools. The first plenary meeting with the advisory committee was held in Chicago in January, 1940. In 1942 the Board decided that the advisory committee should consist of the presidents of the colleges. Since that time such plenary meetings have been held about twice a year.

For the first few years the Board occupied itself with a very thorough investigation of every phase of the operation of our colleges. Professor Hausmann of Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, New York, was given a leave of absence to act as full-time director of this study. He established offices in Chicago from which he sent out numerous questionnaires to the colleges. In this he had excellent cooperation from the colleges. He also consulted with educational experts and visited and inspected all the colleges thoroughly. His findings and conclusions were mimeographed in two volumes and distributed to the colleges as well as to the members of the Board in 1943.

Armed with this relatively complete information, the Board was in a position to speak with authority and to make wise recommendations to the synod regarding the improvement of our schools.

They made a large number of splendid recommendations to the synodical convention of 1944 at Saginaw, Michigan, many of which were adopted by that convention. The convention also granted the Board for Higher Education together with the advisory committee full authority as a policy-forming board and as a directing agency for the educational program of the synod. This was the beginning of a new era of progress in all the colleges of the Missouri Synod.

The Board for Higher Education established permanent offices in Chicago and continued its studies with the help of a full-time executive secretary who began his work January 1, 1946. Later the offices were moved to St. Louis. Today the work of the executive secretary has grown to such proportions that several assistants are necessary.

Concordia, St. Paul, as well as every other college of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod, owes much to the conscientious work of the Board for Higher Education whose members spend many days every year, without remuneration, for the benefit of our schools. Since 1944 every important step taken to advance our college has been approved by this board, and matters involving synodical expense have been recommended by them to the synod or its Board of Directors which holds the purse strings.

MATTERS OF ACADEMIC AND GENERAL INTEREST

After serving three years as professor and acting director with signal success, Professor Buenger was called as permanent director, a position which he held with distinction for the next thirty-one years. Under his able leadership our school developed from small beginnings into an accredited junior college.

In the early days the director was all things to all the personnel of the school. He was chairman of the faculty and taught twenty-seven periods a week of Religion, Latin, algebra, and science. He was house-father, spiritual adviser, disciplinarian, bursar, registrar, superintendent of buildings, kitchen and dining hall, head janitor, and sometimes nurse, all in one person.

Dr. Buenger had no secretary, but in addition to his other numerous accomplishments he knew how to handle a typewriter. Much of his correspondence was written in his own characteristic handwriting, but a considerable portion of it was typed.

The director had the right to delegate some of his duties to other members of the teaching staff, but this right was not used to any great extent. It applied particularly to the morning inspection. Since the director inspected the dormitory rooms late at night, another man was usually asked to inspect in the early morning.

In 1896 Professor Landeck accepted a call into the parish ministry and his place was filled temporarily by the Rev. Mr. J. A. Detzer, the Rev. Mr. Fr. Sievers, and the Rev. Mr. R. von Niebelschuetz who served part-time for the first semester. Meanwhile a new professor had been called. This was the Rev. Mr. E. L. Arndt of Saginaw, Michigan, who accepted and was installed March 2, 1897.

With the faculty again complete, things rolled along smoothly. There was a growing feeling among the constituency of the school that the program should be increased in length so that students from the Northwest would not be forced to travel to Milwaukee or farther for the later years of their course. A South Dakota congregation sent a request to the General Synod in 1899 that the course be extended to include a fourth year. However, on account of the stringent economic conditions which prevailed in the nineties, the convention felt it necessary to deny this request.

It was, of course, taken for granted that in time Concordia College would become a complete six-year "gymnasium." In 1902 the Minnesota District laid the matter before the convention of the General Synod, assembled in Milwaukee, in a lengthy memorial which set forth several arguments urging the need for more and better higher schools, and showing that conditions in St. Paul would permit extension of the course to six years at very little immediate expense. However, the Synod was not convinced that the time had arrived for the establishment of such a course in St. Paul. Instead, a resolution was passed approving the addition of one year to the existing three-year course, making the school equivalent to a four-year high school.

Even this partial answer to the prayers of the Northwest was received with rejoicing and thanksgiving. As soon as the decision had been made, Director Buenger sent home a telegram to Professor Juergensen announcing the good news. The latter was overjoyed and gave vent to his enthusiasm in a few lines of verse. Linguist that he was, his poetic genius might have expressed itself in any of several languages, but he chose the German. In

very free translation, his poem reads somewhat as follows:

The story which you sent by wire
Fills our hearts with cheer and fire.
Full of fervor, joy, and swing,
Let us all break forth and sing!
Sing a poem with a bang
Such as Goethe never sang!
Even though this news may still
Lack in splendor, verve, and thrill,
Yet much rapture it inspires
Though not up to our desires.
A dithyramb I fain would bring
As Pindar erst was wont to sing,
When world was young and poet's lyre
At muse's touch rang out with fire.
First rank, though not as yet our prize,
Will in the future greet our eyes.
We fear not for Concordia's mission;
Just wait and see its full fruition.

Juergensen's dream did not wait long for its realization. Just three years later the college did attain "first rank." But we are getting ahead of our story.

Adding a fourth year required another full-time professor, and the Rev. C. Abbetmeyer of Baltimore, Maryland, was called by the Board. He accepted and started in the fall of 1902, serving faithfully and efficiently for eighteen years.

With four classes, the enrollment immediately jumped from eighty to 112, making necessary some changes in the classrooms and dormitories to accommodate the new class.

At about the same time, ten acres of land adjacent to the campus became available and were purchased by the synod, expanding the campus to a total of about fifteen acres. In addition to these blessings, the school continued to enjoy a healthy, though not precipitous, growth.

In 1904, Professor Juergensen's departure was a great loss to the college, but his place on the faculty was soon filled by the Rev. H. W. F. Wollaeger, Ph. D., who came to us from Hartford, Connecticut, and was installed by the Board of Control on the eighteenth Sunday after Trinity in 1904. Dr. Wollaeger had traveled extensively in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and his great versatility made him an inspiring teacher.

In response to another urgent request from the Board of Control, the 1905 Convention of the Missouri Synod in Detroit, Michigan, finally resolved to extend the course in Concordia College, St. Paul, to a full six year "gymnasium," and to call the necessary professors.

The faculty made plans at once to introduce the freshman college course in September, 1905. The members of the class just graduated from the four year high school course had planned to continue their education at the Milwaukee Concordia, but late in June, upon hearing the news of this decision, they changed their minds, and all decided to return to Saint Paul. Thus the class also was ready to proceed with the freshman college course.

The faculty at that time consisted of four called professors in addition to the director. Now that two more years were to be added to the course, three additional professors would be required. One of these, the Rev. William Moenkemoeller, of New Britain, Connecticut, was called immediately by the Board of Control. He accepted and was installed on the

Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity in 1905.

The sophomore college year was introduced in the fall of 1906 with two additional professors. The Rev. Karl J. M. Heuer, formerly pastor of Zion Lutheran Church of St. Paul, was installed as professor on the thirteenth Sunday after Trinity, and a young seminary graduate, the Rev. Ernest A. Lussky, was ordained and installed on the twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. Installation rites for professors were usually performed by the Rev. F. Pfotenhauer, D.D., President of the Minnesota District of the Missouri Synod, acting ex officio as chairman of the Board of Control.

However, in the case of Professor Lussky, this duty was performed by the Rev. Mr. A. J. Kuntz, vice-president of the Minnesota District Synod.

On June 14, 1907, our college graduated the first class in its history fully prepared for professional study at Concordia Theological Seminary, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Concordia College of Saint Paul, Minnesota, had come of age. It had now reached "first rank," to use Juergensen's expression. It could now take its place as an equal among the older colleges of the church.

The members of the first graduating class had the distinction of being in the top class for three years. They finished in the top class as high school seniors in 1905 and remained in the top class through their freshman and sophomore college years. The class started its final year with twelve members, but one, Joseph Arndt, died about Christmas time and so only eleven graduated. Six were from Minnesota, three from Iowa, and two from Wisconsin. Six were sons of pastors - known among the students as PK's, Preachers' Kids. All went on to the Saint Louis Seminary and became pastors with the exception of Walter Neils, who went into the lumber business. The class roster follows.

CLASS OF 1907

Martin H. Bertram, "John Bull"

Walter C. Braem, "Walt"

Adolf E. Frey

George Griesse, "Georgie"

Johannes Jank, "Hans"

Henry W. Krieger, "Hannibal"

Walter Neils

William C. Nickels, "Nick"

William C. Rumsch, "Unser Billy"

Paul F. Siegel, "Sachs"

Edward Yurawitz

CHIEF FIELD OF WORK

Pastor in Canada, Prof. at our college 1914-16; Prof. Fort Wayne, Indiana

Pastor in Wisconsin

Pastor in N. Dak., Mont., and Minn. City Missionary, St. Paul, Minn.

Pastor in Canada, Iowa

Died after seminary graduation

Pastor in Iowa and Minnesota

Lumberman in Minn., Montana; Officer in World War I

Pastor in Canada and Minnesota

Pastor in Minnesota

Pastor in N. Dak., S. Dak., Minn., Neb.

Pastor in Wis., N. Dak., Mass.

In 1957, fifty years after their graduation, those members of this class who were still among the living were granted special "Golden Anniversary Diplomas" by the college.

In this epoch-making year the faculty consisted of nine men, including the director. There were five called professors, one provisionally called professor, and two part time assistants who taught singing and gymnastics.

Along with its new status, the school began to require additional classroom space, additional library allowances, and more dormitory and gymnasium facilities. During the following years some of these things were

gradually supplied. The enrollment had already grown to such proportions as to tax the capacity of the dormitories. The crowded condition was somewhat relieved in 1908 by the discontinuance of the normal preparatory department which had been in operation since the founding of the school. The normal students would henceforth get their preparatory training at the teachers' colleges in Addison, Illinois, and Seward, Nebraska.

In 1912 a new gymnasium was dedicated, a gift from hundreds of donors in the Northwest. Besides benefiting the health and morale of the student body, this also released some space in the buildings for dormitory purposes.

Some changes were also taking place in the faculty during these years. In 1909 Professor Lussky received a permanent call in recognition of his successful completion of three years of excellent teaching.

Early in 1910 Professor Arndt left the faculty to find his life's calling as the founder of the Missouri Synod mission in China. His place was filled temporarily by the Rev. W. Baumhoefener, a young seminary graduate who remained with the college through the school year 1911-1912. Meanwhile the Rev. P. E. Kretzmann of Denver, Colorado, had been called and started his work in September, 1912.

The faculty was again complete, but the conditions under which the instruction was being carried on were far from ideal. The shortage of classroom space was becoming more and more acute as the enrollment increased from year to year. The sophomore college classes were conducted in one corner of the director's house. The college freshmen received their instruction in a short connecting hall between the main building and the director's home. The largest class (freshman high school) assembled in the chapel on the first floor of the Old Main Building, and the senior high school class assembled on the third floor of the Old South Building, where all the science classes were also conducted. The sophomore and junior high school classes were held in two rooms on the ground floor of the old West Building (now the Music Building.) This floor also contained the faculty room and the chief engineer's office. All told, the classrooms could accommodate, at best, a total of only 150 students, but in 1914 there were 177 to be accommodated. These conditions were laid before the convention of the General Synod of 1914 in Chicago with an urgent request for a new classroom building. While the delegates were thoroughly convinced of the necessity of a new building, they felt that the synod was not in a position to guarantee more than a fraction of the estimated cost. It would be necessary for the members of the constituency of the college to raise the remainder among themselves. Obviously, this would take time. Meanwhile the college was forced to continue with these makeshift arrangements for a few more years.

There were always some applicants for admission to the freshman high school class who found great difficulty in keeping abreast with their classmates because of insufficient preparation, especially in English and arithmetic. To spare these students the sad experience of becoming drop-outs, a special sub-freshman class was organized in the school year 1913-1914 where much individual attention and drill could be given in such subjects as English, arithmetic, Latin, and German. In some other subjects these students attended the regular freshman high school classes. The sub-freshman class was originally conducted by the Rev. Martin H. Bertram, an alumnus of 1907. Since the Synod had not authorized this class, the salary of the teacher was first paid by the Lutheran Education Association of the Northwest. Rev. Bertram remained with this work until 1916, when a theological student, Paul Schelp, was engaged to carry on for one year at the

munificent salary of \$25. a month plus board and room. Others who played an important part in this program were:

A. Kramer	1915-1916	theological student
Paul W. Zanow	1918-1919	theological student
Rev. William H. Luke	1919-1921	theological seminary graduate
Rev. Herman C. Grunau	1921-1922	theological seminary graduate
Emil Polster	1921-1922	Concordia graduate
Prof. Paul W. Stor	1922-1923	Assistant Instructor

The sub-freshman class was discontinued in 1923. In 1920 it had already become the faculty rule that applicants for admission to the high school must pass an entrance examination or present an eighth grade certificate.

In the fall of 1915 Professor Heuer suffered a second stroke and was laid up throughout the school year. A theological student, A. Kramer, was engaged as a substitute.

Professor Abbtmeyer was also stricken with illness during the winter-months, and Pastor O. E. Kreinheder of Redeemer congregation in St. Paul took care of about half of his classes while the remaining classes were distributed among other members of the faculty.

By the end of the school year it had become obvious that Professor Heuer would not be able to resume his work, and the Board proceeded to call a successor. Rev. August Schlueter, pastor of St. Peter's congregation in St. Paul, was elected and called during the summer. He accepted and entered upon his new duties September 20, 1916. Since Director Buenger was frequently forced to be absent from the campus collecting funds for the new building, Professor Schlueter was asked to take care of much of the work of dormitory inspection and devotions. To make this possible his teaching load was somewhat reduced.

It was in this year that the first separate catalog of the college was published and distributed to the students and pastors of the Northwest. Before this time a composite catalog of all the schools of the Missouri Synod had been published every year in St. Louis in which the section devoted to the St. Paul Concordia covered only a few pages. The new individual catalog was printed locally and could be distributed more widely than the composite edition. After 1920 these individual catalogs became simply reprints of the St. Paul section of the composite catalog with the addition of a few pages of pictures and other items of local interest. This practice prevailed until the composite catalogs were discontinued in 1928.

The heavy load of duties and responsibilities endured by Dr. Buenger proved too much for him and his health broke down in the fall of 1917. He was ordered by his physician to take a complete rest for several months, and Professor William Moenkemoeller was appointed by the Board of Control to act as director during his absence. Pastor Fred Randt of Zion Lutheran Church took charge of Dr. Buenger's classes, and Mr. Oskar Frey served as assistant for the year.

The long envisioned Classroom and Administration Building finally became a reality and was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on June 30, 1918. The space formerly used for classrooms in the old buildings was remodeled into living rooms, relieving somewhat the overcrowded condition of the dormitories. The new building provided excellent facilities for classroom and library activities besides a magnificent auditorium seating 350 people. It also contained an elegant faculty room and offices for the president and some of the faculty members. Soon a central heating plant was added making it possible to discard the antiquated boiler in the Old

Main Building. While the science laboratories were not yet equipped and some other needs were still apparent, the college was now in better shape than ever before to conduct its instructional tasks in an efficient manner.

The opening of the school year was delayed to October 2, 1918, because building repairs were not completed, and dormitories could not be occupied before that date.

Director Buenger had now recovered sufficiently to teach his classes but not to take his full responsibilities. Professor Moenkemoeller continued as acting director throughout the 1918-1919 school year. The college enjoyed the services of two assistants: Paul W. Zanow, a theological student, and Oskar Frey, a teacher at St. John's Lutheran School in St. Paul. Professor Lussky assisted the director with the inspection duties.

Early in 1919 Dr. Kretzmann resigned from his Science Professorship to accept a position at Concordia Publishing House, Saint Louis, Missouri, as director of the commission for English theological books and also to write a popular commentary of the Bible. He left at Easter time.

The twenty graduates of 1919 received a new type of diploma with the name of the college printed in English instead of in Latin. In keeping with the classical tradition of the school, the remainder of the document was still printed in Latin.

The American Junior College Movement

The American plan of education with four years of high school and four years of college between the elementary school and the professional schools has never escaped criticism by American educators. Many universities began long ago to permit students to enter the professional schools after two years of college work. In the 1870's President Folwell of the University of Minnesota advocated a plan for the formation of junior colleges covering the first two years of college work. This was called the "Minnesota Plan," but it did not gain many adherents. In 1892 President Harper of the University of Chicago separated the four year college into two parts. The first two years were called the "Academic College" and the last two the "University College." After these beginnings the junior college idea developed very slowly. In 1902 the public high school of Joliet, Illinois, added a two-year junior college to its high school course. From that time on the movement grew until, by 1920, there were enough junior colleges throughout the country to organize an association of junior colleges.

Dr. Buenger had kept abreast of these developments. He realized that the Missouri Synod pre-ministerial colleges, though not called by the same name, actually conformed to this latest ideal of American education - a high school and a junior college. In fact they had been junior colleges from their very beginnings and hence were among the oldest junior colleges in the United States. At the meeting in Chicago in 1920 where the American Association of Junior Colleges was formed, Dr. Buenger read a paper proclaiming this fact to the world. Concordia College became a charter member of the association and has sent representatives to the annual meetings ever since. A letter received by Dr. Buenger in 1925 quoted a statement by Mr. Kalbach, Chief Clerk in the Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C., referring to Concordia College, Saint Paul, Minnesota, as "one of the leading junior colleges in the United States."

In this year our school opened its doors to receive a group of boys from the Norwegian Synod. Back in 1917 the Norwegian Synod, which had always been in fellowship with Missouri, decided to unite with two other

Norwegian bodies which were not in fellowship with us. Immediately thereafter the leaders of the Missouri Synod broke off fellowship relations with the Norwegian merger body. There was, however, a small remnant of the Norwegian Synod which remained true to the principles of the old Norwegian Synod and refused to join the merger. This group remained in fellowship with Missouri and in 1918 organized a little synod of its own which was in reality merely a continuation of the old Norwegian Synod as far as doctrine and practice were concerned. Several of the former synod congregations had split, the majority joining the merger and taking the church property with them. This little synod therefore had to start from scratch and build new churches and schools as best it could. Under such circumstances these congregations were unable to start a seminary of their own but felt that they must find a school where their future pastors could be educated. Concordia College was their first choice. Early in 1919 they wrote a letter asking Concordia to receive their boys as students. The Board of Concordia College was delighted to cooperate with the Norwegian brethren and arranged a joint meeting of the Board of Control, the Board of Electors and representatives of the Norwegian Synod, held on June 17 1919, in which it was agreed to call a professor to be added to the faculty of Concordia who would be especially responsible for the Norwegian boys but would also teach other classes. His salary would be paid jointly by Concordia College and the Norwegian brethren.

The Norwegian Synod then called Professor S. C. Ylvisaker, Ph. D., who had recently resigned from the faculty of Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, because his conscience would not permit him to join the merger. He accepted and started his work at Concordia in September, 1919, bringing with him eleven boys of Norwegian descent who intended to study for the ministry. This arrangement continued until 1926 when the Norwegian Brethren started their own Bethany College at Mankato, Minnesota. Even after this date, some of the Norwegian boys continued at Concordia until they graduated.

In all there were forty-nine students from the Norwegian Synod who had the privilege of attending Concordia for a shorter or longer time under this arrangement. About one-third of them eventually became pastors.

The school year 1919-1920 has special significance for another reason. It was in this year that the course was altered to conform more closely to that of the general American high school and college with a view towards accreditation. This is discussed in the section on curriculum.

Professor Lussky was unable to teach during this year because of illness. It so happened that our college in Concordia, Missouri closed down during the fall because of an epidemic, making it possible for Dr. William Arndt of that faculty to come to St. Paul and substitute for Professor Lussky until Christmas time. After Christmas the Reverend E. Sprengeler, recently returned from South America, took over Lussky's classes. The college was also fortunate in securing the services of Reverend William H. Luke, a young seminary graduate whose extraordinary gifts made him a valuable asset to the faculty. Professor Schlueter took the morning inspection.

The greatest problem before the Board members was to secure a man to replace Dr. Kretzmann as science professor. They made every effort but without success. For the year 1919-1920 they were forced to engage temporary men.

Dr. Herbert Busher, a brilliant alumnus just building up a medical practice in St. Paul, was persuaded to take over the classes in Natural Science. However, because of his rapidly growing practice, he found it impossible to continue beyond the first semester. During the second semester the science classes were divided between Mr. Albert Buenger, M.E., and Mr. Luke.

Meanwhile the Board was continuing its efforts to secure a permanent man for science. Several calls had been extended without success since the men called were theologians with only limited interest in science. Gradually the conviction grew upon the members of the Board that it would be wise to call a man educated and experienced in science. This seemed all the more important since the college was seeking accreditation with the University of Minnesota.

Word had been received that such a man had recently resigned from a professorship at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, because for reasons of conscience he had found it impossible to approve of the merger of the Norwegian Synod with more liberal church bodies. This was Professor O. B. Overn who, for that school year, was teaching temporarily at Luther Institute, Chicago, and carrying on advanced study at the University of Chicago. The Board decided to issue a call to him which he eventually accepted. He was installed at the opening exercises of the college on September 1, 1920, by Rev. F. Randt, vice-president of the district.

Overn was the first man without a formal theological training to be elected to a professorship at Concordia College. There were those who doubted the wisdom of such an innovation. A letter received shortly thereafter from the Northwest Pastoral Conference urged, as a matter of policy, that any university trained man must first be examined for his religious beliefs and ability to teach before being allowed to fill a professorship at one of our educational institutions. A policy similar to this has since been established.

In the summer of 1920 Dr. Abbetseier resigned after eighteen years of faithful service as Professor of English. For many years he had also been in charge of the student bank. Professor Moenkemoeller was asked to take over this portion of his work.

The Board of Electors met to call a successor, but the first call issued was returned. Meanwhile Rev. Nachtsheim, the secretary of the Board of Control, had visited classes at our school in Portland, Oregon. There he was greatly impressed by a young teacher, Lorenz Blankenbuehler. He returned to the next board meeting with the enthusiastic dictum, "We must get that man for St. Paul." The Board of Electors was convinced, and Blankenbuehler was called. Since he was well on his way toward a master's degree, he accepted the call but asked that he be permitted to finish his work for the degree before arriving in St. Paul. This request was granted. Meanwhile the English classes were being taught by Mr. Luke with the assistance of Pastors E. T. Heyne and Edgar F. Witte of St. Peter's and Pilgrim Congregations respectively. Mr. Emil Polster, a student of the graduating class, was called upon to help out with three periods a week in the sub-freshman class. Professor Blankenbuehler was finally installed on March 29, 1921, by the Rev. H. A. Kuntz of Osseo, Minnesota, First Vice-President of the Minnesota District of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, assisted by President Theodore Buenger. He remained with us as Professor of English and Speech for the next twenty years, fully living up to the glowing expectations of Rev. Nachtsheim.

The year 1920-21 marks an important milestone in the history of the college, being the year in which Concordia became accredited by the University of Minnesota. In order to achieve this honor without sacrificing any of the objectives peculiar to our college, certain changes in the curriculum became necessary as well as some modification of the class schedules. A more complete account of this episode is given in the section on Curriculum. The new curriculum, with only minor changes, remained in force until 1937.

The synod had a rule which required that seminary graduates who accepted positions in our colleges remain only two years, after which they must accept calls into the parish ministry. During his two-year tenure (1919-1921) Mr. Luke had done such splendid and conscientious work that our board asked that he be allowed to remain with us for two more years. This request was denied, and Mr. Luke accepted a call to a congregation in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. He was replaced by Mr. H. C. Grunau, a 1921 graduate of the Saint Louis Seminary. Mr. Grunau proved to be a very able man and an excellent teacher. To begin with, his work was confined to the high school freshman and sub-freshman classes. Mr. Emil Polster, a 1921 graduate of our college, was appointed to assist in these classes.

While soliciting funds for the new Classroom and Administration Building, Director Buenger had succeeded in warming the hearts of a number of friends and prospective students toward Concordia College. To be sure, the enrollment had been experiencing a healthy growth for years, but in the summer of 1921 it made a sudden spurt which exceeded all expectations - from 173 to 222. The high school freshman class saw the greatest gain - from fifty to seventy-five. During the previous year, a class of fifty restless youngsters had served as quite a challenge to the teachers, but classes of seventy-five became impossible to handle. The class was divided into two sections for the first time in history. This change, of course, necessitated another instructor, which explains why Mr. Polster was drafted into service. In the ensuing years, one class after the other had to be divided. By 1924 all the high school classes were divided, and by 1929 all six classes were being conducted in two sections each.

The most outstanding event of the year 1921-1922 was the unveiling of the heroic bronze statue of Martin Luther on the campus. The year 1921 marked the four-hundredth anniversary of Luther's courageous stand at the Diet of Worms in 1521, a scene which Carlyle called the "greatest in modern European history." It was therefore most appropriate that, on Reformation Sunday of that year, October 30, such a statue of the great reformer should be unveiled on the campus of Concordia College.

It was a beautiful day when a great crowd, estimated at about 4000, assembled at 3:00 o'clock for a ceremony such as is usually seen but once in a lifetime. With eyes fixed, the huge crowd watched expectantly while a large American flag was slowly removed, revealing the imposing figure of the great reformer as the student chorus sang Luther's hymn, "Lord keep us steadfast in Thy Word" in the original German, "Erhalt uns, Herr, bei deinem Wort."

The statue is a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Rubbert, members of Trinity First Lutheran Church of Minneapolis. The unveiling was performed by their daughter, Miss Myrtle Rubbert, now Mrs. Albert Buenger.

President Buenger accepted the princely gift on behalf of the Board of Control, the faculty, the students, and the synod, with appropriate words of gratitude and appreciation, calling attention to the great

inspiration that the students and faculty members would receive as they viewed the statue day after day and were reminded of the faithful confession of Luther at Worms.

After the unveiling ceremony the venerable president of the Synod, Dr. F. Pfotenhauer of Chicago, gave a masterful address on the subject, "Luther, the Educator," in the German language. This was followed by a speech in English by the Rev. W. Koepchen of New York City who pointed out some of the principles for which Luther stood and expressed the hope that this statue would remain a constant reminder to the Christians of the Northwest to stand firmly in their faith as Luther did. A large mass choir greatly enhanced the service with its singing of a song of praise to the Lord.

In the evening, Pastor Koepchen, a recognized authority on the history of the Lutheran Church, gave an illustrated lecture on the history of the Missouri Synod which proved not only instructive but highly enjoyable as well. Thus ended a perfect day.

The statue is an exact replica of the famous work by Rietschel (1804-1860) at Worms, Germany, cast by the Flour City Ornamental Iron Company of Minneapolis, of which Mr. Rubbert was the treasurer. It is heroic in size, about thirteen feet high, and contains 3700 pounds of bronze. It stands on a pedestal of St. Cloud granite six feet high which weighs about 40,000 pounds. The artist has conceived the dauntless reformer at the crucial moment before the mighty assembly at the Diet of Worms when he uttered those memorable words, "Here I stand; I cannot do otherwise: God help me! Amen." Before this time, Mr. Rubbert had donated bronze memorial tablets of Dr. C. F. W. Walther and the Rev. F. C. D. Wyneken which grace the halls of the college.

Pastor Koepchen's lectures made such an impression that he was asked to return the following year to give another lecture on Reformation Day. Again he gave a very scholarly and penetrating lecture on the work of Luther and the great blessings we enjoy today as a result of his activities. "As long as men honor liberty, the right of conscience, and the unshackled Word of God, so long will they remember Luther."

Later the suggestion was made that Reformation Day be observed by an early morning service at the foot of the Luther statue. The idea took fire at once, and such a service on October 31 of each year soon became a well established tradition of the college. Faculty and students join in prayer and song, and a short sermon is delivered, usually by a faculty member. The crisp morning air and the powerful accompaniment of the college band help everyone to make a joyful noise unto the Lord, singing with gusto Luther's great hymn, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God." This beautiful custom has sometimes attracted the attention of the daily press, where it has received some publicity. While it is planned particularly for the college family, guests from outside the college often attend.

The enrollment continued its rapid upward trend with the result that the faculty found it necessary for the year 1922-1923 to divide the three lower classes of the high school into two sections each. Since many students from other high schools entered in the second, third, or fourth year and often without credits in some subjects required in our curriculum, several special classes had to be arranged to permit these students to catch up on their language requirements. To do effective work in all these classes would require at least three more instructors.

Another problem which had been bothering the faculty and Board for some years was the dormitory inspection. The by-laws under which the

Missouri Synod schools were operating permitted the President to delegate some of his tasks to other members of the faculty, and for some years the dormitory inspection had been shared between the president and one or more of the professors. The faculty and the Board felt that dividing the responsibility in this way was far from satisfactory. A "Dean of Students" was badly needed but such an office had not been authorized by the Synod. After discussing several plans the Board finally decided to ask for a professor, whose assignment would include assisting the president, particularly with the dormitory inspection.

Since no new professorship could be authorized before the next convention of the General Synod (1923) and the immediate need for at least one new man was so urgent as to assume the proportions of a real emergency, the Board decided to lay the matter before the College of Presidents. This body agreed to support the appointment of a professor temporarily until the Synod could meet to authorize it.

The Board, with the consent of the general president, promptly called Rev. Fred Wahlers of Remsen, Iowa, a man with a number of years of experience as a professor in our college at Greensboro, North Carolina, and an alumnus of our own school (1898). Professor Wahlers was offered a two-year appointment as professor and special assistant to the president. Since this was not a permanent call, he hesitated to accept, but after some persuasion from President Pfotenhauer he agreed to do so. Although active at the college before that date, he was formally installed in a special service on October 15, 1922, by the Rev. A. H. Kuntz of Osseo, Minnesota, first Vice-President of the Minnesota District of our synod.

Meanwhile three assistant instructors had been secured. They were Paul W. Stor, an experienced teacher with seminary and university training; Paul Juergensen, a seminary graduate; and Elmer H. Widmann, a graduate of the College Sophomore Class of 1922.

In addition the Norwegian Synod had furnished an assistant instructor, the Rev. C. U. Faye, an outstanding scholar, who had served ten years as a missionary among the Zulus of South Africa. He worked with the Norwegian boys and assisted Dr. Wollaeger with the library. Oskar Frey had resigned as teacher of singing, and Professor Overn was asked to take charge, which he consented to do temporarily for one year.

With this adequate faculty the school year 1922-1923 was off to a good start. It continued on a comparatively even keel to the end of the year when a class of fourteen sophomore college students graduated.

In June, 1923, Professor Ylvisaker left to take charge of a congregation in Madison, Wisconsin. Juergensen and Widmann also left at that time.

The growing enrollment required that all four high school classes be divided into parallel sections for the following year, and this would require at least one more teacher. The faculty of 1922-1923 consisted of ten called professors and three assistants. It was felt that some of these assistants should be replaced by called professors. The Board of Control therefore requested the 1923 synodical convention to authorize two new professorships and the request was granted. Professor Fred Wahlers and the Rev. William A. Dobberfuhl were called at once and both accepted. They were formally installed at a divine service held in the college auditorium on Sunday afternoon, November 18, 1923. The installation rites were performed by the Rev. Mr. F. J. Seltz, pastor of St. Stephanus Lutheran Church of St. Paul.

Other teachers secured in 1923 were Oliver Harstad, called by the Norwegian Synod to replace Dr. Ylvisaker, and Paul G. Koch, a 1923 seminary graduate who replaced Juergensen. Professor Harstad, in addition to his academic accomplishments, was an athlete with professional experience in baseball. He was therefore placed in charge of the Physical Education program and athletics.

Concordia Theological Seminary of St. Louis, Missouri, had conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Director Buenger, but since he could not be present at the June commencement exercises in St. Louis, Dr. Theodore Graebner of the seminary faculty came to St. Paul and presented the diploma to him in a public ceremony on October 31, 1923. After the ceremony one faculty member suggested that he might forget himself now sufficiently to call Buenger "Director" instead of "Doctor." Dr. Buenger replied with his characteristic wit, "You need to change only three letters." There were now three titles which could be used - Director, President, or Doctor. In fact, the old title, "Director," had already been disappearing for some time in favor of the title, "President."

The outstanding event of the year was the celebration engineered by the Alumni Association and the Board of Control in honor of President Buenger. There were ample reasons for celebrating: (1.) the D.D. degree conferred by the St. Louis Seminary, (2.) Dr. Buenger's thirtieth anniversary as president of Concordia College, and (3.) the fortieth anniversary of his ordination in 1882. These three were commemorated in a beautiful way by a program held on January 16, 1924. First an academic celebration took place in the college auditorium which attracted a large group of clergy and other friends as well as the Board of Control and Board of Electors of the college. The principal address was given by the Rev. Mr. J. Huchthausen, Ph. D., of Minneapolis, who pointed out that the conferring of the title upon President Buenger by the seminary of our church was a proof of the great gifts which God had showered upon him for the benefit of the Church of Christ. The Rev. Mr. Herman Meyer, president of the District Synod, then spoke in behalf of the district, the Board of Control, and the faculty. The Rev. Mr. Christian Anderson spoke for the Norwegian Synod expressing gratitude for the efforts of Dr. Buenger to provide opportunity for that synod to educate its youth for the ministry. Dr. Herbert Busher, the president of the Alumni Association, then extended greetings from the Association and unveiled a commemorative bronze tablet, a gift from the Association to Concordia College which was accepted with thanks by President Herman Meyer as the spokesman of the Board of Control. Music for the occasion was furnished by the student chorus.

To complete the festivities a banquet was held in the dining hall with about 150 guests besides the students. President Herman Meyer acted as master of ceremonies and called on several guests for informal talks, including Rev. Ernst Kolbe of Glencoe, Minnesota, Rev. M. Mueller of Council Bluffs, Iowa, Rev. F. Oberschulte of St. Paul, and Rev. H. J. Bouman of Hamburg, Minnesota. Musical numbers were furnished by the student octette and by Professors Overn and Dobberfuhl. Telegrams of congratulation, some real and some merely humorous, were read by Professor Schlueter.

The bronze tablet, presented by the Alumni Association, is a splendid work of art showing a profile of Dr. Buenger in relief and inscribed with his favorite motto, "Aeterna moliri," (Building for eternity). It was executed by Mr. Hans Schaefer, a well-known sculptor from Vienna who had just recently settled in Minneapolis. His work is modelled from life and is considered a finished work of modern portrait sculpture. It was cast by the

Flour City Ornamental Iron Company of Minneapolis, and is a masterpiece of bronze technique. It has been exhibited in the Minneapolis Public Library, and St. Paul Public Library, and the Art Institute of Chicago. Today it graces the wall of the entrance hall of the Buenger Memorial Library on the campus.

For the 1924-1925 school year Rev. Faye left to carry on graduate studies at the St. Louis Seminary and Professor Harstad took over his classes with the Norwegian boys. Professor Herman C. Grunau returned to our faculty after a two-year sojourn at Columbia University during which he earned a master's degree. Otherwise the faculty remained unchanged.

In 1924 for the first time all four of the high school classes were divided into two sections each. This required sixteen additional hours of instruction per week, but they were distributed in such a way as to permit their administration without increasing the total number of faculty men.

Mr. Koch had made an excellent record in the German department, and the faculty and board strongly desired to keep him on the staff. As the end of his two-year tenure approached, the Board sent an urgent request to the Board of Directors to permit him to remain at the college. The request was granted and Mr. Koch remained on the faculty through the year 1925-1926.

The rapid growth of the enrollment in the early 1920's created a serious housing problem which became more acute with the passing of each year. This was finally relieved by a grand new dormitory building which was dedicated in the fall of 1925. The story of this building is related in the section on "Campus and Buildings." The new dormitory provided space in its well-lighted ground floor rooms for several activities. Two large rooms were allotted to the library and others were assigned to the literary societies, music department, and the museum. With these activities removed from the Administration Building, more classrooms became available and the scheduling of classes was considerable simplified. Under these more favorable conditions all the activities of the school prospered.

However, the year did not pass without its intervals of sadness. It was during this year, on December 7, that Professor Emeritus Karl J. M. Heuer went to his eternal home. He had lingered on as an invalid since his second stroke in 1915 all the while setting a fine example of simple child-like faith in his Savior.

For the past several years, it had been necessary to secure three or more assistant instructors to take care of the large number of regular and special classes. These men were allowed to stay only two years as a rule, and all were carrying heavy work loads. They were usually assigned to teach in the high school classes, but the opinion prevailed that in these classes, where a sound foundation should be laid, men of greater experience should be preferred. The faculty and Board were greatly concerned about these problems and frequently discussed them. It was clear that some professorships with greater tenure were necessary, but only the synod possessed the prerogative of establishing new professorships.

At the synodical convention in St. Louis in June, 1926, the Board of Control laid this matter before the assembly with an urgent request that three new professorships be established in our school, one for Mathematics and Natural Science, one for English and History, and one for German. The convention resolved to allow only two of these, and the Board of Control proceeded at once to call for the nomination of candidates.

Meanwhile the Concordia community was saddened by the death of a beloved professor, August Schlueter, on June 23, 1926. Professor Schlueter, had been suffering from a gastric

ulcer and decided on surgery, which, at first, seemed altogether successful. However, after a few days, he suffered a sudden relapse and fell asleep in Jesus in the prime of life, leaving behind a widow and three children.

There were now three professorships to be filled. A list of nominees was soon published, and the Board of Electors met on August 24 to choose candidates. The published lists contained, among many others, the name of Dr. Theo. Buenger. Those present felt that he was the strongest candidate. Since he was no longer a young man, they felt that he would probably welcome an opportunity to relinquish the presidency and take a position of less responsibility as professor. They therefore elected him to replace Professor Schlueter. The Board of Control could not immediately extend the call to Dr. Buenger since he and Mrs. Buenger were traveling in Europe for the summer and could not be reached. When he returned to his home on the first of September and heard the unexpected news that Professor Schlueter had succumbed and that he himself had been called to replace him, it was quite a surprise to him. But on further reflection he accepted the call, continuing to act as president until his successor arrived in June, 1927.

Since it was clear that some time would be required to fill the professorships authorized by the St. Louis convention, the Board had already secured the services of two additional assistant instructors for the year 1926-1927, namely Arnold E. Wenger, a seminary student, and Fred Blume, a talented member of our graduating class of 1926. Besides these, Pastor F. Randt of St. Paul had agreed to help out with twelve periods a week of Hebrew and Latin. Pastors Theo. H. Schroedel and E. H. Bertram also agreed to help out until the new professor of English should arrive.

After one unsuccessful attempt to fill the English professorship, a call was extended to the Rev. E. G. Richard Siebert of Cass Lake, Minnesota, who accepted and was installed on November 7, 1926, as Professor of English and History. The rite of installation was performed by Pastor Herman Meyer, President of the Minnesota District of the Synod.

Since the science classes were already being well cared for by Mr. Stor, the calling of a science professor was postponed until the end of the school year.

Meanwhile the Board of Control was proceeding with the business of calling a new president. This task was not yet completed when the 1926-1927 school year drew to a close with a graduating class which set a record for size with forty-three members. Graduation exercises were held June 16, 1927, with the Rev. John Bertram of Fort Dodge, Iowa, as the chief speaker. Since Dr. Buenger was unable to be present, the diplomas were handed out by Dr. Herman W. F. Wollaeger. Thus the final year of Dr. Buenger's presidency came to a close with the graduation of the largest class in the history of the college.

During the school year just passed the Board of Control had issued three calls to the presidency without success. Finally they extended a call to the Rev. Martin Graebner, Professor of Greek and Latin at Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After due consideration and consultation with the secretary of the Board, he accepted and entered upon his new duties in the latter part of June, 1927, although his formal installation did not take place until September 11, 1927, when a special service was conducted at the Church of the Redeemer in St. Paul. The Rev. Mr. Herman Meyer, president of the Minnesota district of the Missouri Synod, preached the sermon and also officiated at the installation ceremony.

While his family was moving from Milwaukee to St. Paul, one of the President Graebner's sons was killed in an automobile accident casting a

shadow of great sadness over his first weeks as president. Since no house was available on the campus, President Graebner was forced to live off the campus for about a year and a half while a president's house was being planned and built. This was not finished until Christmas, 1928.

The school year opened on September 7, 1927, with a divine service which included an inspirational address by the new president and the traditional roll call of students old and new. There were 243 students including sixty new ones.

President Graebner came to our school with an excellent background of culture and educational experience which enabled him to fit into his new environment with the utmost facility. No great changes were necessary. Professor Wahlers was asked to continue as the president's assistant, and one new assistant instructor was secured in the person of Erwin E. Schroeder, a Springfield Theological Seminary student.

In June, 1927, Bethany College of Mankato, Minnesota, became the official college of the Norwegian Synod. This terminated the arrangement between the Norwegian Synod and Concordia College. However, Professor Harstad remained a member of the faculty for two more years, and a few of the Norwegian boys also remained with us until they graduated.

Up to this time the college had operated without secretarial help. The school had grown to such proportions, however, that the load of correspondence, records, and the like was far more than the president could be expected to handle even with such assistance as he could expect from other faculty members. President Graebner made repeated requests for funds to remedy this situation, but with expenses mounting in all departments, the synodical Board of Directors felt constrained to deny these pleas. Quite by accident President Graebner learned that the young daughter of the steward, who was confined to a wheel chair, was an excellent typist. Because of her loyalty to the college, she was willing to work for thirty-five dollars a month. This was Lydia Dierks, who later became a very important member of the personnel of the college because of her brilliant mind and excellent Christian character and example. The Board hired her, and the college gained not only a secretary but also a valuable counselor who took a genuine interest in every student.

In those days many students came from homes where the German language was often used, while others had absolutely no knowledge of German. This condition caused much difficulty for the teachers of German. Since all the high school classes were divided into two sections each, the faculty decided to divide the classes according to proficiency in German. Beginning in 1927 this became the custom for a number of years.

In June, 1928, the College of Electors met to choose a man to fill the second professorship established by the synod in 1926. This resulted in the calling of Mr. Paul W. Stor as professor of Science and Mathematics. Since Professor Stor had already been serving the college since 1922 in the capacity of Assistant Instructor, this action resulted in no change from the administrative point of view. Professor Stor was installed in a special service on September 9 in the college auditorium by the Rev. Mr. H. J. Bouman, first vice-president of the Minnesota District Synod, assisted by President Graebner and the Rev. Mr. E. G. Nachtsheim, secretary of the Board. Two assistant instructors, Erwin E. Schroeder and Alan Bragg were employed in the 1928-1929 school year. They taught most of the high school classes in German, Latin, and Geometry. Other classes were taught by the regular professors.

Three assistants were secured for the following year, namely, Alan Bragg, Paul Huchthausen, and Martin Seltz. All three were theological seminary students. It so happened that all three of them were good musicians. The administration took advantage of this fact by placing them in charge of the singing instruction, thus solving this ever-recurring problem for one year at least. The student body was divided into three sections, each directed by one of these men. Members of the Glee Club, a voluntary organization directed by Professor Blankenbuehler, were excused from the regular singing periods.

The general convention of the synod at River Forest, Illinois, in June, 1929, had authorized the calling of two new professors, one to replace Professor Harstad who had accepted a position at Bethany College in Mankato, and a second one to be called a year later. The first of these professorships was filled by the Rev. Mr. Arthur C. Streufert of Prairie View, Illinois, who was installed by Pastor E. G. Nachtsheim, secretary of the Board of Control, on October 29 at a special service at Zion Lutheran Church of St. Paul. Professor Streufert took charge of classes in Greek and Latin, subjects in which he is a scholar of no mean ability.

In the fall of 1929 the enrollment of 273 set a record in the history of the college. When these students crowded into the old dining hall for meals, the heads were so close together that collisions were almost unavoidable. The imperative need for a new dining hall and kitchen had been recognized for some time, but the condition of the treasury had forced postponement of such a luxury. Now at last the funds had been appropriated, and the Board was busy with the plans, but one more year would pass before the dream could be realized.

The new professorship established by synodical resolution in 1929 to be filled in 1930 had not yet been filled when the school year began. Mr. Domsch was asked to serve temporarily in the German department until the new professor should arrive. This he kindly consented to do. Other assistant instructors were Martin Seltz and a new seminary graduate, Obert F. Kruger. Mr. Seltz took charge of all the singing instruction for the year. The call to the new professorship of German was finally accepted by the Rev. Mr. John Berger of Osage, Missouri. He was installed on January 28, 1931, by Pastor W. Friedrich, first vice-president of the Minnesota District Synod, and began his work with the second semester.

An important event of the year was the dedication on November 9, 1930, of the long awaited new dining hall, a beautiful building with the most modern equipment available. Besides a spacious dining area, the building included a large kitchen, a bakery, living quarters for the steward and the kitchen employees, and a health center.

Early in March Dr. Wollaeger suffered a stroke and was forced to discontinue his work for the remainder of the year. Professor Siebert, who had been assisting him in the library for some time, now succeeded him as college librarian. Professor Stor was asked to substitute for Dr. Wollaeger as supervisor of athletics, and Mr. Domsch was asked to return and take charge of Dr. Wollaeger's German classes for the rest of the year.

Professor Wahlers had served as assistant to the president ever since he became associated with the college in 1922. As the college grew, additional duties had gradually been heaped upon his willing shoulders until his load had become unbearable. To relieve this situation Professor Streufert was asked to share these duties in the fall of 1931. Since Dr. Wollaeger's physical condition was still such that he could not be expected to teach for another year, Mr. Domsch was reengaged and a new assistant

instructor, Mr. T. Brust, was secured.

The great depression following the financial panic of 1929 was making itself felt more and more as the months passed. Contributions to the synodical treasury were dwindling rapidly. By the end of 1931 the synodical debt had risen to proportions which the Board of Directors considered dangerous. It became necessary to cut expenses wherever possible. In 1932 all salaries and other budget items for the college were cut about twenty-five percent. As the synodical debt increased, subsidies for house service, light, and library were cut off entirely, and all other expenditures from the synodical treasury were reduced, making it necessary for the student fees to assume this additional burden. Throughout the entire depression, however, let it be said to the credit of the Board of Directors that salaries were always paid on time, which is more than can be said of many another college in those years.

To keep the commissary adequately supplied special efforts had to be made to gather increased donations of foodstuffs from the constituent congregations. President Graebner made repeated eloquent pleas to the district synodical conventions and pastoral conferences for donations of food. He also sent out many letters asking the congregations for greater donations. His pleas were very well received, and large quantities of produce and canned foods came in from our good people. Time marched on, but the financial condition of the college did not improve, and these efforts had to be repeated from year to year.

Students helped in many ways. They painted the bleachers themselves under the supervision of Professor Stor, and kept the athletic fields in good shape. Many of them painted their own dormitory rooms, giving them a clean and bright appearance - sometimes almost too bright as they selected the colors themselves. Traditionally janitor work had always been done by students under the supervision of the director. For this they received a small hourly wage. Now that funds were so extremely scarce, the Board of Control authorized the president to demand a small amount of janitor work from each student without remuneration. After all, the students were receiving much more than they were paying for and could not reasonably object to such a ruling.

Meanwhile no source of income could be overlooked, be it ever small. Conventioners housed in the dormitories brought in a little income. Other sources were the stationery and book stores. The profits from these enterprises came from the students and were always spent for the benefit of the students. They were under the control of the faculty and were very convenient for taking care of many emergencies during these lean years. They were spent chiefly on athletics and other student activities.

The financial difficulties brought on by the depression, though severe, seem small when compared to the effect on the enrollment. Beginning with 1931 the enrollment declined gradually for the next ten years at an average annual rate of about five percent, dropping from 282 in 1930 to 131 in 1941.

Obviously the depression was being felt throughout the synod in many other ways. All the programs of the church had to be curtailed with the result that the supply of ministerial graduates from the seminaries began to exceed the demand. This condition was becoming more alarming with the passage of each year. Several remedies were suggested and widely discussed, but none was actually carried out. The number of unemployed candidates for the ministry continued to grow.

These two trends, declining enrollment and growing over-supply of ministerial candidates, naturally had a very depressing effect upon the

church. A letter addressed to the Board by the President Graeener in 1933 states that several conferences were petitioning the synod to close all our schools for two years because of the financial situation, that some of our leaders were said to be in a state of panic, that all of us were in danger of losing our faith and forgetting that we still have a Father in heaven. He advocated that instead we should make our schools more useful to those who do not have the ministry in view. He suggested additions to the curriculum which might accomplish this purpose, such as mathematics and business courses. This suggestion, of course was made as an emergency measure only. For the long term, the primary purpose of the college was not to be forgotten. From high school entrance to ordination required about twelve years. Hence if more ministerial students could not be induced to enter the high school, there would be a serious shortage of ministers within twelve years. This was to be avoided at all costs. Therefore no change was made in the admissions policy of the school. Pre-ministerial students were given preference, but non-ministerial high school students were also welcomed as usual.

The dwindling enrollment was, of course, a matter of grave concern to faculty and Board alike. Faculty members spent part of their summer vacations canvassing for recruitment of new students. In an effort to improve the interest of local congregations and thus indirectly benefit the enrollment, much attention was given to advertising and public relations. The Board opened the doors of the college buildings to various Lutheran groups such as the Walther League and the Twin City Lutheran Athletic Association, and congregations were invited to use the campus for picnics and other activities.

Needless to say, the faculty required no additions during these years. In 1932 only one assistant instructor was needed because one of the high school classes had become so small that it could be handled in one section. Mr. Kruger was the man retained.

The college mourned the loss of an excellent theologian and Greek scholar when Professor William Moenkemoeller was called to his eternal rest on May 9, 1933, after twenty-eight years of faithful service. He was not replaced for the present.

When fall came, Dr. Wollaeger was still unable to resume his full load and Mr. Kruger agreed to continue with the faculty for yet another year.

The year 1933 marked the fortieth anniversary of the founding of Concordia College. Because of the stringent economic conditions the celebration of this event was kept within rather narrow limits. An enlarged anniversary issue of the Comet was published, financed in part by a special appropriation from the Board of Control. By an odd coincidence there were thirty-three members in the graduating class of 1933.

Another important milestone in the history of our school was passed during this 1933-1934 school year when, after a thorough examination by a committee representing the University of Minnesota, the high school division was declared accredited by the University. The official communication bearing this message did not stop there, but went on to bestow the highest praise on our institution.

An advance of a scholarly nature made also in 1933 was the introduction of the General Culture Tests which had been developed on a national scale. They were given to the college sophomores over a period of four days. They tested the student's acquaintance with four fields of knowledge, namely, science, foreign language, English usage and literature, and general culture. This gave the student an opportunity to compare himself

with the national average and find his own weak spots. Such a testing program, augmented and improved from time to time, has been continued to the present days. The American Association of Physics Teachers also developed a series of cooperative tests which all Physics teachers throughout the country were invited to use. These were also given to the college sophomores. The results showed that the Concordia students ranked significantly above the national average for pre-ministerial and liberal arts students. The only students to rank higher than ours were the engineers, which, of course, was to be expected in such a subject as physics.

Other comprehensive tests were being produced at the same time within our own synod. The Saint Louis Seminary asked the faculties of our colleges to cooperate in producing a set of tests which should measure the aptitude and ability of the junior college graduates to proceed with theological studies at the seminary. This idea did not get much support from our faculty since it was felt that our college must remain accredited by our own theological seminary.

The class of 1935 included some non-ministerial students who wished to graduate from the junior college but were somewhat short of the eighty-four semester-hour credits required for graduation from the pre-ministerial course. It became necessary for the first time to fix a minimum requirement for graduation. The faculty decided to conform to the usual practice of other American junior colleges and require a minimum of sixty semester-hours for graduation.

Up to this time there had been no formal graduation for the high school students. They simply went on with the junior college course without any break. There were, of course, those who did not continue after high school or who continued at other colleges. Such students simply received a transcript of credits. In 1935 the high school graduates took part in the commencement exercises and received diplomas for the first time. This may be regarded as the beginning of the ultimate separation of the high school and college divisions which has gradually been entirely completed in recent years.

1935 was the first year that radio was used officially by our college as a means of instruction. The college had an excellent radio set, a gift from the Alumni Association, which had been used before this time merely for entertainment. Walter Damrosch was conducting a music appreciation hour every Friday forenoon, and the faculty decided to make this obligatory instruction. The schedule was arranged in such a way as to make this possible, and work books were distributed to those who desired them. The program turned out to be a success, but it was discontinued after one year because of schedule difficulties. Another important event of this year was the acquisition of a fine pipe organ for the chapel. This is described in the section on Music.

As the country was emerging from the economic doldrums, many other schools were gaining in enrollment, but ours was still declining. There was, to be sure, a logical reason for this. Some two hundred graduates of our theological seminaries were without calls. Faced with such conditions, it was difficult for a young man to decide to study for the ministry. The faculty and the Board continued their efforts to gain new students, but in spite of all efforts the enrollment continued to drop. School opened September 9, 1936, with only 154 students. A reception for the new students was held by the faculty, inaugurating a custom which has persisted to the present time, growing bigger and better every year.

The library had been moved to the ground floor of Luther Hall and greatly improved. The museum was moved back to its former location on the second floor of the administration building and enlarged. Recreation and activities rooms had been provided. Everything was in readiness for a successful school year and a successful year it was.

The one cloud on the horizon was the poor enrollment, but what the student body lacked in quantity was compensated for in quality. Intelligence tests were given for the first time to the high school freshmen, and college aptitude tests to the seniors. The results proved most satisfactory. In both cases our students ranked well above the national norms.

Faculty and Board members continued their efforts toward improving the enrollment. President Graebner repeatedly sent out letters to the pastors of our constituency which were well received. Attempts were made to interest the Walther League in all of our schools. Dr. Graebner addressed the Walther League in all of our schools. Dr. Graebner addressed the Walther League presidents assembled for a convention in Chicago. Leaders in the Walther League such as O. P. Kretzmann and Walter A. Maier promised their support in inaugurating a Walther League program designed to improve the enrollment at our colleges. Faculty members continued canvassing for recruitment of new students and speaking to pastoral conferences and congregations. What results these measures accomplished cannot be computed. Doubtless they bore fruit which was not immediately apparent, but the enrollment had not yet completed its downward trend. It continued to slip, hitting bottom at 131 in 1941 after which it experienced a healthy growth.

The catalog published each spring up to and including the 1935-1936 edition had always reported the courses as offered in the current school-year. Beginning with 1936-1937 the courses for the following school-year were outlined instead. Although a catalog was issued in the spring of '37 it does not bear that date, but is dated 1937-1938 and contains the announcements for that year. This scheme has been followed ever since.

In the later thirties graduates of public high schools in increasing numbers were seeking admission to the college as pre-ministerial students. As a rule these young men were excellent students, but they often had insufficient credits in Latin, German, and Greek. These deficiencies had to be removed before they were eligible to pursue the regular college freshman courses. Special accelerated language courses were introduced for their benefit. By 1938 these special language students had demonstrated their ability to proceed in the regular freshman class after one year of accelerated language study, whereupon one year of special language studies became a standard course offering.

The depression was still with us. Although financial conditions had improved to such an extent that in 1937 small synodical subsidies could be restored for the library and laboratories, it was still necessary to practice the utmost economy. The small enrollment made it possible to move the sophomore high school students from their former home in the Old South Building to Luther Hall, saving the expense of heating the Old South. Beginning with the fall of 1937 Old South and West buildings stood vacant. The high school freshmen were housed in the Old Main Building and all others in the Luther Hall.

1937 was an epoch making year in the development of the curriculum. The synodical committees had worked out a new curriculum for pre-ministerial students which the faculties of the various colleges were asked to introduce on somewhat experimental basis. Concordia College

of St. Paul introduced it in September, 1937. It is more fully described in the section on Curriculum.

The year 1938 is also of considerable significance in the general development of our college. It was in this year that the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod created its Board for Higher Education which has since served as a powerful dynamic in the progress of Concordia College, St. Paul, as well as of the other colleges of the synod.

Perhaps the most memorable event of the college year was the academic celebration of the centennial of the Saxon immigration of 1839. This took place in the college auditorium on Wednesday, March 15, 1939. To prepare properly for this affair, two or three religion periods were used in each class to instruct the students in the history of the Missouri Synod. On this occasion the chief speaker was Dr. Buenger whose parents were both members of the immigrant party. He emphasized especially the splendid culture of these Lutheran "Pilgrim Fathers." Rev. F. J. Seltz read a portion of Scripture; and the audience joined in a prayer of thanksgiving to God who led our spiritual fathers to this land of promise. The Concordia Choral Club assisted by singing an appropriate anthem, "Great God of our Fathers."

On May 14 Concordia students again participated in a nation-wide observance of this centennial by attending a Twin City celebration held in the Hippodrome at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds. The Choral Club joined with 350 other singers in a mass choir. The sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Ressmeyer of Baltimore, Maryland.

At the same time President Graebner was the preacher at a similar gathering in Portland, Oregon and Dr. Buenger likewise in Swanville, Minnesota.

For twenty years Concordia College had been represented at the annual conventions of the American Association of Junior Colleges. For the twentieth anniversary convention Dr. Buenger was asked to represent our college. He had presented a paper at the first convention of the association in 1920 when Concordia College became one of the twenty-two charter members. At the banquet held during the 1940 convention Dr. Buenger was given a seat of honor as a "patriarch" of the association. Upon his return he reported that, during the twenty years, the Junior College Association had grown from twenty-two to 183 member colleges, and that the trend of education in these colleges had been away from the professional and towards the general culture courses.

In June, 1941, Concordia lost two veteran professors. Dr. H. W. F. Wollaeger resigned because of failing health, and Professor Lorenze Blankenbuehler accepted a position as head of the editorial staff of Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Missouri. Both men were outstanding. Dr. Wollaeger had served since 1904 as professor of German, and Professor Blankenbuehler since 1921 as professor of English and Speech.

A farewell banquet was planned in honor of these two men, but Dr. Wollaeger was suddenly called to his eternal home on July 14, before the date set for the banquet. Funeral services were held on July 17 at Pilgrim Lutheran Church, faculty members were honorary pall-bearers. Interment was in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After school opened, on September 24, a memorial service for Dr. Wollaeger was held in the college chapel at which Professor Siebert was the speaker. Dr. Wollaeger had served faithfully and thirty-seven years as professor of German. By his solid scholarship and his fine Christian character, he left an indelible impression on hundreds of boys who sat at his feet.

Although the original plans for a banquet were cancelled, a farewell dinner was held later in the summer (August 13) for Professor and Mrs. Blankenbuehler. Over a hundred guests assembled in the college dining hall for the occasion. After a sumptuous repast the toastmaster, Professor Overn, called upon the president of the Minnesota District, Rev. J. C. Meyer, for the opening speech which was followed by a number of others. President Graebner expressed the feelings of the faculty in a heart-warming speech. Representatives of the Board of Control, the Board of Electors, the alumni, the pastors, the students, and Redeemer congregation all expressed their appreciation of Professor Blankenbuehler's work and their regret at his departure. President Graebner presented the honored guests with a loving cup, suitably engraved, as a remembrance of our love and esteem. Professor Blankenbuehler responded with a few humble, humorous, and well chosen words. Mrs. Curtis Stephan favored the group with vocal solos, and the Rev. Mr. Oswald Hoffmann led the community singing. Dinner music was furnished by a girls' instrumental trio.

The forty-ninth year of Concordia began September 9, 1941, with the smallest enrollment since our school became a college in 1905. At the opening service President Graebner gave an appropriate address followed by the traditional roll call which, in this case, included only 131 names. The small enrollment made it possible to use Luther Hall exclusively for all dormitory students. The Old Main which had served for several years as a home for freshman high school students, was vacated for the first time in the history of the college. All three of the old dormitory buildings now stood vacant.

The loss of two professors had, of course, produced emergency conditions in the faculty. It was necessary, for the present, to redistribute the teaching load. The men affected were Siebert, Berger, Wahlers, Dobberfuhl, Graebner, and Overn. Some of these had to teach courses entirely outside of their usual teaching fields. To make it possible for the faculty members to take care of all these classes without conflict it became necessary to adopt a new schedule providing more periods in the week than heretofore.

The faculty and the local Board requested at least one new professor and the synodical Board of Directors approved this request, but when the College of Electors met in December, its members were concerned about the uncertainty of the future. We were now at war with Japan. Because of the draft for military service which was just beginning, the probability of even smaller enrollment loomed on the horizon. With such prospects before them, the electors lost heart and decided to postpone action. The faculty was forced to continue to struggle along with limited man-power.

One of the most pleasant events of the year was the fortieth anniversary of President Graebner's ordination into the holy ministry, celebrated on Sunday evening, November 16, 1941, with a divine service and banquet in the dining hall. The sermon was preached by Dr. John Salvner, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church for the Deaf, Minneapolis, and a classmate of Dr. Graebner. Over three hundred people were present including a number of alumni, some of whom came from a considerable distance. The Rev. Mr. J. A. C. Beyer, pastor of Calvary Lutheran Church for the Deaf, St. Paul, served as master of ceremonies. The speakers were Rev. F. J. Seltz for the Board of Control, Professor Overn for the faculty, Dr. Herbert Busher for the alumni, Rev. O. H. Lottes for the Twin City Conference, Professors Arthur J. Schwantes and Walter Huchthausen for the University of Minnesota, Rev. A. C. Haase for the Wisconsin Synod, Dr. S. C. Ylvisaker for the Norwegian Synod, Rev. Walter Vrudny for the Slovak Synod, Wilbert Rosin for the student body,

and Mrs. C. J. Allison for the Concordia Guild. The last two presented gifts. Many messages of congratulation were also received.

This was not the only pleasant occurrence of the year. On February 1, 1942, the faculty members were happily surprised and very thankful to learn that their salaries had been restored to the level they had reached before the depression forced them down in 1932. At the same time the normal subsidies for other college purposes were restored. Although the general economic conditions were looking up, the enrollment had not yet responded with equal improvement. The shortage of ministers predicted in the early 1930's was developing rapidly and promising to become acute within a short time. To remedy this condition a greater enrollment at our preparatory colleges became more urgent than ever.

The faculty members again spent part of their vacation canvassing for new students. President Graebner appeared before the Minnesota district convention urging that pastors and teachers use every effort to recruit pious and gifted boys for the pre-ministerial course. He emphasized also the great opportunity offered to other sons of our congregations to attend a high ranking college of their own church accredited by the University of Minnesota.

These efforts were not without results. The fiftieth year, beginning in September, 1942, delighted everyone with a twelve percent gain in enrollment, the first increase since 1930. There were fifty-eight students and a total enrollment of 147.

Still very much overburdened with classes and feeling that this condition should not be permitted to continue much longer, the faculty requested the Board of Control to call a new English professor at once. The Board acted promptly, but the first call issued was declined. To make matters worse, Professor Berger was stricken with critical illness in October. Dr. Graebner took over his Humanities class and Pastor Louis T. Wohlfeil of Zion Lutheran Church of St. Paul was secured to take his German classes. Pastor Wohlfeil had studied German under Dr. Wollaeger many years earlier, and could therefore step smoothly into the German classroom. During the second semester the Rev. E. B. Glabe of the Children's Friend Society of Minneapolis helped out by teaching the social studies on a part-time basis.

The second call issued by the Board of Control was successful in securing a permanent English professor in the person of the Rev. Egar J. Otto, M. A., student pastor at the State College at Ames, Iowa. He was installed at a divine service on March 7, 1943, by the Rev. Robert G. Heyne, President of the Minnesota District, assisted by Dr. Graebner and the Rev. F. J. Seltz, Secretary of the Board of Control. In the evening the faculty held a reception for the new professor and his family. He took over English classes for the remainder of the school year, relieving those faculty men who had been helping out in this department. At about the same time Professor Berger returned to his classroom, having recovered from his long siege of illness. After these blessed occurrences the faculty could again begin to breathe more easily.

In 1942 our government began drafting eighteen and nineteen year old boys for military service. This threatened to affect some of our high school boys since they were not yet classified as ministerial students. This could mean a serious loss to the church. The matter was taken up with Brigadier General Lewis Hershey who headed the Selective Service Department. Soon the United States Selective Service handed down the ruling that students in either high school or college who, upon written statement of their parents, were preparing for the ministry, were to be classified as students of di-

vinity and exempted from military service. Thereupon the Board for Higher Education asked for a statement from each student, signed by his parents and by himself, declaring his intent to study for the ministry. Such declarations have been required annually ever since.

A piece of encouraging news during this school year came in the form of a report from Concordia Seminary in St. Louis showing that the St. Paul graduates ranked first and second among students from all our colleges. In spite of the discouraging enrollments of the last years we could at least feel that the achievement of our students compensated for what they lacked in numbers. Another item to gladden our hearts was the record achieved by the freshman high school class. In the state examination in algebra, the median score of the class was twenty-seven percent above that of the public high schools of the northern states, a fact which caused a favorable comment by an official of the Minnesota State Department of Education.

Although the financial condition of the college was improving, it was still necessary to practice extreme frugality and to utilize every possible source of income. The college bus helped a great deal. Rented to the Jehovah congregation for transporting their children to and from the Central Lutheran School, it produced a tidy sum. Pilgrim congregation also rented the bus to transport their children to and from Sunday School. On week-ends in the fall it was converted into a truck for hauling produce from the donors to the college. Thousands of quarts of canned fruits and vegetables and hundreds of bushels of potatoes and other vegetables were brought in from the congregations of the surrounding country, saving thousands of dollars for the commissary. The bus was driven by students who served without compensation.

Since this was the fiftieth year of the college, some type of golden jubilee celebration was in order. Under war conditions and the general stringency of funds, the observance could not be extravagant, could still be significant and happy. The faculty elected Dr. Graebner and Professors Overn and Siebert to take care of the details, and the Board of Control elected Rev. Seltz and Mr. Neils to work with the faculty committee. Since this was also Dr. Buenger's fiftieth anniversary at the college, the observance took the form of a double golden jubilee for the college and its first president. The celebration extended over several days. On Sunday, June 6, 1943, a special service was held in the gymnasium, attended by a capacity crowd of 550. The congratulatory address was given by Dr. J. W. Behnken, president of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod, who based his remarks on Psalm 118: 24 - "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it." He dwelt upon the two principal reasons for rejoicing on this day: the successful completion of fifty years by the college and its supporters, and the concomitant fifty years of outstanding service by Dr. Buenger as president and professor.

Following this address, Dr. Buenger made a response in which he emphasized the joy he had experienced throughout his life in doing the Lord's work, teaching and directing young men in the way of truth. His response also took the form of a very touching farewell address since he was now retiring at the age of eighty-three. Greetings were delivered in person by Dr. Paul E. Kretzmann, representing Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri; Professor Lorenz Wahlers of St. Paul's College, Concordia, Missouri; Professor August Rehwaldt of Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; President S. C. Ylvisaker of Bethany College, Mankato, Minnesota; President Norman A. Madson of the Norwegian Synod; and the Rev. August Brandes, an alumnus, representing Concordia College of Portland, Oregon. Many other

greetings were received by mail and wire.

On Tuesday evening, June 8, a large crowd assembled to view a pageant presented by forty students reenacting a number of scenes from the history of the college. Realistic characterizations of some of the early professors brought hilarious laughter from the audience, and all agreed that the pageant was an overwhelming success. A feature of the program was a piano solo consisting of variations on the chorale, "Now Thank We All Our God," played by Professor Berg, music teacher during the first year of our school, fifty years earlier. After the pageant the alumni enjoyed a pleasant informal meeting with Dr. Buenger in the dining hall.

The following evening the anniversary banquet was held in the dining hall with a crowd of 400 people which taxed the capacity of the hall. Dr. Graebner as master of ceremonies introduced the chief speaker, Dr. Adolph Haentzschel, Professor of Philosophy at Valparaiso University and a member of the first class to finish the three-year course at our school in 1896, who spoke with authority and fine humor on the early days of the college. Dean Royal R. Shumway of the University of Minnesota was present and commended Dr. Buenger for having guided Concordia through fifty years of growth. He emphasized the fact that accurate knowledge, the basis of all sound scholarship, was being acquired at Concordia College. Mayor McDonough of St. Paul expressed his sorrow that St. Paul would lose the beneficent influence of Dr. Buenger, who offered words of appreciation for the kindness and helpfulness shown the college by the city of St. Paul.

A feature of the program was the presentation of a copy of the Jubilee Booklet to Dr. Buenger. This was a volume of seventy-two pages, bound in board covers. It served the double purpose of an anniversary souvenir and an annual for the graduating class. It also took the place of the June number of the Comet. For this reason the editor-in-chief of the Comet, Willard Burce, had the honor of editing it. The attractive cover was designed by Maurice Geye, also a member of the graduating class. The task of publication was assumed jointly by the anniversary committee and the Comet staff. The volume contains a biography of Dr. Buenger, a special parting message from Dr. Buenger to the students, some highlights in the history of the college, and the usual features of a college yearbook for the class of 1943.

The festivities ended on Thursday, June 10, with a Field Day and Commencement exercises. The commencement speaker was the Rev. Theophil Schroedel, pastor of Mount Olive Lutheran Church of Minneapolis and an alumnus of the class of '98. Sixteen college sophomores and twenty-six high school graduates received their diplomas from President Graebner. The class chose as its motto, "A mighty Fortress is our God." Of the sixteen college graduates, fourteen later became pastors; and ten of these are still serving today.

Dr. Buenger left a few days later to make his home with his daughter, Mrs. Paul Neils of Portland, Oregon. The faculty bade farewell to Dr. Buenger and his family at a party at the home of Professor and Mrs. E. G. R. Siebert. The Twin City papers gave generous publicity to the celebration with feature stories and pictures of Dr. Buenger, Dr. Graebner, and the college buildings.

Counting its blessings after fifty years, the college community found many reasons to thank and praise the Lord Who had rewarded our feeble efforts far beyond anything that we could have asked or imagined in 1893. Among these gifts of God many be mentioned:

Excellent buildings and grounds

A Board composed of wise, devout, and generous men
A devoted Christian faculty
High academic standing
A loyal constituency
Hundred of loyal alumni, the overwhelming majority of whom were professional servants of the church
Above all, the pure Gospel of the remission of sins through faith in Jesus Christ which has always been, and still is taught in this school.

Although the college had experienced difficult years during the past decade and our country was still at war, the hand of God could be seen through it all guiding and directing us to a greater future. During the fiftieth year everything began to look up, and a new prosperity seemed to be approaching.

The Board of Control felt that the golden anniversary should be observed also in a more substantial manner. They submitted an overture to the convention of the Minnesota district of the synod suggesting a district-wide jubilee collection for a badly needed library building. The district convention approved, and a committee of six was elected to take charge of the drive for funds.

The original members were Dr. Martin Graebner, Rev. F. J. Seltz, Mr. W. E. Boie, Mr. Henry J. Neils (Secretary), Mr. Paul Kuntz (Treasurer), and Professor E. G. R. Siebert (Chairman).

Concordia began its second half-century on September 7, 1943. The school year had scarcely commenced when the sad news reached the college that Dr. Buenger had passed away on September 9. The body was transported to Saint Paul and funeral services were held at the college on September 13. The speakers were President Graebner and Pastor F. J. Seltz who had been Dr. Buenger's pastor for many years. Burial was at Sunset Memorial Park where his remains lie aside of those of his wife who preceded him in death by several years. Eight eulogies were written on Dr. Buenger by as many faculty members, each devoted to a different aspect of his character, attainments, and interests. These were published in the Comet of October, 1943. Alumni of the classes of 1939-40-41-42 who were then students at Concordia Theological Seminary of Saint Louis wished to send a gift to the college in memory of Dr. Buenger. They sent nine crucifixes which they wished to have mounted on the walls of the classrooms as an inspiration to the students. Since they had collected more money than necessary for the crucifixes, they sent the excess in cash which was spent for library books.

Early in the fall President Graebner was stricken with illness and hospitalized for about a month. Professor Streufert, who had been assisting with the morning inspection duties, became Acting President during his absence. When Dr. Graebner returned, still weak, his physician forbade him to take late evening inspection duties, and other professors helped out, taking turns. The Board of Control felt that the president and faculty should not be burdened with dormitory inspection. Their solution was to engage a business manager who could also take care of inspection duties. They requested the Board of Directors for the means to engage such a man, but the Board felt unable to grant such a request at this time.

The college enjoyed the services of Rev. Henry F. Werling of Zion Lutheran Church, St. Paul, during this year. He was kind enough to substitute for faculty members compelled to be absent on account of various emergencies.

The Selective Training and Service Act, passed by the Congress of the United States in 1940, exempted divinity students from military service,

but as the war effort became more intense, the rules became stricter. A new rule formulated in 1943 stipulated that during the college course vacations must be limited to three weeks. A longer vacation would make a student subject to the draft. This rule made it necessary for our college to continue with classes throughout the summer. An accelerated program was the obvious answer. The faculty discussed the matter at length and delegated President Graebner and Professor Overn to discuss it with Dean Shumway of the University of Minnesota. President Behnken conferred with Brigadier General Lewis B. Hershey who headed the Selective Service system at that time.

Finally, at a plenary meeting of the Board for Higher Education early in 1944 an accelerated program for pre-ministerial students was rather definitely outlined. President Graebner returned from this meeting and presented the plan to the faculty which approved it and appointed a committee consisting of Dr. Graebner and Professor Overn to work out the details. The plan finally adopted called for shortening the semesters from eighteen to sixteen weeks each, three such semesters, or "trimesters," covering the calendar year, with short vacations between them. Two of these trimesters would be equated to one regular school-year. The high school schedule was not affected. To implement the plan at once, the second semester of 1943-1944 was also shortened by two weeks to end on May 26, and commencement exercises took place on that date. Eighteen students graduated and continued at the Saint Louis Seminary on June 6. The high school graduates numbered twenty-six. Our first accelerated year began June 7, 1944, for the high school graduates and for those who had just completed the college freshman year.

Since all ministerial students were required to attend summer school, some provision had to be made for those who were supporting themselves in whole or in part by summer work. Many of these were subsidized from synodical funds. Since summer classes were limited to the forenoons, some students found employment in the afternoons. The college itself employed a number of students for two hours each afternoon.

All the regularly called professors who taught in the college division were involved in summer school work. The schedule was so arranged that the total number of class periods for the whole calendar year did not exceed the usual school-year teaching load by very much.

Since the high school was not in session during the summer months, the summer schedule was relatively simple. During the regular school-year, on the other hand, the accelerated program caused great difficulties in the schedule and worked quite a hardship on some of the student activities, such as the band, the Choral Club, and the literary societies, which could not find hours when all members could meet at once.

Three graduation exercises were celebrated during the 1945 calendar year. Commencement exercises for the first accelerated class were held on January 12, 1945, when seventeen dedicated young men graduated and left soon after for St. Louis. The June, 1945, graduation was unusual due to the fact that no college class graduated in June and the High School boys held the center of the stage. The speaker was the Rev. Walter P. Clausen of Hopkins, Minnesota; and the valedictorian was Robert Schultz, who later became a professor at Valparaiso University.

The second accelerated class celebrated commencement on August 31, 1945 when sixteen college diplomas were awarded to deserving students by President Graebner. On this occasion the class remembered the twenty-fifth anniversary of Professor Overn and presented him with a gift of twenty-five silver dollars.

For a portion of the summer of 1945 the Board of Control released President Graebner to collect funds for the Buenger Memorial Library and Professor Berger was appointed Acting President in his absence.

Very few changes occurred in the faculty during the years of acceleration. During the year 1944-45 there were a few too many classes for the regular faculty members, and these were taught by the Rev. Henry F. Werling and Mr. Ed. Oermann, on a part-time basis. For 1945-1946 Mr. Paul Harms, a seminary student, was secured as an assistant instructor.

The fifty-second year opened very auspiciously in September, 1945, with a hundred new students. The total enrollment was 224, up more than eighteen percent over the previous year's 188. Not only was the number improved, but the quality also was excellent. Of the sixty admitted as freshman high school students, twenty-three percent had an I.Q. of over 130 as compared with two and two tenths percent for the national norm. Only one student scored below ninety as compared with the national average of twenty-five percent.

The increased enrollment made it necessary to house a number of students in the Old Main dormitory for the first time in four years. The South Building was being remodeled in anticipation of the larger enrollment but was not yet ready for occupancy. As soon as the work was finished in midyear the boys moved from the Old Main into the South. Since it seemed certain that still more space would soon be needed, the architect was asked to draw up plans for remodeling the Old Main and West Buildings.

Since the war had come to an end, the faculty resolved to discontinue the accelerated program and to conduct no summer school in 1946. The eighteen-week semesters were reinstated, which meant that the third accelerated class would break off its studies in June at the mid-point of its sophomore college year, and could not graduate until the end of the first semester of the 1946-47 year.

On March 6, 1946, Dr. Graebner tendered his resignation as president, because of advancing age. The Board of Control accepted it, effective upon the arrival of his successor. It was also understood, in accordance with the terms of his call, that he would be retained as a professor after his successor was installed, and that living quarters would be provided for him on the campus. The Board of Control proceeded at once to call for nominations for the presidency.

By the end of April a long list of nominations had been published and the Board of Electors met to choose the new president from this list. They elected the Rev. W. A. Poehler, M.A., pastor of Trinity First Lutheran Church of Minneapolis. He was called by the Board of Control in May, 1946. After prayerful consideration and consultations with his congregation and with the Board of Control, he decided to accept. Fortunately he found it possible to be on the campus a few weeks before the opening of the next school year.

Before the end of the year a pleasant anniversary was celebrated. In June, 1946, Dr. Ernest A. Lussky finished his fortieth year of faithful service to our college. This was a record for any faculty member other than the first president. A joint committee of the faculty and board was elected to see that such a significant event was properly observed. A banquet was prepared on June 6, attended by many guests besides the college family and relatives of Dr. Lussky. After the sumptuous dinner, President Graebner, as Master of Ceremonies, called upon the Rev. Gerhard Schmidt, a seminary classmate of Dr. Lussky; Professor August C. Rehwaldt, representing the Milwaukee Concordia; the Rev. Robert G. Heyne, President of the

Minnesota District; the Rev. F. J. Seltz, Secretary of the Board; Professor F. G. R. Siebert, representing the faculty; John Geske, representing the student body; President E. T. Meichsner of the Alumni Association, and Mr. Charles Thoele of the Board of Control, who presented Dr. Lussky with the gift of a fine wrist watch. The sophomore college class put on a humorous skit. Musical numbers were furnished by the Choral Club, the Senior and Junior Quartettes, and the Freshman High School chorus; dinner music by the Overn Trio.

After the program, the Rev. F. G. Seltz rose and made a humorous speech. He stated that he had heard of men planning their own funerals but never of one planning his own banquet. As he went on, it gradually dawned upon Professor Overn that he was the subject of this strange discourse. It happened that Professor Overn's twenty-fifth anniversary, a year earlier, had been overlooked, and the Board had secretly decided to make up for this oversight. Professor Overn had much to do with the planning of this banquet for Dr. Lussky, but this appendix to it came to him as a complete surprise. Mr. Thoele then presented him also with a fine wrist watch.

The school year ended on June 7 with graduation again for the high school only, the accelerated college sophomores having graduated already on August 31, 1945. The Commencement speaker was the Rev. H. A. Theiste of Fairview Lutheran Church of Minneapolis. The valedictorian was Norbert Streufert. A special feature of the program was an address by the Rev. Gerhard Schmidt of Brownton, Minnesota, in honor of Dr. Lussky's fortieth anniversary. Dr. Graebner presented diplomas to thirteen high school graduates, one of the smallest classes on record.

After two years of incessant teaching, the faculty was happy to enjoy the relief of a real vacation. The students also showed the fatiguing effect of the accelerated program. The scores on the sophomore tests were lower than usual although still somewhat above the national norms.

The need of a registrar had been recognized and discussed by faculty and Board for years. Finally in 1944 the synod authorized the appointment of registrars but made no appropriation of funds for the purpose. During the summer of 1946 the Board asked Professor Fred Wahlers to become the first registrar of Concordia College. He received no extra compensation, and his teaching load was not reduced. However, he was relieved of the heavy load of extra-curricular work he was carrying. For several years the registrar served also as admissions officer and did much of the student counseling.

A considerable increase in enrollment was foreseen for the year 1946-47, and the Board of Control requested a staff of fourteen full-time faculty men, including the new president. The Board for Higher Education was convinced of this necessity and approved the addition of three full-time men to bring the total to fourteen. In anticipation of the larger enrollment the South Dormitory which had been standing vacant for some time was remodeled in the spring of 1946.

To the joy and satisfaction of all concerned, the Board of Control reported during the summer that the Rev. Mr. W. A. Poehler, M.A., had accepted the call to the presidency. After being released from his congregation, he spent the last weeks of the summer acquainting himself with his new duties and planning his future work. He found it possible to be present at a faculty meeting in August where he was formally welcomed by Dr. Graebner, assured of the cooperation of the faculty. He was also present at the last faculty meeting presided over by Dr. Graebner, which took place on the evening before the opening of the school year. After the faculty had

finished its business, Dr. Graebner brought the meeting to a close with an expression of gratitude to God for permitting him to continue his work until the arrival of his successor, and for the privilege of continuing further to serve as a professor. He desired to end his career as president, as he had begun it, with a hymn of praise. He began it in sorrow; he was ending it in joy. He then read Psalm 103 which he had read with his helpmeet at the time of their common sorrow, nineteen years earlier. It was at that time of moving to St. Paul in 1927 that his son met an accidental death. The faculty then joined with him in the Lord's Prayer. Thus ended the administration of Concordia's second president.

Dr. Graebner was a man of parts, a man of great charm and versatility, a great teacher, and a man with many fine ideas for the advancement of Concordia College. Unfortunately he served at a time of extreme economic stringency when the barest necessities became luxuries, making it impossible for many of his dreams to be realized. Nevertheless, under his guidance, the college advanced spiritually, intellectually, and physically. The Student Council and the Student Association were organized. A convincing speaker, his word carried much weight in conferences and conventions. As a member of the synod's curriculum committee he played an important part in molding the junior college curriculum. The dining hall and the president's residence were erected, the South Dormitory was remodeled, the campus was embellished with a large number of ornamental trees, and plans for the new library and the Lutheran Memorial Center were under way. Upon his resignation, the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune of May 19, 1946, devoted almost a full page of its photogravure section to photos of Dr. Graebner in his various activities as president.

The opening of the fifty-third school year, originally planned for September 3, was postponed to September 17 upon the recommendation of the State Board of Health, because of a summer epidemic of polio in the Twin Cities. The opening service was conducted by President Graebner who based his address on Psalm 119:105 - "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path." He emphasized the fact that Concordia is a Christian school; that Christ is the center of all studies here; and that all students should study their Bibles in order to find Christ. The address ended with a prayer, followed by the traditional roll call and announcements.

Dr. Graebner then introduced the new instructors and the new president. In so doing he mentioned that President Poehler would now be the house-father. President Poehler responded by thanking Dr. Graebner for all his faithful labors as president of the college and expressing his own feeling of unworthiness. Since he was taking over the traditional position of house-father, he facetiously bestowed upon Dr. Graebner the title of "Grandfather of Concordia College."

The newly elected president was formally installed in a most impressive service at Trinity First Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, on Sunday evening, September 15, 1946. The sermon was preached by Pastor A. H. Grumm of Fargo, North Dakota, President of the North Dakota District of our synod, who chose as his text the Aaronic benediction,

"The Lord bless thee and keep thee:
The Lord make His face shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee:
The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace."
(Num. 6:23-26)

He emphasized the importance of the task President Poehler was assuming, that of training ministers through whom the Lord bestows upon His people the great blessings described in this benediction. He admonished the new president

always to keep before him the vision of the blessings and promises of the Aaronic benediction in his work, and to trust in the Lord to fulfill them. After the sermon, Pastor Robert G. Heyne, President of the Minnesota District, officiated in the installation rite, assisted by Dr. Martin Graebner, the retiring president of Concordia College. The secretary of the Board of Control, the Rev. F. J. Seltz, served as liturgist.

President Poehler has the distinction of being the first Concordia alumnus to occupy the chair of president of Concordia College, St. Paul, Minnesota. Already in his student days he distinguished himself not only as an excellent student but also as captain of the baseball team and valedictorian of his class (1924). He returned to his Alma Mater as president after a wide and successful experience in the parish ministry culminating in his pastorate of the oldest Missouri Synod congregation in Minnesota, Trinity First of Minneapolis.

The returning war veterans had been overtaxing the capacity of the University of Minnesota, and the University had appealed to the other colleges of the state to care for the overflow to the extent possible. Concordia College had acceded to this request and had enrolled eighteen of the numerous veterans who sought admission. This boosted the enrollment somewhat above normal expectations to 273, an increase of about twenty-two percent above the 224 of the previous year.

Since many student programs were adapted to personal needs, it was impossible to fit all classes into the six-hour daily schedule. To overcome this difficulty a double noon hour was established for the first time, making seven hours available for classes instead of six.

Although three new faculty men had been approved, the problem of finding the men before the opening of school was not so simple. Fortunately some chaplains returning from military service became available, and among these two good men were found who were willing to serve. They were the Rev. Eugene S. Schmidt and the Rev. Henry W. C. Luedke, an alumnus of 1923. The third man, who had been secured some months earlier, was Kenneth Korby, a seminary student. Professor Otto was absent on leave, studying at the University of Minnesota.

Although the synod had approved the appointment of deans of students in 1944, no such office had as yet been established at our college. The two chaplains were now appointed deans, Dean Luedke for the college and Dean Schmidt for the high school division. The two assistant instructors, Harms and Korby acted as proctors. Other innovations were also introduced by the new president. The first class in typing was conducted this year by Miss Lydia Dierks and Miss Elinor Dicke. Miss Dierks up to this time had served as President Graebner's secretary. President Poehler wished to keep the secretary who had worked with him at Trinity First Lutheran Church, Miss Elinor Dicke (now Mrs. Willard Burce of the New Guinea mission). The Board agreed to give her the appointment, and for the first time the college could boast two secretaries. Miss Dierks had much besides her typing class to keep her busy. She now became secretary to the registrar, bookkeeper for the treasurer, keeper of the students' accounts, and Notary Public.

Up to 1944 the president was limited in his powers by the extremely democratic organization of the faculty which had always existed in the Missouri Synod schools. The Board for Higher Education, after much discussion, had come to the conclusion that this constituted a weakness in our school system, that efficiency in administration could be improved if the president were granted more authority. A new set of duties and prerogatives of the president was drawn up by this board and adopted by the synod in 1944.

The implementation of these new rules devolved upon the Board of Control and President Poehler. This, of course, entailed some reorganization of the faculty committees. The traditional discipline committee was dissolved, and cases of discipline were henceforth handled by the president, to the great delight of the faculty which formerly had to sit for many hours on each case. The work of the admissions committee was largely turned over to the registrar except in very questionable cases. Other minor changes were also made in the administrative system.

Traditionally announcements had been made orally at the close of the morning chapel service. In November, 1946, President Poehler began to issue a mimeographed bulletin each school day containing all announcements for the day. This was handed to the students as they left the chapel. The daily bulletin still makes an important contribution to college life. Originally it covered less than one eight one-half by eleven inch sheet - often only a half sheet. Today it issues forth from the office of the Dean of Students and covers from one to three sheets every school day.

Late in 1946 the Emergency Planning Commission of our synod asked Dr. Graebner to represent the Lutheran Church in Europe. He was also to act as the personal representative of the synodical president, Dr. J. W. Behnken. He would be expected to serve as adviser to Lutheran groups and individuals and to assist in the distribution of relief funds. He accepted the assignment with the permission of the Board of Control, which granted him a year's leave of absence and presented him with a farewell gift. On January 29, 1947 a large group of friends gathered in the dining hall to wish Dr. Graebner bon voyage. After a savory dinner, several well-wishers expressed their heart-felt sentiments in appropriate phrases: Rev. F. J. Seltz for the Board of Control, President Poehler for the faculty, Mrs. Eugene Heuer, Sr., for the Concordia Guild, Rev. Alvin C. Mach for the Twin City pastors, and Arden Malotky for the students. Professor Overn acted as master of ceremonies and Dr. Lussky presented Dr. Graebner with a gift from those attending the banquet.

To care for Dr. Graebner's classes during his absence, the college was fortunate in securing the services of the Rev. John Naumann, veteran missionary to India, who happened to be home on furlough at the time. The Rev. K. T. Lichhardt, pastor of Zion Lutheran Church also helped out on a part-time basis.

The third and last of the accelerated classes graduated January 24, 1947. The commencement speaker was the Rev. Sophus E. Lee of Emmaus Lutheran Church, Minneapolis. The Valedictorian was Edward Nauss. Fifteen graduates received their diplomas from President Poehler.

Since the accelerated program had come to an end, these graduates could not go on at once with their seminary studies, but were required to wait until September before continuing their ministerial education. To provide opportunity for those who might wish to use this time to further their general education, as well as to provide a more varied program of electives for the veterans, President Poehler had arranged with the University of Minnesota to give several courses at the college through its Extension Division. These courses would supplement other elective courses given by our own professors.

Nine of our own graduates, eighteen veterans, and five staff members availed themselves of the opportunity to study under this plan. The most popular elective was Sociology, taught by President Poehler, with twenty-six students. Psychology was a close second with twenty-four students; and the Education class numbered sixteen. The latter two were taught by University

men. Other electives taught by our own men were:

Ante-Nicene Greek	Streufert
History of the Reformation	Wahlers
Trigonometry	Overn

On April 26, 1847, our Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod was organized when the founding fathers signed their names to the constitution. On April 27, 1947, the Concordia family and friends celebrated the centennial of this momentous event. The ladies of the Concordia Guild served a delicious dinner to a large crowd in the dining hall. In the evening a pageant which had been prepared by the students under the direction of Professor Paul Harms and Bob Clausen was presented in the college auditorium. It dramatized the history of the growth of our synod through the first century of its existence. Choral background music was furnished by members of the Choral Club under the direction of Norbert Streufert, and organ and xylophone music furnished by Mr. A. J. Sprengeler, organist of Trinity Lutheran Church of St. Paul. The Twin City papers gave generous publicity to the celebration.

Many Concordia students also participated in the huge celebration of this centennial which took place in the Minneapolis Auditorium on May 4, 1947.

In June, 1947, two professors, Fred Wahlers and Paul W. Stor completed twenty-five years of outstanding service to Concordia College. This anniversary was celebrated with a divine service on June 5 at which the congratulatory sermon was preached by Pastor Theodore Melinat of Howard Lake, Minnesota. After the service a banquet was held in honor of the two celebrants. The students furnished a humorous skit and several musical numbers. Appreciative after-dinner talks were given by Pastor F. J. Seltz for the Board of Control, President W. A. Poehler for the faculty, Pastor O. Schupmann for the Twin City Conference, Arlin E. Alpers for the student body, and Pastor F. E. Geske for the alumni. Pastor Hubert Hasskamp of Our Savior's Lutheran Church of St. Paul served as toastmaster; and gifts were presented to the two honored professors by Mr. Charles Thoele of the Board of Control.

This year again there were no June commencement exercises for the College Division because the class had graduated in January. Graduation exercises for the high school were held on June 6.

The fifty-fifth school year opened on September 9, 1947, with the highest enrollment in the history of the school. There were 283 enrolled, barely surpassing the previous record, 282, of the year 1930-1931.

Three new faculty members were added to the staff:

1. Robert E. Barnes, Physical Education Director, who came highly recommended by the University of Minnesota, replaced Dick Siebert, who resigned to take a position as baseball coach at the University of Minnesota.
2. The Rev. Walter E. Bertram, missionary on furlough from Pernambut, India, was lent to the college by the mission board. He is an alumnus of 1927.
3. The Rev. Robert Plagens, an alumnus of 1942, who had been called to mission work in the Philippines after February 1, served our college for the first semester.

Professor Otto returned from his leave of absence in September, and Dr. Graebner returned from Europe at the beginning of the second semester after serving a year with the Emergency Planning Council, which distributed \$20,000,000 in European relief funds. Pastor K. F. Lichhardt continued as

part-time assistant instructor, but Korby and Harms returned to St. Louis to complete their studies at the seminary.

Since Professor Wahlers, in addition to his duties as registrar, was responsible for collecting the student fees, he was given the additional title of "Bursar."

One of the old classrooms was remodeled into a suitable reception room and office space for the president and his secretary. The old president's office was assigned to the registrar and his secretary. Necessary office furnishings and equipment were donated by the Ladies' Guild, and other generous donors.

At this time there was a great shortage of books in Europe as a result of the war, and the college was asked to do what it could in this emergency. Many books were donated. Dr. Graebner gave a lecture on Europe which brought in a collection of over \$100.00 which was spent for books sent to the Theologische Hochschule at Oberursel, Germany.

Field Day and Commencement were celebrated on Friday, June 11, 1948. This was the first occasion since 1944 when combined commencement exercises were held for both college and high school. There were twenty-four college and forty-one high school graduates. In anticipation of a large crowd, the exercises were held in the gymnasium which was filled to capacity. Prior to this year the gymnasium had not been used for commencement exercises since the great depression cut down the size of the graduating classes, and the commencement crowds could be accommodated in the college auditorium.

The Board for Higher Education made certain recommendations to the 1947 synodical convention regarding the introduction of a more thorough counseling program in all our schools. Several meetings were held by the faculty and board to discuss these recommendations. Meanwhile Dean Luedke, our own Dean of Students, was experimenting with these counseling methods and made a very encouraging report. Finally the Board of Control approved the recommendations, and the registrar, Professor Wahlers, prepared forms for filing information valuable in the counseling program. Students registering in September, 1948, were required to fill out these forms. These forms made quite an impression on the students. Some felt that they were giving away all their secrets. Similar forms have been used ever since in the counseling department.

The fifty-sixth year saw a sudden drop in enrollment, from 283 to 243, due chiefly to the fact that the veterans, who had been studying at our college during the past two years, had now completed their course. The year was, nonetheless, outstanding in achievement. The high school was approved by the State Committee of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the campus was enlarged by five and one-half acres, the Lutheran Memorial Center Fund made significant progress, the first yearbook since 1927 was published by the students, and other student activities stepped up several rungs on the ladder of success. More details on these matters are recorded elsewhere in this volume. A few additional items are worthy of mention here.

Mr. Gerald Wendt was secured to put the Commercial Department on a more sound basis. This department included courses in typing, shorthand, and business. Typing was required of all high school students, and was an elective in the college. Before the end of the year, Mr. Wendt resigned, and Mrs. May Estabo and Mrs. J. F. Hall were engaged to fill out the year. Mr. George Luecke, a seminary student, was secured to teach English and history in the high school. Mr. Paul Randolph, a graduate student at the University of Minnesota, was engaged to teach ten hours of mathematics in the high

school. Rev. Lighthardt was reengaged on a part time basis.

Miss Helen Stoeckmann became the president's secretary and has served faithfully and most efficiently in this capacity ever since.

November 18, 1948, marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of Professor William A. Dobberfuhl's installation at Concordia College. During these years he had taught classes in German, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. A banquet in his honor was arranged for the evening on November 19, and he was presented with a gift of a wrist watch suitably engraved. President Poehler presided as Master of Ceremonies. President Gamber spoke for the Board of Control, Rev. V. Ostermann for the Circuit, Professor Berger for the faculty, Rev. Wunderlich for St. Stephanus Church of which Prof. Dobberfuhl was a member, and Winfred Sprengeler for the students. Music was furnished by Herbert Spomer and the Choral Club. Professor Dobberfuhl's response contained solid food for thought seasoned with a number of choice bit of sprightly humor.

From the very beginning, the junior college and high school had been conducted as a single unit under one director. After adopting the American educational plan and becoming accredited by the University of Minnesota in 1921, the high school was regarded as a division quite distinct from the junior college, but the president of the college was also principal of the high school, and some of the teachers were shared by both divisions. This arrangement was not exactly pleasing to some of the representatives of accrediting agencies who visited our school from time to time, and it became increasingly important that a more complete separation be effected. The first step was to secure a principal for the high school. Early in 1949, upon requests from the faculty and the Board of Control, the Board for Higher Education approved the appointment of a high school principal. Thereupon the Board of Control issued a "Call Appointment" to Mr. Arthur M. Alschwede, Principal of Trinity First Junior High School of Minneapolis, who accepted and started his work as principal in September, 1949.

The 1949-1950 school year opened September 7, at 10:00 A.M., a feature of the opening exercises being a sermon by a visiting pastor, the Rev. Oswald Volz of Redeemer Lutheran Church of St. Paul. This was probably the first time that the opening sermon had been preached by someone other than the president of the college. 237 students responded to the roll call by President Poehler.

A rather elaborate first week's social program had been planned for the new students, culminating in a trip to Taylor's Falls in the college bus on Saturday. Besides getting a valuable lesson in geology, the boys had a great time climbing over the rocks and pot holes of this unusual formation.

Dean Luedke who had been very successful with the counseling program was asked to devote more of his time to that work and was relieved of some of his other duties. Mr. Ralph Weinhold, a seminary student, was secured as Assistant Instructor in High School English. In order not to burden the General Synod with the extra expense of the Commercial Department, our good Christians of the Minnesota District raised the funds necessary for equipment and salaries, and Mrs. G. F. Hall was secured as instructor in typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping.

One of the loyal groups supporting Concordia College has always been the North Central District of the Lutheran Layman's League which has promoted such projects as scholarships and "Food for Concordia" drives. In the fall of 1948 this organization became interested in producing a motion picture film in color and sound to be shown throughout the district for the purpose of producing greater interest in the college. The faculty, of

course gladly endorsed the project, and appointed Professor Uvern as the Faculty Adviser. The Board of Control also enthusiastically approved it. Mr. A. C. Stelling, the president of the District League, announced, in January, 1949, that the group had resolved to go ahead with this project. They proceeded to gather contributions for a guarantee fund to pay the expenses. It was hoped that the guarantors would be repaid from the free will offerings taken up later after the showings of the film itself were under way. The Rev. Henry Rische, editor of the new magazine This Day was secured as script writer. The Audio-Visual Education Department of the University of Minnesota was employed to produce the film. Picture shooting began on May 15, 1949, and was finished before the end of the school year.

The title chosen was "A Boy Goes to College." The principal characters were:

The Boy	Ernest Carl Johnson
His Parents	Mr. & Mrs. Fred J. Fandrei
His Elder Sister	Miss Marilyn Fandrei
His Younger Sister	Miss Theodora Poehler
His Pastor	Rev. F. E. Geske
An Older Student	Duane Ludwig

Many other students and faculty members took part in the action, also a group of girls from the St. Stephanus congregation.

The premiere showing of the film was on October 22, 1949, in connection with a banquet in honor of Dr. Walter A. Maier who was also the chief speaker. This evening was chosen because the District Lutheran Laymen's League was holding a convention at that time in Minneapolis and its members could be present. Before the showing of the film the members of the cast were introduced, and Dr. Maier delivered his speech on the subject of the Lutheran Hour. The students had taken up a collection among themselves and were happy for the opportunity to present to Dr. Maier personally a check for the Lutheran Hour.

The first showing of the college film created a great deal of interest, and many congregations asked to have it shown in their churches and schools.

The school year 1950-1951 saw the realization of a sweet dream of many years standing - coeducation. For several decades many of our people had felt the need of education for their daughters under the auspices of the church. Some argued that segregation of sexes in school created an unnatural and unhealthy atmosphere which would become more normal in a coeducational system. Many also felt the need of more of the feminine touch among the teachers of the parish schools. Women teachers were badly needed, but few were being trained in the colleges of the church. In the early 'twenties the Lutheran Education Association of the Northwest was working hard for coeducation at Concordia. However, many others, who seem to have been in the majority, felt that Concordia College had been founded with the single objective of training students for the theological seminary, and it was their desire to keep it so. They felt that there was no necessity for coeducation in a school of this character.

Through the following years there was much discussion on this subject among students, faculty men, and leaders of the church. Dr. Buenger composed a song advocating coeducation at Concordia which was sung by the alumni at their banquets in 1938 at St. Louis and in 1941 at Fort Wayne. At their banquet in 1942 the Alumni Association again enthusiastically endorsed coeducation for Concordia.

Memorials were sent to the synodical conventions from time to time by the Board of Control, the District Synod, and others, urging the introduction

of coeducation, but to no avail. Such memorials were sent in 1935, 1938, 1941, 1944, and 1947. Meanwhile the necessity for coeducation was becoming more and more generally recognized. In the 1940's the Board for Higher Education made some studies which showed that the demand for women teachers in the parish schools was far in excess of the supply. The need for training as many female teachers as possible had become urgent. Eventually this board came forward with a recommendation in favor of coeducation which was approved by the 1950 synodical convention.

The Concordia administration had anticipated this action and was fully prepared to introduce a pre-teacher training curriculum for both men and women in September, 1950, which had already been approved for accreditation by the University of Minnesota. Twenty-four women students registered for the freshman college class in the teacher-training program, and Concordia had passed another important milestone in her history.

The young women from out of town were housed in the old West Building which had recently been remodeled, and Mrs. Ann Sieving was installed as housemother. She was the first of several housemothers who have since rendered invaluable service to the college as well as to the young students who have come under their influence. They are:

Mrs. Erna Drew	Mrs. Celia Kutz
Mrs. Agnes Guldberg	Mrs. L. Marcellus
Mrs. Emmy Kampschmidt	Mrs. Paul Molmau
Miss Stella Kothe	Mrs. Emma Oberheu
	Mrs. Regina Seltz

The presence of twenty-four fine Christian young women on the campus had a stimulating effect on the whole student body. The general decorum of the students showed considerable improvement. The girls also found themselves happy to be associated with other students of their own faith.

Concordia's First Class of Courageous Coeds

Carol L. Abraham, Bethel, Minnesota
Jeanette M. Abramowski, Bellingham, Minnesota
La Verna Helen Brendemuehl, Hastings, Minnesota
Melba E. Dufelmeier, Concord, Illinois
Jeanette Louise Fairchild, Janesville, Minnesota
Marilyn L. Fandrei, 5708 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota
Carla L. Farrell, 4122 Peck, Saint Louis, Missouri
Meta Ann Grulke, Alexandria, Minnesota
Doane F. Helms, New London, Wisconsin
Rachel R. Kasten, Pana, Illinois
Donnalyn F. Krueger, North Branch, Minnesota
Ruth Marie Krueger, 420 Bartlette St., Shawano, Wisconsin
Norma I. Mamrow, Utica, Michigan
Yvonne A. Mattson, 496 Andrew St., St. Paul, Minnesota
Lois K. Melchert, Morristown, Minnesota
Margaret E. Mesenbring, Young America, Minnesota
Loretta A. Meske, Halliday, North Dakota
Miriam Anita Mikula, Traverse City, Michigan
Jean E. Neumann, Chicago, Illinois
Marlene Mae Schmid, Springville, Iowa
Dorothea J. Schroeder, 1493 Wellesley, Mount Clemens, Michigan
Helen M. Timm, Holland, Minnesota
Lois E. Weingarten, Glenwood City, Wisconsin
Evelyn J. Weisberg, 1417 N. Third St., Springfield, Illinois

The Board of Control had appointed Miss Ruth C. Boesenecker, Ph.D., as dean of women, who came highly recommended by the University of Minnesota. However, she remained at the school only until September 29 since she was an alien and could not get her visa renewed beyond that date. Other new members of the faculty were the Rev. Jan Pavel and the Rev. Robert Koehler, who started teaching in the high school division.

On November 13 the college family was plunged into sorrow by the sudden death of President Emeritus Martin Graebner. He had gone to Oklahoma City to preach at the Golden Jubilee Celebration of a congregation which he himself had organized. Sunday afternoon he returned by air, arriving at his home shortly after midnight. Just after opening the door, he collapsed and died. The funeral was held at St. Stephanus Lutheran Church on Thursday, November 16, 1950. President W. A. Poehler officiated and the other speakers were Dr. J. W. Behnken, President of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod, and the Rev. F. J. Seltz, Pastor of St. Stephanus Lutheran Church, of which Dr. Graebner was a member. Professor Dobberfuhl served as organist, and anthems were sung by the Concordia College Choral Club. Interment was at Elmhurst Cemetery in St. Paul.

Memorials were contributed to a "Martin Graebner Memorial Fund" established by the Graebner family for the benefit of the library. Alumni at the Saint Louis seminary also collected a fund to be used toward the purchase of a set of candelabra for the college chapel in memory of Dr. Graebner. The college students added their contributions to this fund, and the two candelabra and a crucifix of wrought brass were bought to complete the chapel appointments.

The festivities at the conclusion of the year 1950-1951 included some innovations. With this year a baccalaureate service became an established custom. It was held at Jehovah Lutheran Church on June 7 at 8:00 p.m. The graduates formed a procession in caps and gowns, but the faculty members sat in the audience. The Baccalaureate Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Oswald Volz of Redeemer Lutheran Church of Saint Paul. The Commencement Exercises were held Friday, June 8, at 7:30 p.m., in the College Gymnasium. The academic procession of speakers, board members, faculty members, college and high school graduates, was led by the members of the Public Functions Committee, Professors Lussky and Dobberfuhl, who acted as marshals. The speaker was the Rev. Arthur W. Koehler, Pastor of Peace Lutheran Church, Hutchinson, Minnesota. The valedictorian of their own, Leonard Stahlke, who gave a very good account of himself. The thirty-one high school graduates received their diplomas from their principal, Professor A. M. Ahlschwede. President W. A. Poehler presented the diplomas to the junior college graduates, who, for the first time in the history of the college, were honored by the faculty with the degree of "Associate of Arts." The degree was attested by a special certificate handed to each graduate by the Registrar, Professor Fred Wahlers. Music was furnished by the Concordia Choral Club and by Professor Paul O. Manz at the organ.

The second year of coeducation saw a notable increase in enrollment. For the first time, the total enrollment punctured the 300 level which for many years had been considered the ultimate capacity of the school. The number of coeds increased from twenty-four to forty-one. This, together with a large increase at the high school level, brought the total to 337. Because of the large audience expected, the opening exercises were held in the gymnasium.

Some additions were made to the faculty. Mr. Harold W. Otte, an experienced teacher from Fairmont, Minnesota, was secured as instructor, and

Mrs. Dora Goso, a well-known piano teacher who had been giving private lessons to a number of students, was given a part-time appointment to teach music theory and appreciation. The Rev. Mr. Henry J. Boettcher, Ph.D., counselor in Parish Education for the Minnesota District, was secured on a part-time basis to teach psychology. For the first time, a teacher of physical education for women was employed in the person of Miss Lois Besondy. Having reached retirement age, Professor Wahlers became Professor Emeritus, continuing to teach some special classes in Greek and writing a history of the college for the sixtieth anniversary in 1953. Professor Overn replaced him as registrar. Dean Luedke left to accept a call as pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church in Chicago, Illinois.

By arrangement with the Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Missouri, its branch office for audio-visual materials, under Mr. Al Koch, was housed in the museum on the ground floor of the library building. This made our school the first to enjoy almost unlimited resources for audio-visual instruction. Formerly such instruction had been managed by a student club with a faculty adviser. Now these arrangements were placed directly into the hands of a faculty committee.

This year also saw the publication of the first Student Handbook to appear in printed form. This neat little booklet welcomed the new student and gave him all information necessary to help him to fit into the student body and to become an excellent student.

The most important event of this year was the dedication of the new "Buenger Memorial Library" building on November 11, 1951. A large crowd was present for the dedicatory service held in the gymnasium at 3:00 p.m. The Rev. Arnold H. Grumm, D.D., of Grand Forks, North Dakota, Vice-President of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod, was the chief speaker. The officiants in the ceremony of dedication and in the opening of the new building were the Rev. Robert Heyne, Vice-President of the Minnesota District; the Rev. W. A. Poehler, Ph.D., President of Concordia College; and the Rev. H. Winter Secretary of the Board of Control. Since the library was named in honor of the first president of Concordia College, Theodore Buenger, D.D., the guests of honor at the dedication were the children of Dr. Buenger: Mrs. Paul Neils of Portland, Oregon; Theodore, Jr. of Chicago, Illinois; Albert of Cincinnati, Ohio; Edgar of Rochester, Minnesota, and their spouses.

The library already was by reputation the best junior college library in Minnesota, but for the first time the college could now boast a building fit to house such a library. More details on this building are recorded in the chapter on the Library.

It so happened that Professor Siebert's twenty-fifth anniversary as a professor at our college coincided with the date of dedication of the Buenger Memorial Library. Since he had been our librarian for a number of years and had classified and catalogued most of the books, it was altogether fitting that he should be honored in the evening of the same day with a banquet held in the dining hall. The hall was crowded to capacity with many distinguished guests, among whom were the honored members of the Buenger family, Mrs. Wollaeger, widow of the former librarian, Dr. H. W. F. Wollaeger, and relatives of Professor Siebert. The chief speaker was Dr. Carl Mundinger, president of St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas, and a brother-in-law of Professor Siebert.

furnished by the Choral Club and the Chapel Choir. Professor Overn acted as master of ceremonies.

Another important occurrence of this year was the first annual banquet sponsored by the speech and forensic organizations. Eldor Richter, president of Phi Rho Pi, the honorary college forensic society, introduced Professor E. J. Otto as master of ceremonies. High school students who had earned memberships in the National Forensic League were presented with speech awards by their coach, Professor Robert Koehler. Phi Rho Pi awards were presented by Professor Jan Pavel, coach of college forensics. A trophy was presented to the winning literary society by Professor A. M. Ahlschwede. The national forensic organizations were represented by Mr. Robert Forsythe, and the International Toastmasters Clubs by their treasurer, Mr. Tracy M. Jeffers. The climax of the evening was a speech by the Honorable C. Elmer Anderson, governor of the State of Minnesota who admonished the students to put forth their best efforts to become good speakers.

As a junior college, Concordia was not yet authorized to offer more than the first two years of the teacher-training course. Our teacher trainees were obliged to transfer to one of the teachers' colleges at Seward, Nebraska, or at River Forest, Illinois, for the remainder of their four-year course. Because of the great shortage of teachers however, many congregations had to be content temporarily with teachers only partially prepared for their task. Hence our two-year graduates were in great demand as emergency teachers. Fifteen of them elected to serve as such teachers for a year before continuing their education in the senior college. The Board of Assignments of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod assigned them to parish schools throughout the central states from Michigan to Texas. Bursting with suspense, these young women graduates could not hold back the spontaneous "Ohs" and "Ahs" which echoed through the hall as these assignments were announced to the excited students after a morning chapel service. The graduation and placement of this first class of teachers was a source of delight also to the Board of Control according to the secretary, who reported it in the minutes "with considerable pleasure and pardonable pride."

In more recent years it has become customary to celebrate the placement of graduates into teaching positions of the church in a special evening service in May. After this "placement service" a reception is held for the newly placed teachers by the faculty members.

The Class of '52 had the distinction of being the first coeducational class to graduate from Concordia College, Saint Paul, Minnesota. Twenty young women and forty-one young men received the degree of "Associate in Arts" on June 6, 1952. There were also thirty-six high school graduates.

The fifteen young women graduates who elected to teach the following year were required to pursue a summer course in practical teaching methods at one of the senior teachers colleges of the church before entering upon their work.

Two men were added to the faculty in 1952. The one was Fred Erbe, Ph.D., an alumnus of 1930 who was in the employ of the Veterans Administration at Fort Snelling. He taught psychology and political science at Concordia on a part-time basis. The other new man was Edward Schamber, M. Mus., who taught music and English.

The Board of Control decided to observe the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of Concordia College throughout the 1953 calendar year. Several events transpired during this year which took on a special aura because of the anniversary spirit in the air. In the spring the cornerstone of the Lutheran Memorial Center was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and students

piled up unusual records in music, forensics, and debate. But the most important observances of the anniversary took place in the fall.

By the ninth of September the Lutheran Memorial Center was so near completion that the opening service of the school year could be held in this grand new building. The guest speaker was the Rev. Mr. Eugene N. Seltz, an alumnus of '24 who had served many years as a missionary in China. The enrollment in the anniversary year broke all previous records at 377. Of these, 145 were new students.

Professor Dobberfuhl had been stricken with serious illness during the summer. This, together with the large enrollment, necessitated an augmented faculty which could not be supplied at once. Several part-time faculty members were secured temporarily in the emergency. These were:

Mr. Karlis O. Bilzens, Ph.D., a native of Latvia and a graduate of the University of Riga

Mr. Philip A. Kildahl, M.A., graduate student at the University of Minnesota

Rev. John G. Naumann, alumnus of '25 and veteran missionary to India, on furlough for the year

Rev. Floyd F. Possehl, '35, pastor of Calvary Lutheran Church, St. Paul

Mrs. Martin L. Mack, '27, M.A., organist at Pilgrim Lutheran Church

Mrs. Karen Blomberg, B.A.

Miss Patricia Knight, B.A.

Mrs. Paul Molnau

To improve the counseling procedures, the faculty decided to introduce a system of advisers. Each faculty member was assigned a small number of students who were to consult with him concerning their problems, academic or otherwise. To start the year right, each adviser invited his group of advisees to his home to get acquainted. This system turned out to be very successful and has been continued to the present time. Records of counseling sessions are kept in the office of the Dean of Students.

Of all the memorable days of the sixtieth anniversary year, the most gratifying was, no doubt, Sunday, October 18, 1953 - a day which had been anticipated with great longing by students, faculty, board, and constituency for at least eight years. On this day the Lutheran Memorial Center was finally dedicated to the glory of God in memory of the men and women who had served our country in the two world wars. The building of this memorial was the greatest project ever undertaken by the constituency of the college, under the auspices of the Minnesota District, without any help from the general synod. This event is described in the chapter on Campus and Buildings. Open House was held the same day, and guests were invited to inspect the old buildings as well as the new one. The Concordia Guild served a delicious dinner in the dining hall after the dedication service.

All special events of 1953 were considered sixtieth anniversary festivities, but the faculty felt that there should also be one very formal observance of the anniversary in which the college and its friends could rejoice and thank God for all His benefits during the sixty years. Since the completion of the Lutheran Memorial Center was set for early fall, the faculty and board felt it best to wait with this observance until after the new building had been dedicated. Accordingly the date for the special observances was set for Saturday and Sunday, November 14-15. A planning committee was elected consisting of Professors Overn, Lussky, and Siebert. A conference was planned for Saturday and a festival service for Sunday.

Invitations were sent to the president of the synod, the members of the Board for Higher Education, and the faculties of all synodical colleges and seminaries. Most of the colleges sent representatives, and those men who

could not attend sent greetings and congratulations. The Saturday conference was devoted to a general discussion of the revision of the ministerial curriculum which would become necessary upon the establishment of the senior college. The conference chairman was Professor Edgar J. Otto of St. Paul. He called upon President Walter F. Wolbrecht of St. Paul's College of Concordia, Missouri, who made appropriate introductory remarks. Two panel discussions were then conducted, one in the forenoon devoted to the junior college curriculum, and one in the afternoon concerned with the senior college. The panelists were the following professors:

Paul F. Koehneke of Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dr. Theodore G. Stelzer of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska

Dr. Walter H. Wente of St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas

Prof. Jan Pavel of Concordia College, St. Paul, Minnesota

Dr. Martin H. Scharlemann of Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis

Dr. W. A. Poehler, President of Concordia College, St. Paul, Minnesota

Besides the panelists, the following professors were present and took part in the discussions:

Edward A. Jenne of Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Lando C. Otto of St. Paul's College, Concordia, Missouri

Lorman M. Peterson of Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Illinois

August C. Rehwaldt of Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Wilbert H. Rosin of St. Paul's College, Concordia, Missouri

Dr. Alfred Schmieding of Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois

President Walter W. Stuenkel of Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Lorenz F. Wahlers of St. Paul's College, Concordia, Missouri

Henry F. Werling of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska

All faculty members of Concordia College, St. Paul, Minnesota

While this conference was unofficial and not intended to lead to any definite conclusions, those in attendance felt that it had been profitable as a means of crystallizing opinion.

Saturday evening a concert was given in the Lutheran Memorial Center by the combined Glee Clubs of the Minnesota Independent School League in which the Concordia Academy Glee Club participated. After the concert the conference guests enjoyed the hospitality of President and Mrs. Poehler at a very pleasant social hour in their home.

Sunday afternoon the SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY SERVICE took place in the Lutheran Memorial Center. A large audience filled the hall. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Walter F. Wolbrecht, President of St. Paul's College, Concordia, Missouri. The liturgists were:

The Rev. H. A. Gamber, President of the Minnesota District

The Rev. E. G. Richard Siebert, Professor at Concordia College, St. Paul

The Rev. W. A. Poehler, Ph.D., President of Concordia College, St. Paul

Anthems were sung by the Concordia Choral Club under the baton of Prof. Harold W. Otte, accompanied by Mrs. Paul Molnau. Congratulatory messages were delivered in person by President Walter W. Stuenkel of Milwaukee, and by Prof. Martin H. Scharlemann of the St. Louis seminary in a few well chosen words. Many other congratulatory messages were received by letter and telegram.

Although this was the chief anniversary celebration of the year, it did not conclude the festivities. The December "Messiah Concert" was still to come. This concert turned out to be a real triumph - not only as one of the final events of our anniversary year, but also as the culmination of a great idea in the mind of Professor Stor who was the first sponsor and promoter of these concerts. He conceived of the Lutheran Memorial Center as a center of

Christian culture and especially as the "Home of the Messiah Concerts." He dreamed of Handel's "Messiah" being performed here year after year, as customary in some other American colleges. In this he received enthusiastic support from the faculty and from many other lovers of good music in the Twin Cities and vicinity.

Five young women and twenty-one men met in the college chapel on January 26, 1950, for the first rehearsal. From this small beginning the choir grew rapidly. The first concert in the old gymnasium on April 16, 1950, drew an audience of 500 people. After this initial success the choir continued to grow in numbers and excellence under the able direction of Mr. Philip Wade. Two concerts were given each year, one shortly before Christmas, and the other about Easter time.

Now that the Lutheran Memorial Center finally stood completed, Professor Stor's dream could be fully realized. The concert, given for the first time in its new home, was bigger and better than ever, with 300 singers filling the huge stage. Concordia students formed the nucleus of the great choir, and the entire project was now organized as a Concordia activity, but many members were from church choirs in the Twin Cities and other towns, among them, Faribault, Anoka-Osseo, Howard Lake, and Elk River. The concert was a most worthy adjunct to our sixtieth anniversary observance, and its great success augured well for the future of the Lutheran Memorial Center as a center of Christian culture. After the anniversary year, the Messiah choir continued its work under the direction of Professor Paul O. Manz.

Professor Dobberfuhl had been too ill to attend the opening services in September, 1953, the first one he had missed in his thirty years of tenure. As the days rolled on, he grew weaker and weaker until February 9, 1954, when he fell asleep in Jesus. For thirty years he had served faithfully as professor of languages, teaching at different times Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and German.

As the enrollment increased from year to year, activities multiplied so rapidly that space will hardly permit more than a brief mention of some of the highlights of the later years.

The opening service for the sixty-second year (1954-1955) took place in the Lutheran Memorial Center at 10:00 a.m. on September 8. The guest speaker was the Rev. L. W. Heidemann, Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church of Hinton, Iowa, and member of the Board for Higher Education.

At the same service, Professors Jan Pavel and Harold W. Otte were installed as Associate Professors by the Rev. Otto F. Krause of Fairmont, Vice-President of the Minnesota District. Also installed were:

Assistant Professor Walter H. Engelhardt

Instructor Eugene F. Heuer

Instructor Delphin L. Schulz

Assistant Instructor Clarence H. Wesenberg

William M. Overn was substituting for his father, absent on leave.

Miss Stella Kothe took charge of Physical Education for Women.

To supply the growing need for additional classroom and office space, the chapel area of the administration building was being remodeled into five large classrooms and some additional office space. Classes sometimes had to be conducted to the accompaniment of pounding hammers. About the same time, the old gymnasium was being remodeled into a very attractive chapel designed to seat an audience of 600. While these changes were taking place, the morning chapel services were being held in the Lutheran Memorial Center, and the evening devotions in the dining hall.

Concordia College had become a charter member of the Minnesota Junior College Association when that organization was founded in 1946, and continued active in the association as long as it remained a junior college. On October 23, 1954, our college was host to an all-day conference of this association. The conference was well attended by representatives of eleven junior colleges - nine public and two private. The two private colleges were Bethany of Mankato and Concordia of St. Paul.

The availability of the Lutheran Memorial Center with its seating capacity of 2000 made it possible to hold a joint Reformation Service for all the Saint Paul churches of the Synodical Conference on October 31, 1954. There was fine cooperation among the congregations, and the hall was well filled. The speaker for this first service was the Rev. Otto F. Krause of Fairmont, Minnesota. The liturgists were the Rev. Carl Bolle and Professor E. G. R. Siebert. The service was preceded by a half-hour concert by several church choirs, and the service itself was beautified with anthems sung by the Concordia Choral Club. Such a joint Reformation Day service has since become an annual tradition.

On November 21 the anniversaries of three professors, with a combined total of one hundred years of service, were observed. The three were:

Fred Wahlers	50 years in the ministry
Arthur C. Streufert	25 years at Concordia
President W. A. Poehler	25 years in the ministry

A service was held at 4:30 with a sermon by the Rev. H. A. Gamber, President of the Minnesota District of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod. This was followed by a banquet in the dining hall emceed by Prof. Stor.

Mr. Henry Neils spoke for the Board of Control;
Professor Jan Pavel for the faculty;
Mrs. George Busse for the Concordia Guild;
Rev. Elmer W. Koberg for the Alumni; and
Walter Wifall for the student body.

Prof. Stor presented the gifts to the honored guests who responded with appropriate remarks. Vocal music was furnished by Lionel Skamser and a well harmonized student quartet.

The opening service for the sixty-third college year took place in the Lutheran Memorial Center on September 7, 1955. President W. A. Poehler, Ph.D., spoke on the topic "Blessed Eyes and Ears." After the sermon the Rev. H. A. Gamber, President of the Minnesota District of the LC-MS and chairman of the Board of Control of Concordia College, performed the rite of induction of two new instructors: Mr. Kenneth Kaden and Mr. Carroll Peter. Mr. A. M. Ahlschwede, recently elevated from High School Principal to Dean of the College, introduced the faculty members.

Of all the days of this year, the most extraordinary was Sunday, November 13, 1955 - a great day on the campus, replete with activities. Indeed, five important events were crowded into this afternoon and evening.

First the traditional fall "Open House" began at two o'clock when all buildings were open for the inspection of guests. Many parents and friends were present in spite of the chilly weather.

In a special service at 3:00 o'clock the "Graebner Memorial Chapel" was dedicated to the glory of God and in memory of the sainted President Martin Graebner, D.D., who guided the destinies of Concordia College for nineteen years (1927-1946). A crowd estimated at 700 assembled in front of the entrance where President Poehler accepted the keys from the architect and opened the doors. Members of the Graebner family and part of the audience then crowded into the narthex for the unveiling of a bronze plaque

mounted on the wall which had been donated by relatives and friends of Dr. Graebner. The unveiling was performed by John Graebner, grandson of the late President and a student at Concordia High School.

The bronze plaque is a fine work of art showing an excellent likeness of Dr. Graebner in relief with the inscription:

M A R T I N G R A E B N E R D D

Second President of Concordia College
1927 - 1950

This tablet is dedicated in commemoration of his
twenty-three years of faithful service
by members of his family and devoted friends - 1955

It was produced by the Flour City Ornamental Iron Company of Minneapolis.

After this ceremony the audience was seated in the new chapel for the dedication service an important part of which was the placing of the altar-top performed by President Poehler with the assistance of Professor Wahlers and four students. A metal box containing a Bible and a number of other items pertaining to our faith, our ideals, our aspirations, and our times, was hidden in a vault inside the altar before the top was permanently fixed in place. This ceremony took the place of the traditional cornerstone laying.

The chief speaker of the afternoon was the Rev. Martin Graebner, Jr., son of the former president. After the service of thanks and praise to God, the Rev. Hugo A. Gamber, Chairman of the Board of Control and President of the Minnesota District Synod, addressed the assembly with a eulogy of Dr. Graebner, calling attention to his achievements as President of Concordia College. The liturgists for the service were Professor Fred Wahlers and President W. A. Poehler.

Among the guests were the following members of Dr. Graebner's family.

Wife: Mrs. Martin Graebner, Sr. - St. Paul

Sons and Daughters: Paul and his family - Minneapolis

Robert and his family - St. Paul

Ruth Graebner Sutherland - Washington, D.C.

Rev. Martin, Jr. and his family - Chicago, Illinois
Lawrence - Corona, California

Herbert and his wife - Detroit, Michigan

Sisters: Paula Graebner - St. Louis, Missouri

Gertrude Graebner Haentzschel - Valparaiso, Indiana

Sister-in-law: Mrs. John Graebner - Chicago, Illinois

Robert, Martin, Jr., Lawrence, and Herbert are alumni of Concordia,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

After the dedication service, one of those savory hot-dish suppers served by the Concordia Guild on festive occasions was thoroughly enjoyed by the guests.

But the day was not over. In the evening a new Grotian-Steinweg concert grand piano, the first of this make in Minnesota, was dedicated in the Lutheran Memorial Center with a recital by Mr. Bernhard Weiser, Assistant Professor of Music at the University of Minnesota. Mr. Weiser gave an outstanding performance of classical piano works from Bach to Strauss, bringing out the versatility of the piano as well as of the artist himself.

Still there was more to come. After the concert a very unusual anniversary was observed. Mrs. Lydia Dierks-Caldwell ('55) and Miss Anna Gutz

had each completed twenty-five years of service to Concordia. Both had contributed much to the welfare of the college. Miss Gutz had served faithfully as student nurse and had proved herself helpful in many other ways. Mrs. Caldwell had served as secretary, first to President Graebner and later to the registrar. In these capacities she had gained the love and esteem of a great many students through her informal sympathetic advice and her devote Christian example.

Prof. John Berger emceed the program. As the spokesman of the faculty, Prof. Pavel made a congratulatory address spiced with his original humor. A student quartet, the "Collegiates," entertained with pleasing numbers. Other speakers were Rev. Henry Brill for the Board, Rev. Theodore Goehle for the alumni, and Daniel Otto for the student body. President Poehler expressed gracious and appropriate sentiments as he presented gifts to the two jubilarians on behalf of the Board of Control. After the closing hymn by the audience the audience was dismissed with the benediction, after which light refreshments were served.

This ended a day unusually rich in blessing for all who experienced it.

On the next day, November 14, the daily chapel services were held in the new chapel, and the college family rejoiced in the thought that for the first time Concordia had a chapel devoted entirely to religious purposes. Students and faculty members found it much easier to attain a worshipful frame of mind in these devotional surroundings. No doubt many a heart was lifted up to God in the prayer sung in the dedicatory service:

Thy glory never hence depart
Yet choose not, Lord, this house alone.
Thy kingdom come to every heart,
In every bosom fix Thy throne.

On May 13, 1956, anniversaries of two veteran professors were observed in a special service at 4:30 p.m. held in the Graebner Memorial Chapel. They were Ernest A. Lussky - fifty years of service, and John W. Berger - twenty-five years. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. John W. Behnken, D.D., L.L.D., President of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod. After the service a banquet was held in the dining hall with Dr. Behnken as the chief speaker. Other speakers were President H. A. Gamber for the Minnesota District, Rev. Henry Brill for the Board of Control, Prof. Fred Wahlers for the faculty, Daniel D. Otto for the student body, Rev. Theodore H. Goehle for the Alumni Association, and President W. A. Poehler, who brought greetings to Dr. Behnken on his fiftieth anniversary year. Music was furnished by several student singing groups. Dr. Lussky and Dr. Behnken were classmates at the seminary in St. Louis.

The commencement exercises are treated in a separate chapter, but those of 1956 were rather exceptional and deserve special mention here. The Commencement Address was given by the Rev. Oswald C. J. Hoffmann, D.D., L.L.D., Lutheran Hour Speaker and alumnus of '32. His father, the Rev. Carl J. Hoffmann of Holy Cross Church, Minneapolis, gave the invocation. At no other time has such a father-son combination occurred. A new Concordia College Hymn, composed and directed by Lionel Skamser, a member of the graduating class, was sung by the Concordia Choral Club. For the first time the formula for presenting the diplomas was made more elaborate, Dean Ahlschwede presenting the class members to President Poehler in the name of the faculty as being worthy to receive the diplomas which the president was about to grant them. Since Dean Ahlschwede was leaving St. Paul to accept a position as Assistant Executive Secretary of the Board for Higher Education of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod, President Gamber gave a farewell

address on behalf of the Board of Control. There were 111 graduates, fifty-nine men and fifty-two women. In addition there were forty-five high school graduates. The Concordia Guild members served light refreshments after the exercises.

In the summer of 1956 President Poehler was invited to join a group of forty educational philosophers in a trip to Europe to make a comparative study of the post-war educational systems of the northern European countries. The Board of Control granted him a leave of absence from August 15 to October 6 for the purpose. The tour was sponsored by the Educational Philosophy Society of America and the National Education Association. Dr. Poehler was the only representative of the state of Minnesota in the party. They visited schools in Oslo, Norway; Copenhagen in Denmark; West Berlin, Hamburg, and Frankfurt in Germany.

President Poehler did not return with the group, but took the opportunity to spend a few days in Zurich, Switzerland, studying the theological seminaries. He also visited Oxford and Cambridge Universities in England and the Glasgow and Edinborough educational center in Scotland. In his study, Dr. Poehler noted signs of a European trend toward the American system of education. During President Poehler's absence, Prof. John W. Berger served as Acting President.

During the spring and summer a large number of students had registered in advance, and Dean Sohn, the newly appointed Dean of Students, with the help of Mr. Heuer, the chief counselor, Mrs. Molnau, the Dean of Women, and the housemothers, Mrs. Seltz, Mrs. Oberheu, and Mrs. Guldberg, planned an elaborate "Orientation Week" program to welcome them. It was held during the week preceding the first day of school. The activities of this week included registration, an extensive testing program, orientation to Concordia's way of life, social parties and outings for getting acquainted and having fun with new classmates. Election of class officers was also included. There were 149 college freshmen, the largest entering class on record at that time. This first Orientation Week proved very beneficial and has been an annual tradition ever since, growing bigger and better with every passing year.

After a week of "orientation," the new students were ready to start the year right when school was formally opened on September 4 by Prof. John W. Berger, Acting President during the temporary absence of President Poehler. The guest speaker was President Hugo A. Gamber. He not only delivered a timely sermon on II Timothy 2:15, but also inducted two new members into the teaching staff: Rev. Eugene Linse, from Austin, Texas, as Assistant Professor; and Rev. Norbert Hattendorf, who grew up in far-off India, as Instructor.

For some years sons and daughters of alumni had been entering the student body in growing numbers. This year there were forty-six of them, twenty-four in the college and twenty-two in the high school. Moreover Norbert Hattendorf has the distinction of being the first son of an alumnus to become a member of the teaching staff of our college. His father, the Rev. C. G. Hattendorf, graduated in 1922 and served as a missionary in India for many years.

Dean Arthur M. Ahlschwede had left after seven years of outstanding service as principal of the high school and director of teacher training, and, more recently, as dean of the college. Professor Overn was asked to take over Professor Ahlschwede's duties as college dean in addition to his usual duties as registrar. Professors Heuer and Kaden headed the counseling and testing programs in the college and high school respectively. Professor Siebert was on sabbatical leave for the first two quarters studying

libraries in the East.

Since the early 1950's the enrollment has been increasing by leaps and bounds. In the eight years between 1950 and 1958 it actually doubled. This was, of course, due, in the first place, to the blessing of God, but it did not come about without considerable effort on the part of the administration, the faculty, and the loyal pastors of our constituency. Literally thousands of letters were sent to pastors asking for names of prospective students. In response hundreds of names were sent in. Several faculty members then made use of their vacation periods to travel around and speak personally with these prospects. Systematic follow-up of names of prospective students was also conducted from the college by personal letters and mailing of student publications and catalogs. The results are obvious and very gratifying.

Another factor of importance in building up the enrollment has been the "Career Days," started in 1955 upon the suggestion of President Poehler and continued to this day. Invitations are sent out to prospective students to spend a week-end at the college. Pastors and teachers help by loading their cars with young people from their congregations and bringing them to St. Paul for the occasion. Others are brought by their parents and others by bus. Once arrived on the campus and registered, they find student committees organized to take care of their every need. They hear talks by the president and other administrative officers and by student officers. They are shown through the buildings, attend chapel exercises, visit class sessions, watch athletic contests, attend the president's dinner, are entertained by the various student organizations in a variety performance, hear the Choral Club and the Band, and perhaps enjoy a tour of the Twin Cities. Refreshments are served in the intermissions. Meals and lodging are furnished by the college. Several scholarship tests are given to determine aptitude for college work.

On the first "Career Days," May 13-15, 1955, thirty-seven prospective students visited the college. Twelve years later, in 1966-1967 more than 800 registered.

In planning the career days the recruitment director enjoys the whole-hearted cooperation of the students, especially the Public Service Committee of the Student Association. One of the finest features of the career days is that the young prospects enjoy the friendship and hospitality of the students who not only try to make them feel at home but also take the opportunity to witness for their Lord and for the work for which they are so eagerly preparing.

In 1957 the entire matter of recruitment was placed under the direction of Professor Eugene W. Linse who still holds the office of Director of Recruitment and Public Relations. Much of the success of the program is due to his untiring efforts. In the recruitment office Professor Linse has been ably assisted by Mrs. Gertrude Heuer, Mrs. Eunice Luedtke, and Mrs. Elda Klinkenberg.

The last decade (1957-1967) has brought unprecedented prosperity to our college, giving our people ample cause to thank and praise our heavenly Father for His gracious goodness and mercy far above all that we could ask or think. The enrollment in the college division has increased 140% from 288 to 692. A part of this increase is due to the expansion from a junior college to a four-year college. If, however, we consider only the junior college, the increase is still a generous fifty-six percent from 288 to 449. During the same period the high school enrollment has gradually decreased from 210 in 1956-1957 to 103 in 1966-1967, a decrease of fifty-one percent. The entire student body has increased by about sixty percent from 498 to 795.

Not only in numbers do we sense the Lord's blessings but also in many

other respects, one of which is the achievement of the average student. Concordia students have consistently shown an average above the national norms on the achievement tests. While this may be partly due to the selectivity practiced in recruitment, no doubt the fact that the students come from Christian homes and live in a Christian atmosphere at college adds much to their motivation and consequent achievement. Some of the highlights of this eventful decade are recorded in the following pages.

In the early 1950's the Comet began publishing the list of students who excelled in their studies as indicated by the registrar's records. This was at first called the "honor roll," but later became known as the "dean's list." In the spring of 1957 an "honors convocation" was introduced as an incentive to student achievement. This turned out to be such a success that it has been repeated every year since that time. An hour is set aside in the schedule so that all students may attend. Each student on the dean's list for the year is publicly presented with a certificate of merit by the academic dean. Of late the Cap and Gown Day celebration has been combined with the honors convocation making it a more festive occasion.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Many scholarships, grants, and loans are available to Concordia students. Most of these are awarded by a faculty committee on the bases of academic achievement, financial need, participation in co-curricular activities, and scholarship tests. Scholarships have been granted by Concordia College, the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod, the Concordia Guild, the Lutheran Layman's League, the Aid Association for Lutherans, the Lutheran Brotherhood, the Synodical Districts, congregations, and other individuals and groups. Formerly these scholarships were presented to the happy recipients at the honors convocation by personal representatives of the organizations granting them. Since 1964 they have been awarded at another time in the fall.

In 1957, the total value of the scholarships awarded through the scholarship committee was about \$6000. In 1967, the total was \$21,000. In addition, the 1967 students received \$57,000 in student loans from the National Defense Fund, \$34,000 from the Work-Study program, and \$8000 in grants under the Economic Opportunities Act of 1964.

The newly elected president of the Minnesota District of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod and Chairman of the College Board, the Rev. Ernest H. Stahlke, was the guest speaker at the first school opening exercises of the last decade on September 8, 1957. He also officiated in the installation of a recently called associate professor, the Rev. John Stach, Ph.D., who hailed from our sister Concordia at Ft. Wayne, Indiana. The rapidly growing enrollment necessitated the installation of eleven additional new assistant professors and instructors. This was quite a record for one year. Throughout the following years it has been necessary to install an average of about eight new faculty members every year. Some of these have remained at Concordia only temporarily so that the total faculty has increased from twenty-nine in 1957 to fifty-five in 1967, an increases of about ninety percent.

These figures include the Concordia High School or "Academy" as it has come to be called officially since 1963. Of the total of fifty-five faculty members forty-five are teaching in the college, and ten in the Academy. Traditionally there was no strong line of separation between the high school and the college. Originally the whole six-year course was a unit. When the college was preparing for accreditation in 1919-20 this line was drawn more distinctly, but because of the small number of faculty members there were still several teachers conducting classes in both divisions. Complete separation of the two schools had been envisioned for many years as an ideal which had been gradually approached but not fully reached before the 1963-1964 school year.

The president of the college remained also the principal of the high school until 1949, when a new high school principal was installed. Since that date the separation of the two schools has proceeded more rapidly. Separate academy and college catalogs have been published since 1958 and for the last three years no teacher has taught in both schools. However, both schools have shared the same campus.

The first separate graduation exercises for the Concordia Academy took place on May 31, 1964, when a class of thirty-eight boys received their diplomas from the principal, Professor Herbert Treichel. The Commencement Speaker on this occasion was President W. A. Poehler, Ph.D.

There has been much talk of eliminating the synodical academies altogether and concentrating all efforts on the colleges. On this point, studies

made by President Poehler and others have indicated that the academies constitute a most excellent agency for recruiting students for the holy ministry. It seems more than probable that elimination of the synodical academies would have an adverse effect on the number of ministerial candidates. Although the academy enrollment has been falling off in recent years, it has also become more stable. Students are carefully selected, and there are very few drop-outs as compared with other high schools. Concordia Academy is definitely a superior school.

A still more complete separation between college and academy took place in 1967 when the academy merged with the St. Paul Lutheran High School and moved its academic operations off the college campus entirely. The academy students still occupy a section of Luther Residence Hall on the campus and are transported by bus to and from their school. This arrangement released to the college eight much-needed classrooms formerly occupied by the academy.

The merged schools use the campus of the St. Paul Lutheran High School, but are headed by the Concordia Academy principal and remain under the supervision of the Concordia Board of Control.

The intention is that the synod will gradually decrease its support of the academy, and that the St. Paul High School Association will gradually assume more and more of the burden. After a few years of this joint venture it is expected that the St. Paul High School Association will be able to take the full responsibility for the high school training of both general and pre-ministerial students in this area.

During the seventy-four years of its existence Concordia Academy graduated 2,146 students, the majority of whom continued their education for professional service in the church.

In the early 1950's it became the fashion for each college of our church to invite the professors of the other schools within the region to a conference for mutual encouragement and inspiration. After attending two such conferences in the "eastern region" (east of the Mississippi) our faculty and Board of Control decided to invite the professors of the eastern region to a convention at our Concordia on March 6 and 7, 1959. Personal invitations were sent to the synodical officials, members of the Board for Higher Education, and presidents and faculty members of all our colleges and seminaries within the region.

The presidents of all schools sent letters of acceptance and names of the faculty members who planned to attend. Everything was in readiness when, on March 5, reports began coming in of severe snowstorms blocking all roads through northern Illinois, Iowa, and southern Wisconsin. All trains were delayed by several hours. Some of our guests driving toward St. Paul were forced to turn back. Those traveling by rail began to trickle in four or five hours later than expected. But in spite of these difficulties twenty of the twenty-eight guests who had registered came through to attend the conference. Together with the St. Paul faculty members and a few local pastors, the total attendance was about fifty-five.

Two hours behind schedule, Professor Overn, acting president at the time, welcomed the guests and opened the conference. After a brief devotion by the Rev. William A. Buege of Minneapolis, Dr. John F. Stach proceeded with the program as chairman of the conference. The time schedule had to be revamped, but all the papers were read and enthusiastically received by the group.

The general theme of the conference was "Meeting the Personality Needs of Students and Faculty Members." It was the first conference within our orbit in which the psychological needs of the professor had been discussed.

The conference ended in a banquet which turned out to be a delightful affair. The chief speaker was Professor Eugene W. Linse of St. Paul. The toastmaster, Professor Edgar J. Otto, called upon one member of each faculty represented, and the responses were literary gems. The Reverend Henry Brill spoke for the Board of Control whose members were all present with their wives.

Zion Lutheran Church, Jackson and Sycamore Streets, Saint Paul, celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the congregation in September, 1963. At the same time Concordia College was celebrating its seventieth anniversary. The opening service at the founding of Concordia College had been held in this church in 1893, and the building occupied by Concordia College during its first year still stands just a few steps from this church. The pastor of Zion Church in 1893, the Reverend Theodore Buenger, became the first president of Concordia College, and a teacher in the Zion parish school, Professor Theodore E. Berg, became the first faculty member other than the president. Because of these close connections between Zion Church and Concordia College, part of the congregation's centennial celebration was a vesper service commemorating the founding of Concordia College. President Poehler was asked to preach, and the Concordia Choral Club under the direction of Professor Marvin Busse furnished the anthems. Concordia College acknowledges a great debt of gratitude to the Zion congregation for its help in the founding of the college and its continued support through all the ensuing years.

President Poehler based his sermon upon Psalm 121, often called the Traveler's Psalm, "pointing out that both Zion congregation and Concordia College have, by the grace and protection of Almighty God, been permitted to travel together along the road of Kingdom Service, and assuring the audience that, with the continued blessing of God, the road ahead will be lighted up and directed by God's Holy Spirit until both Zion congregation and Concordia College will join the shouts of them that triumph before the throne of the Lamb."

In the spring of 1965 Concordia College cooperated with the Urban League in conducting a ten-week "Opportunity School" for ten young Negro women - high school graduates who had had difficulty in securing jobs. The purpose was to train these young women in the attitudes and skills necessary to qualify them to hold secretarial positions. The teachers were Miss Katherine H. Bryant and Mr. Jerry Grone. The Urban League selected the students and the teachers. The Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company paid the expenses. Concordia furnished the classroom facilities. At the end of the course all of these students were successfully placed in Twin City business offices. Miss Bryant commented: "It is a great adventure in education and the first of its kind in the Northwest."

THE FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE

The necessity for a four-year college in St. Paul has been debated as far back as the memory of the hoary-headed generation of today can penetrate. However, during the first half of the century, the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod, already equipped with two teachers colleges, could not easily be convinced of the necessity for a third one. Since the early 1950's the Minnesota District and the Board of Control of Concordia College had put forth their best efforts of persuasion in favor of a senior college for further training of both teachers and ministerial students. In 1957 the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod established a senior college for ministerial students at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Since that time, the St. Paul campaign has concentrated on a senior teachers college as its first goal. Eventually, it is hoped, the program may be expanded to include also pre-ministerial training on the senior level.

The San Francisco synodical convention of 1959 adopted a long-range program for the improvement of teaching in the elementary schools of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod. This provided that after 1962 no teacher should be approved for initial placement in the elementary parish schools with less than three years of college work including professional training and that beginning with 1966 the minimum requirement for initial placement should be graduation from a recognized four-year teachers college. This decision brought the dream of a four-year college in St. Paul somewhat closer to reality.

Meanwhile Concordia, St. Paul, made available an accelerated program for high school graduates who had been planning on a two-year course. These were given the opportunity to start work in the summer school of June, 1960, and attend classes throughout the year for two school years and three summers, thus completing three school years in August, 1962. Twenty-seven young women availed themselves of the first opportunity of this kind in June, 1960.

In 1960 the Board of Control secured the services of Dr. M. G. Neale, a former professor of Education at the University of Minnesota, to carry out an extensive research study of Concordia's resources and possibilities for the next ten years. Our own Professor Delphin L. Schulz was appointed to assist him in this study. The general conclusion drawn from this study was that Concordia, St. Paul, was in a very favorable position to undertake a four-year college program. Meanwhile the faculty was engaged in a thoroughgoing study of the changes in the curriculum necessary in launching a four-year teacher training program. The problem was not merely adding two years to the existing junior college course. The entire four-year curriculum had to be worked out into a well integrated and articulated course of studies. With Professor D. L. Schulz as chairman, the faculty committees worked hard and long until they had perfected a program which would satisfy all requirements of church and state. Armed with these data, the Board and faculty were able to present the matter convincingly at the Cleveland convention of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod in 1962. Six synodical districts also sent overtures to the Cleveland convention presenting good arguments and urging that the St. Paul Concordia be authorized to expand into a four-year college.

The convention responded by granting the authority to proceed with the plans for a four-year teachers college, but limited the initial enrollment

in the senior college division to women. Needless to say, the announcement of this decision caused great joy to the entire constituency of the college. Especially the Concordia College family felt most grateful for the opportunity to expand to a four-year degree granting college. It afforded them the challenge of "abounding more and more" in service to the church and to society in general.

The new program was inaugurated at the opening of school on September 9, 1962, when the first regular junior class started the year with forty-six students.

It was a time for celebrating. A recognition dinner was planned in appreciation of the support and encouragement given to Concordia College by numerous individuals, such as district officials, pastors, teachers, and neighboring educators. Synodical officers, members of the Board for Higher Education, and the local Board of Control; state and city officials, representatives of Higher Education of the University of Minnesota and the State of Minnesota, presidents of Minnesota colleges were all invited, as were their spouses, to rejoice with us at a dinner held in the Lutheran Memorial Center on Friday, November 16, 1962, at 6:30 p.m. Tables were set in the large auditorium for 700 guests. The toastmaster, Professor Edgar J. Otto, called upon the following who responded with after-dinner speeches:

The Rev. Arnold H. Fellwock of Glencoe, Minn., Vice-president of the Minnesota District of the LC-MS.

Robert P. Hopmann of St. Louis, Mo., Assistant Executive Secretary of the Board for Higher Education of the LC-MS.

Robert J. Keller of Minneapolis, Professor of Education, University of Minnesota.

James Peter of Concordia College, President of the Student Body.

Professor Delphin L. Schulz, Director of Student Teaching Concordia College, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

The theme of the banquet was "Abounding More and More" (Philippians 1:9) which tied in well with the theme of the Cleveland convention, "Always Abounding." Musical numbers were rendered by the Concordia Band, Glee Club, and Choral Club.

There was still much work to be done in evaluating the college curriculum, objectives, and areas of expansion in order to establish Concordia's new status as a four-year college. Dr. Paul Heideman was appointed to direct a study by several faculty committees and edit a self-survey report which was eventually presented to the Board for Higher Education early in 1964. In these studies the faculty had the benefit of consultations with Dr. Gerald Mundinger who had directed the self-survey for Concordia Senior College at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

At the end of the school year 1962-1963 some members of the first junior class decided to teach for a year before completing their course. Others continued in the senior class and graduated with the degree of B.A. in Education on May 30, 1964. This day ushered in a new era for Concordia College. On this day the college also may be said to have graduated into a full-fledged college, able to take its place as an equal among the other degree-granting colleges of America.

It was fitting on this occasion that the commencement speaker should be President Poehler under whose leadership this development had taken form. Dr. Poehler chose as his subject "The Christian Liberal Arts and the Learned Professions." He emphasized the principle that the Christian liberal arts course builds proper attitudes, interests, and convictions through the study and mastery of such subjects as history, languages, sciences,

philosophy, music, and religion; and that such knowledge, interests, and convictions constitute the foundation and core upon which all successful preparation for every profession is built, whether it be professional work in the church, or law, medicine, or any other profession.

The climax of the program came when twenty-six young women marched across the stage one by one as their names were called by Dean Otte and received their Bachelor of Arts diplomas from the hand of President Poehler.

Like the historic class of 1907, the B.A. graduates of 1964 enjoyed the distinction and honor of remaining in the top class for three consecutive years, 1962-3-4. The personnel of the class varied somewhat during these three years since the final twenty-six graduates included some of the accelerated students who finished their junior year in 1962, taught school during the year 1962-63, and returned for their senior year in 1963-64. The roll of this historic class follows:

Beth Ellen Aschwege	Greta Leona Martin
Judith Gail Bode	Emily Ruth Maxson
Donna Mae Boettcher	Laura June Mayer
Ruth Marie Brill	Esther Ellen Mueller
Nancy Jean Denow	Evelyn Dorothy Nusbaum
Pamela Kay Fitzsimmons	Regina Alvina Prail
Barbara Jane Gunderman	Charlotte Ann Ratsch
Barbara Helen Hansen	Lois Ann Schaefer
Sharon Jane Hendrikson	Claudette Faye Schuett
Janette Johnston	Lois Kathryn Spomer
Sharon Lois Kietzer	Diane Mary Tietz
Joanne Louise Kuehl	Linda Louise Villwock
Eunice Marie Kurth	Ruth Adele Wuerffel

As a four-year degree-granting college, it became a prerogative of Concordia College to grant honorary degrees to deserving alumni and others who have attained distinction. Three men were so honored at the first degree-granting commencement exercises in 1964. For the first time in history the audience saw the beautiful doctoral hoods in the blue and gold of Concordia College bestowed upon our honored guests. All received the degree of "Doctor of Letters" or (Litt.D.). The honored recipients were: The Rev. Bertwin L. Frey ('37), Litt.D., President of the English District of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod

The Rev. Eugene N. Seltz ('24), Litt.D., Professor at the Hong Kong Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod

Mr. Robert P. Hopmann, M.A., Litt.D., Assistant Executive Secretary of the Board for Higher Education of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod

Several other outstanding men have been honored in this way at commencement exercises in more recent years, as follows:

1965

The Rev. Oliver R. Harms, D.D., Litt.D., President of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod

The Rev. Hugo A. Gamber, Litt.D., Past President of the Minnesota District of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod

Mr. Raymond E. Maag, M.A., Litt.D., Counselor in Parish Education for the Minnesota South District of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod

1966

The Rev. Robert E. Plagens ('43), M.A., Litt.D., Dean of the Lutheran
Theological Seminary, Baguio City, Philippine Islands
Prof. Paul F. Rosel, M.Mus., Litt.D., Concordia Teachers College,
Seward, Nebraska

1967

The Rev. Reuben C. Beisel, M.A., Litt.D., President of St. John's
Lutheran College, Winfield, Kansas
The Rev. Erhard H. Bohrer ('19), Litt.D., Coordinating Counselor for
the Minnesota South District of the Lutheran Church - Missouri
Synod
Miss Della Wolf, B.S., Litt.D., Veteran Teacher and Parish Worker of
Glencoe, Minnesota, who has served the church, the state, and the
community in many capacities.

The Detroit convention of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod in 1965
approved Concordia's four-year teacher education program for male students
also. Male juniors were welcomed for the first time in the second summer
session beginning July 19, 1965.

At the time of this writing, the pre-ministerial course at Concordia,
Saint Paul, remains a two-year junior college program, fully accredited,
and culminating in the degree of "Associate in Arts." After finishing their
course, pre-ministerial students normally transfer to Concordia Senior
College, Fort Wayne, Indiana, for the remainder of their college course.

The junior college also includes courses especially for future social
workers and deaconesses who then transfer to Valparaiso University for the
last two years of their college training.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

The first class to graduate from Concordia College in 1907 was given the privilege of a special graduation exercise if the class so desired. However the class was too modest to accept the offer of the faculty and preferred a simple graduation in connection with the closing service on June 14. This started a custom of extremely simple commencement exercises which continued for several years. Director Buenger handed the boys their diplomas, gave them a short parting talk admonishing them to be firm and strong and wishing them the Lord's blessing. Beginning about 1915 it became customary to hold special commencement exercises with a guest speaker and two orations by students, one a salutatory in English and the other a valedictory in German. The orators were chosen by the faculty for their speaking ability. In 1926 the salutatory was discontinued and henceforth the valedictory was no longer delivered in German. Interspersed with the speeches and the distribution of diplomas were musical numbers by the student orchestra and the octets. Sometimes there was a special song by the class. The students arranged the program themselves but the faculty chose the speakers. A local pastor was asked to give the invocation at the beginning of the service. These exercises were held in the gymnasium until the new administration building was built after which they were held in the new auditorium until the classes became larger and the hall became too small to accommodate the crowds. The gymnasium was then used again until the Lutheran Memorial Center was built. Since 1954 all commencement exercises have been held in this new building.

The graduates had elegant invitations printed to send to their friends and relatives. Every year they chose class colors, a class flower, and a class motto expressing a high ideal. Sometimes the motto was a verse from Scripture. Often the students showed a result of their classical training by choosing a Latin motto. Occasionally a class chose a Greek motto from the New Testament.

The president has always personally handed the diplomas to the college graduates with the exception of two occasions. In 1926 Dr. Buenger was on leave to travel in Europe and Professor Wahlers handed out the diplomas. In 1927 Dr. Buenger was ill and Dr. Wollaeger performed the honors.

Before 1935 there were no graduation exercises for the academy. The six-year course was a unit, and boys who left after the first four years to attend other schools simply received a transcript of credits. But beginning with that year the academy graduates also took part in the commencement exercises wearing gowns of gray or blue instead of the black worn by the college graduates.

Traditionally the school year came to a close at a special service on the day following commencement day, usually a Friday. At this service promotions and failures were announced. This custom was discontinued in 1936 and thereafter the commencement exercises terminated the school year.

The commencement exercises on June 10, 1949, were more colorful than ever before. The faculty members appeared for the first time in academic garb. Marching with flowing robes, mortarboards, and academic hoods of many gay colors, they led the parade of graduates from the Administration Building into the Gymnasium where a specially built and beautifully decorated stage had been prepared. The invocation was pronounced by Pastor Armin Deye of St. Peter's Lutheran Church of St. Paul. The speaker of the evening was the

Rev. Mr. H. L. Sprengeler of Alexandria, Minnesota, and the valedictorian of the class was Henry Biberdorf. The highlight of the program was of course the presentation of diplomas to eighteen junior college and forty-eight high school graduates. At the conclusion of the program President Poehler was happy to make a very important announcement, namely, that the Concordia High School had been received into membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Concordia College conferred degrees on its graduates for the first time in the commencement exercises of 1951. The degree was "Associate in Arts" (A.A.) granted to graduates of the junior college. A special certificate was issued for this degree in addition to the usual diploma. Later a new type of diploma was issued with the degree included in the inscription.

A horrible tragedy followed the commencement exercises of 1952 which plunged the college family into sorrow. Among the academy graduates of that year was Martin Dicke, son of the Rev. Edward A. Dicke of Long Prairie, Minnesota. As the family was driving home after the exercises their car was struck by a Northern Pacific mail train as they were crossing the tracks at Elk River. Four members of the Dicke family were killed: Rev. and Mrs. Dicke, their daughter Mrs. Calvin Minke of Princeton, and their son Martin. Pastor Dicke was formerly a missionary in South America. Mrs. Dicke was state president of the Women's Missionary League. A young friend of Martin Dicke, Edwin K. Kroll, was also killed in the crash.

When the first academic dean was appointed, in 1956, it became customary for the dean to present the graduates to the president to receive their diplomas. The same procedure became customary in the Academy, the counselor presenting the graduates to the principal who handed them their diplomas.

An incident in the commencement exercises of 1956 was rather extraordinary. The Rev. Oswald C. J. Hoffmann of Lutheran Hour fame was the commencement speaker, and his father, the Rev. Carl J. Hoffmann of Holy Cross Church of Minneapolis gave the invocation. The father was a pioneer in broadcasting Lutheran sermons when he was pastor of Trinity First Lutheran Church of Minneapolis. This is no doubt the only time in the history of Concordia College that father and son, both radio broadcasters, have been speakers in the same commencement exercise.

In 1958 excelling students were graduated with honors for the first time. Honor students received the degree Associate in Arts, Summa cum Laude, Magna cum Laude, or cum Laude according to their achievement records. Since the four-year college was established, the same honors apply to the Bachelor of Arts degree.

With the constantly increasing enrollment the procession of graduates grows longer and longer, and handing out the diplomas becomes a very long process. In order to avoid too lengthy a commencement program, the salutatory and valedictory orations were shifted in 1959 from Commencement Day to Cap and Gown Day.

For almost a half-century Concordia's commencement exercises were held in the evenings. After the program a reception was often held for the guests with refreshments served by the Ladies' Guild. Since 1961 the commencement exercises have been held in the forenoon and the out of town guests are invited to take their noon meal at the college.

"Cap and Gown Day" is a tradition dating back to the early 'twenties. On a day in May the graduates wore their caps and gowns to class for the first two hours of the day after which they were excused for the remainder of the day for a picnic. Later additional features were added to the day such as a solemn procession in caps and gowns to the chapel service. In

1935 the Academy graduates joined the procession with caps and gowns of a different color. In 1959 the valedictory orations of both college and academy were transferred for the commencement program to Cap and Gown Day. When the academy separated from the college, its part in Cap and Gown Day ceased and the college "Honors Convocation" was combined with Cap and Gown Day. At present the program includes, among other features:

1. Procession of B.A. and A.A. college graduates.
2. Recognition of honor students by the academic dean.
3. Introduction of the B.A. valedictorian by the senior class president.
4. Address by the B.A. valedictorian.
5. Introduction of the A.A. valedictorian by the Student Senate president.
6. Address by the A.A. valedictorian.

Baccalaureate Services

Baccalaureate services for the graduating class were introduced in 1929. They were held in different local churches in different years as requested by the class. In 1938 they were discontinued to be resumed again in 1950. Thereafter such services have been held every year on one evening during commencement week. Since 1955 they have been held on the campus rather than in one of the churches. Many distinguished pastors have served as speakers at the Baccalaureate services, among them:

Oliver Harms, D.D., L.L.D., Litt.D., president of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod (1965)

Erhard H. Bohrer, Litt.D., Mission counselor of Minn. South District (1967)

Bertwin L. Frey, Litt.D., president of the English District (1964)

E. H. Gade (1930)

H. A. Gamber, Litt.D., president of the Minn. District (1954)

Lloyd H. Goetz, D.D., president of N. Wis. Dist. (1959)

Carl J. Hoffmann (1932)

Otto F. Krause (1950)

Lambert Mehl, D.Ed. (1952)

L. K. Meyer, president of N. Dak. Dist. (1961)

Reuben W. Meyer (1958)

Philip Mueller, president of S. Dak. Dist. (1960)

Robert E. Plagens, Litt.D., Dean of Luth. Seminary, Philippines (1966)

H. J. Raedeke (1934)

Albert Rubbert (1936)

Karl Rudolph (1937)

Paul Spomer (1965)

Ernst H. Stahlke, D.D., president of Minn. Dist. (1953)

Jacob A. Stein (1935)

Leroy Vogel (1956)

Oswald Volz (1951)

A. P. Wahl (1933)

Commencement Speakers and Valedictorians

DATE	TIME	CLASS	COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER	VALEDICTORIAN
1915		14	Rev. C. C. Morhardt Cleveland, Ohio	Eng. Arthur C. Dahms
1916	8 p.m.	20	Professor E. Hove Luther Sem., St. Paul	Ger. Walter L. Hass
June 14				Eng. Homer Kern
1917	8 p.m.	8	Rev. O. Kreinheder St. Paul	Ger. F. DroegeMueller
June 12				Eng. Tobias Buehner
1918			President Buenger	Ger. Arthur Jank
Exercises cancelled				Eng. Arthur Kohlmeyer
1919	8 p.m.		Rev. H. W. Prange Minneapolis, Minn.	Ger. T. H. Rehwaldt
June 18				Eng. Norbert F. Leckband
1920	8 p.m.	17	Rev. Paul Walther Vernon City, Minn.	Ger. D. H. DroegeMueller
June 9				Eng. Walter W. Eifert
1921	8 p.m.	14	Rev. Henry W. Moehring Goodridge, Minn.	Ger. Max T. Jank
				Eng. Henry Moehring
1922	8 p.m.	17	Rev. Theo. H. Schroedel Minneapolis, Minn.	Ger. Emil Polster
June 15				Eng. S. Widmann
1923	8:15 p.m.	14	Rev. Chr. Anderson Minneapolis, Minn.	Ger. G. Stelter
				Eng. Edwin A. Uecker
1924	8:15 p.m.	26	Rev. E. T. Heyne St. Paul, Minn.	Eng. W. A. Poehler
June 12				Ger. Walter A. Raedeke
1925	8:15 p.m.	13	Rev. W. C. Fleischer Dunnel, Minn.	Eng. Arnold A. Nolte
June 11				Ger. Otto H. Eifert
1926	8:15 p.m.	19	Rev. G. G. Steinmeyer Pipestone, Minn.	Eng. G. Gehlhar
June 10				Ger. Discontinued
1927	8:15 p.m.	43	Rev. J. Bertram Ft. Dodge, Iowa	Bernhard G. Mueller
June 16				
1928	8:15 p.m.	25	Rev. John F. Schulz Park Rapids, Minn.	Emerson T. Leckband
1929	8:15 p.m.	25	Rev. Harry E. Olson Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Eugene R. C. Schramm
1930	8:15 p.m.	40	Rev. T. Stephan Vincent, Iowa	Herbert W. Berner
June 12				
1931	8:15 p.m.	39	Rev. Otto Erbe Boone, Iowa	Hugo J. David
June 11				
1932	8:15 p.m.	42	Rev. Carl Mundinger Hopkins, Minn.	Donald W. Hinrichs
June 9				
1933	8:15 p.m.	33	Rev. P. Brammer St. Ansgar, Iowa	Winfred A. Schroeder
June 15				
1934	8:15 p.m.	41	Rev. J. H. Rengstorf Great Bend, N.D.	Armin C. Gottberg
June 14				
1935	8:15 p.m.	Coll 30	President Graebner	Milton Otto
June 12		Acad 39		
1936		Coll 29	Dr. S. C. Ylvisaker	Lorman Petersen
June 11		Acad 21	Pres. Bethany College	
1937		Coll 29	Rev. E. G. Nachtsheim	Randolph Mueller
June 11		Acad 29	Minneapolis, Minn.	
1938	7:30 p.m.	Coll 14	Rev. William C. Burhop	Arnold A. Wessler
June 10		Acad 34	Madison, Wisconsin	
1939	7:30 p.m.	Coll 22	Rev. J. C. Meyer	Theodore W. Teyler
June 9		Acad 16	Pres. Minn. District	

DATE	TIME	CLASS	COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER	VALEDICTORIAN
1940 June 6	7:30 p.m.	Coll 28 Acad 24	Rev. Adolph Ackermann Mankato, Minn.	Wesley J. Kuhn
1941 June 5	7:30 p.m.	Coll 15 Acad 20	Rev. W. A. Poehler Minneapolis, Minn.	Carl Peters
1942 June 11	7:30 p.m.	Coll 18 Acad 21	Rev. H. J. Boettcher Educ. Director, Minn.	Arthur G. Wahlers
1943 June 10	7:30 p.m.	Coll 16 Acad 19	Rev. Theo. H. Schroedel Minneapolis, Minn.	Lorenz O. Nieting
1944 May 26	7:30 p.m.	Coll 18 Acad 24	Rev. Otto Nieting Newhall, Iowa	Charles A. Nahnsen
1945 Jan. 12	7:30 p.m.	Coll 17	Rev. Louis T. Wohlfeil Hamburg, Minn.	Gerald E. Kuhn
1945 May 25	7:30 p.m.	Acad 24	Rev. Walter P. Clausen Hopkins, Minn.	Robert Schultz
1945 Aug. 31	7:30 p.m.	Coll 17	Rev. Robert G. Heyne Pres. Minn. District	Donald Roth
1946 June 7	7:30 p.m.	Acad 26	Rev. H. A. Theiste Minneapolis, Minn.	Norbert Streufert
1947 Jan. 24	7:30 p.m.	Coll 15	Rev. S. E. Lee Minneapolis, Minn.	Edward Nauss
1947 June 6	7:30 p.m.	Acad 28	Rev. Richard Cloeter Waterville, Minn.	William Lussky
1948 June 11	7:30 p.m.	Coll 26 Acad 41	Rev. E. Z. Schuett Crookston, Minn.	Norbert Streufert
1949 June 10	7:30 p.m.	Coll 18 Acad 48	Rev. H. L. Sprengeler Alexandria, Minn.	Henry Biberdorf
1950 June 10	7:30 p.m.	Coll 23 Acad 43	Rev. Arnold H. Grumm, D.D. William E. Friedrich Pres. N. Dak. Dist.	
1951 June 11	7:30 p.m.	Coll 31 Acad 31	Rev. Arthur W. Koehler Hutchinson, Minn.	John Israel (Coll)
1952 June 6	7:30 p.m.	Coll 61 Acad 36	Rev. Adolph T. Koehler Janesville, Minn.	Leonard Stahlke (Acad)
1953 June 5	7:30 p.m.	Coll 48 Acad 48	Rev. Arnold E. Wenger Minneapolis, Minn.	Robert Selz (Coll)
1954 June 4	7:30 p.m.	Coll 50 Acad 58	Rev. William Buege Minneapolis, Minn.	DeLoyd Wippich (Acad)
1955 June 6	7:30 p.m.	Coll 83 Acad 56	Prof. Leo Fay Indiana University	Leonard Stahlke (Coll)
1956		Col 111 Acad 45	Rev. Oswald C.J. Hoffmann Luth. Hr. Speaker	Lowell Lubben (Coll)
				Gilbert Holstein (Acad)
				Francis Smidt (Salut)
				Bessie Pakan (Valed)
				Gilbert G. Holstein (Salut)
				Sylvia Wenger (Valed)
				Earl W. Herman (Acad)
				Carroll Nelson (Salut)
				Sergei Koberg (Valed)
				Janet Wheeler (Salut)
				Deanna Engelmann (Valed)
				James J. Vehling (Acad)
				James R. Bloedel (Acad)
				Lois Klemp (Coll)
				James J. Plackner (Acad)
				Donald L. Jerke (Acad)

DATE	TIME	CLASS	COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER	VALEDICTORIAN
1960 June 3	7:30 p.m.	Col 156 Acad 51	Dr. Lorman M. Petersen Prof. Springfield, Ill.	Anita Eggert (Coll) James J. Vehling (Coll) Egon Banke (Acad) T. E. Manteufel (Acad) Herbert Hoefer (Coll) H. S. Lawrence (Acad) Rudolph Jobe (Acad) James W. Mueller (Acad)
1961 June 3	10:30 a.m.	Col 136 Acad 58	Robert P. Hopmann Asst. Exec. Sec., BHE St. Louis, Missouri	
1962 June 2	10:00 a.m.	Col 175 Acad 35	Walter F. Rogocheske Assoc. Justice of Supreme Court of Minn.	Forrest Bennett (Acad) Richard H. Mueller (Acad)
1963 June 1	10:00 a.m.	Coll 60 Acad 45	Dr. Paul A. Zimmermann Pres. Concordia Jun. Col., Ann Arbor, Michigan	Roger Ray Hertel (Coll) James Runzheimer (Acad) David Jacobson (Acad)
1964 May 30	10:00 a.m.	College B.A. 26 A.A. 58	Rev. W. A. Poehler, Ph.D. D.D., President of Concordia College	Ruth Adele Wuerffel (B.A.)
1965 June 5	10:00 a.m.	College B.A. 38 A.A. 61	Delphin L. Schulz of Staff of BHE St. Louis, Missouri	Wayne J. Lehrer (A.A.) Geri Bruss (B.A.) David Jacobson (A.A.)
1966 May 28	10:00 a.m.	College B.A. 48 A.A. 47	Dr. J.A.O. Preus Pres. of Concordia Seminary, Springfield	Janet Seibel (B.A.) Jeffrey Anderson (A.A.)
1967 May 27	10:00 a.m.	College B.A. 77 A.A. 42	Dr. W. Theophil Janzow Pres. Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Neb.	Joyce E. Petersen (B.A.) Ronald D. Rall (A.A.)

Since the introduction of regular summer school classes, students may graduate with a B.A. degree at the end of any quarter. The first graduation in the summer quarter took place on August 19, 1965, when fourteen students graduated with the degree of B.A. in Education, and three with the degree of A.A.

Seven graduated in August, 1966, with the degree of B.A. in Education and two with the degree of A.A.

Nine graduated at the end of the fall quarter, November 9, 1966.

Twenty graduated at the end of the summer quarter in 1967 with the B.A. degree and four with the A.A.

Separate Academy Commencements

- 1964 - Thirty-eight students graduated. Speaker: Rev. William A. Poehler, Ph.D., D.D., president of Concordia College. Salutatorian: Jim Bachman. Valedictorian: Dick Pape.
- 1965 - Fifty students graduated. Speaker: Mr. Delphin L. Schulz of the staff of the Board for Higher Education, St. Louis. Salutatorian: Stephen Gottschalk. Valedictorian: Gary Kubista
- 1966 - June 4 at 2:00 p.m. Thirty-three students graduated. Speaker: Rev. August T. Mennicke, Brainerd, Minn., executive counselor of the Minnesota North District. Valedictorian: Stephen Kamnets.
- 1967 - May 26 at 2:00 p.m. Forty-two students graduated. Speaker: Rev. Edgar H. Streufert of Minneapolis. Salutatorian: Steven Harvey Delzer. Valedictorian: Michael Bennet Rust.

CAMPUS AND BUILDINGS

The campus purchased from the state of Minnesota in 1894 included five acres of land bounded by the streets now known as Concordia, Griggs, Carroll, and Syndicate. At that time it was about a mile and three-fourths beyond the city limits at Western Avenue. On this tract there were five buildings formerly used for the training school. Three of them faced St. Anthony Avenue (now Concordia Avenue) which was the first thoroughfare between St. Paul and St. Anthony (later part of Minneapolis). The northeast building of the group became the residence of Director Buenger. It was a fine example of nineteenth century architecture. Built before 1860 at a cost of \$20,000., it was one of the oldest buildings in the Twin Cities and a most substantial one. The exterior walls and some of the interior partitions were fully two feet thick, constructed of native limestone selected for both hardness and color. There were stone lintels over all the doors and windows. The building actually had three stories and a basement. The third story was a splendid attic with several fancy dormer windows and a Mansard roof topped with a cupola. The rooms were spacious and airy with tall windows. The room which Dr. Buenger used for years as a study was originally part of a sentry tower erected about 1805 for protection from Indians. After Dr. Buenger left, the house was remodeled into a duplex for two professor's families. Later (1958) it was used as a women's dormitory for a few years before being razed in 1963 to make room for Wollaeger Hall.

The other buildings were also of very substantial construction with thick walls faced with yellow brick. Two are still standing, the West and the South, now called the Music Building and the Faculty Office Building. The Old Main stood just a few steps west of the Buenger residence and was connected with it by a room large enough to be used sometimes as a small classroom and sometimes as a dormitory room. Old Main was the largest and tallest of the buildings with three stories besides attic and basement, all with very high ceilings. It also had a lookout tower above the attic which furnished many a thrill to the young students of the early days. A fire occurred in this building on a Sunday forenoon, March 6, 1899, as a result of a chimney burning out. The third story and the roof were severely damaged, causing a loss of about \$5000. The students were attending church services at the time so that no lives were endangered, but many who roomed in the building lost much of their property. Some students had to be sent to Christian homes in the city for the first night, and the next morning the temperature was sixteen degrees below zero! Students living in other buildings shared their rooms and beds with the unfortunates while the repairs were being made. Classes were again in session by Tuesday. A second fire of unknown origin on July 19, 1911, was confined to the roof and the damage was repaired for \$3430. After the first fire the lookout tower was never replaced. On the first floor of Old Main was a very large room used as a chapel. A pipe organ was purchased by the congregations of the district in 1891 for about \$500. and set up at the east end of this room. It was damaged by water during the fires, but continued to function until 1923 when a new organ was bought. The old organ was sold to a congregation near Rosemount at that time. On the west side of Old Main was an annex with one story and basement. It had a flat roof and contained only one large room which was used as a dormitory. For the first thirteen years of our occupancy Old Main served not only as the administration building, chapel, and

dormitory, but also as a dining hall and kitchen.

In 1894 there was no electric bell system and no money to install one. Dr. Buenger heard that the Washington Heights Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chicago was buying a new bell. He wrote to the pastor, the Reverend Mr. Budach, asking if the congregation would be willing to donate the old bell to the college. They were happy to do this. The bell arrived soon afterwards and was mounted on the flat roof of this Old Main Annex. An appropriate ceremony of dedication was celebrated, a feature of which was a poem composed by Professor Landeck. The poem itself has been lost but some of its thoughts have come down to us through the memory of Dr. Buenger. It spoke of the ringing of the bell as having a sad sound when it calls us to rise in the morning, a worthy sound when it calls us to classes, a delightful sound when it calls us to meals, and a friendly sound when it announces the end of the school day.

With the bell rising above it, the Old Main Annex soon came to be known as the "Bell Dormitory."

The basement of the annex was equipped as a bakery with a large old-fashioned brick oven which did good service for the college for thirty-six years before the new dining hall was built.

In 1953 the interior of Old Main was completely remodeled at a cost of over \$55,000. to serve as a residence hall for eighty-eight women students. Through the generosity of friends the annex became an elegantly furnished parlor and reception room. Because it was now occupied by coeds, it ceased to be an ordinary "Bell Dorm"; it now became the "Belle Dorm." A few years later it suffered another metamorphosis and again became a residence hall for men. Its name also reverted to kind and again became "Old Main." It was razed in 1963 to make room for Wollaeger Hall.

Old Main was never a paragon of beauty. Its builders evidently held other virtues uppermost in their minds. However it would be hard for any Ivy League college to provide a wall much surpassing in beauty the south wall of Old Main when overgrown with ivy.

A fifth building about the same size as the South Building originally stood almost on the site now occupied by the Graebner Memorial Chapel. This seems to have been used as a tinshop by the training school. It was never used by Concordia College but was razed soon after the college took possession.

A former heating plant stood in bad repair south of the South Building with its tall smokestack still intact.

A large frame building standing a short distance west of the West Building was purchased for \$750. for the college. This building occupied the site of the present dining hall. It furnished living quarters for two professors and their families. In 1908 it was enlarged and remodeled into a dining hall with living quarters for the steward and other employees. It served as such for the next twenty-one years. Three lots between this building and the West Building were also purchased for \$2250. donated by members of the district congregations.

A well three hundred feet deep located a short distance east of the corner of Carroll and Griggs furnished the campus with a limited water supply. The water was drawn by a windmill mounted on a bulky tower which soon tumbled over under the attack of a "Northwester." To remedy the water situation the city cooperated by extending the water main along Selby Avenue. The college then installed a 1600 foot private main to meet the Selby main.

In 1902 the synod authorized the Board of Control to buy ten acres of land adjoining the campus to the north and extending from Griggs to Syndicate. This was purchased from the Kittson heirs at the exceptionally low price of \$5000. It was fenced in by the students and used as an athletic field. The campus now covered almost fifteen acres, but it was still without sewers. The city of St. Paul was again kind enough to allow \$3000. out of its general fund to connect the college with the city sewer system in 1905. Larger sewers were, of course, installed in later years.

The famous tornado of August 20, 1904, which destroyed part of the high bridge and wreaked havoc through the city of St. Paul, did some damage also on the campus. It uprooted a number of large trees and severely damaged the roofs of three of the buildings. Since it occurred during the summer vacation, no students were involved. Director Buenger happened to be out of town at the time. His family repaired to the tunnels for safety. Mrs. Buenger summoned the Board members by a messenger boy on a bicycle and they quickly contracted for the repairs.

Professors' Houses

The synodical convention of 1905 resolved to build two houses for faculty members at \$3000. each and to permit the Board to borrow money for a third one. These were built during the next two years. They were first occupied by Professors Abbetmeyer, Moenkemoeller, and Arndt. The Abbetmeyer house at the corner of Griggs and St. Anthony was the first to be built and the last to be paid for. Professor Abbetmeyer left it to Professor Overn in 1920 and the last payment was made in 1927. It was moved in 1959 to make room for Walther Hall. For a time it was annexed to the Buenger house, used as a residence for several coeds, and called the East Annex. Later it was moved off the campus entirely. The Moenkemoeller house was also moved in 1959 to 1237 Carroll Avenue where it still stands. A fourth house was built at about the same time at 1233 Carroll Avenue and first occupied by Professor Karl J. M. Heuer. This house was financed almost entirely by gifts from generous patrons of the college.

The house at 1239 Carroll was built for Professor Blankenbuehler in 1922 at a cost of about \$8500.

When President Graebner arrived in 1927, there was no house for him since Dr. Buenger had been given the privilege of remaining in the old president's house. The Board built the new president's house at 1245 Carroll Avenue as soon as they were able to complete the plans, but it was not finished before Christmas of 1928.

The Old Gymnasium

The gymnasium was built in 1911 with funds contributed by generous donors throughout the constituency of the college. The list of donors was headed by Mr. Julius Neils of Cass Lake, Minnesota, who gave \$4000. in memory of his son, Martin, who died in 1910 while a student at Concordia. Other large gifts were received from Mr. Eugene Tetzlaff and Mr. Ernest Rubbert of Minneapolis, and Mr. H. Goepfinger of Boone, Iowa. Thousands of dollars were collected in smaller amounts from students and friends. Many students collected funds from their home friends and congregations, and Dr. Buenger solicited funds from a wide territory. The total cost of the building was \$10,654. It provided a floor space fifty by ninety feet for basketball and other activities with a gallery for spectators at one end. It was considered the best of the gymnasiums of the schools of the Missouri Synod at the time. It was also equipped with the best conventional gymnasium equipment available.

All congregations of the district were invited to the service of dedication on January 21, 1912. The principal speaker was Dr. Herman W. F. Wollaeger, the athletic director. He emphasized the necessity for physical education in a well rounded college course and the importance of a gymnasium for such physical education. Mr. Julius Neils of Cass Lake and Mr. Eugene Tetzlaff of Minneapolis spoke on the importance of Christian education. After the service the students presented an exhibition of calisthenics directed by Mr. Karl Rothfuss and a musical program directed by Mr. F. A. Kannenberg.

The Administration Building

The first year that all high school and junior college classes were in operation (1906-1907) the enrollment reached 181. The dormitories, as organized at that time, were planned to accommodate 130 students. Obviously the school was suffering from overcrowding which was growing worse as the enrollment increased from year to year. These conditions were brought to the attention of the synodical convention as early as 1908 but no action was taken before the 1914 general synod. At this convention the Board of Control had prepared an exhibit of photographs showing the crowded conditions - seven desks in a room designed for four - seven students studying in a room with one window - small overcrowded and poorly lighted classrooms. The imperative need for a new building was vividly brought home to the delegates. The type of building needed had been thoroughly investigated by the Board in consultation with the faculty. An architectural firm had made an accurate estimate of the cost at \$100,000. A request for this amount, setting forth all the details, was laid before the convention. The result was a resolution authorizing the building, but allowing only \$30,000. from synodical funds, with the understanding that the constituency furnish \$30,000. additional to make the total cost \$60,000.

At the next meeting of the Minnesota District convention the consensus was that no building answering the need could be built for less than \$100,000. A resolution was passed to raise \$70,000. locally instead of \$30,000. Pledges began to come in from congregations throughout the area served by our school. Dr. Buenger took trips on weekends soliciting funds. By 1916 cash and pledges had been received from the Iowa and Minnesota districts totaling over \$65,000. The Education Association of the Northwest agreed to guarantee that \$70,000. would be raised, and the building was assured. In November, 1916, the Board chose Long, Lamoreaux, and Long of Minneapolis as architects for the new building and asked the faculty to talk over the plans with the architects.

Meanwhile the Brown and Bigelow Company offered the college \$33,330. for the ten acre athletic field north of St. Anthony Avenue which the college had bought in 1902 for \$5000. The Board accepted the offer and used the money to buy a larger tract of state land west and south of the campus. The new tract was bounded by Syndicate, Marshall, Hamline, and St. Anthony. This increased the size of the campus to over seventeen acres, about equivalent to four city blocks. Students removed the wire fence from the old athletic field and used it to fence in part of the new field using iron posts set in concrete. They also set up backstops for the tennis courts which were then located on the site of the present parking lot. (Incidentally, the Brown and Bigelow Company sold a strip of land along the north boundary of the ten acre plot to a cement company for about \$30,000. and got its money back.)

It was decided to place the administration building on the new fifteen acre tract facing Syndicate Street. The plans were ratified by the general

synod convened in Milwaukee in 1917, and ground was broken a few days later on July 9, 1917. The Reverend Walter T. Wolfram of Garner, Iowa, and Professor G. W. Mueller of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, were invited to speak at the cornerstone laying on Sunday, September 16. By the next June the building was finished.

Dedication ceremonies took place on June 30, 1918, during the convention of the Minnesota District Synod. Pastors, teachers, lay delegates, synodical officers, city and state officials, and many other friends were present. This day was not only dedication day for the building, but it also marked the silver anniversary of the founding of the college. As if this were enough for one day, two men who had served the college faithfully for twenty-five years were celebrating their anniversaries at the same time. These were Mr. A. M. Hillman, charter member of the Board, and Professor Theo. Buenger, Director for a quarter of a century. The chief speakers for the day were the Reverend Frederick Brand of Springfield, Illinois, vice president of the synod; and Professor Theodore Graebner of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Benjamin Bosse, a member of the Board of Directors of the synod, thanked the northern districts for the gift they had presented to the synod by paying for the major portion of this splendid building.

A fancy anniversary booklet of thirty-six pages was published in honor of the occasion containing a very brief historical sketch of the college, several views of the buildings, announcements of courses offered for the next school year, and a list of all students who had attended the school during the first twenty-five years. This list contains 1088 names.

The Administration Building is a beautiful example of eclectic architecture so popular at that time. It is built of red brick trimmed with Bedford limestone. The front entrance is surrounded by a magnificent stone arch of Tudor style trimmed with rosettes in the form of Luther's coat of arms. Above this is a stone frieze with Christian symbols and other ornaments in relief. Near the top of the building the seal of the college is seen carved in stone. The overall dimensions of the building are 198 x 60 feet. The north end of the building originally enclosed an elegant chapel-auditorium finished in Renaissance style featuring elaborate ornamentation with Greek motifs. It was furnished with a broad stage, a gallery, and seats for an audience of 350. The remainder of the building contained a faculty room, a reception room, a few small offices and seven large well lighted classrooms, as well as rooms for library, museum, and science laboratories. The basement provided several rooms including an engineer's shop and a large boiler room for a central heating plant which was completed later. Students helped to collect funds for a bowling alley which was installed in the basement a few months after the dedication.

Some classrooms were furnished with desks from the old buildings, but much more furniture was needed. It happened that Dr. Wollaeger's father was in the furniture manufacturing business in Milwaukee. From this factory several pieces of very expensive furniture were obtained at a tremendous discount and Dr. Wollaeger donated other furniture in the same class. These elegant pieces went for the most part to furnish the faculty and reception rooms and the president's office. Other rooms were furnished by special donations from congregations of our constituency. Originally the donor's names were engraved on a small brass plate mounted on the wall of each room.

The outside walls of the new building were beautifully trimmed, but those on the inside were rather bare. The faculty felt that students should have the opportunity to make the acquaintance of some good works of art as they strolled through the halls.

Dr. Buenger and Dr. Wollaeger were especially active in securing pictures designed to produce a cultural atmosphere appropriate to an institution of high learning. Pictures were chosen not only for their artistic value but also for their historical and humanistic significance. These were hung in the various classrooms and the faculty room. There were fine reproductions representing the Temple of Concordia at Irgentum, Socrates and the Acropolis of Athens, the Roman Forum, Cicero speaking to the Roman Senate, Erasmus presenting his writings to King Henry VIII, Martin Luther, George Washington, and other reproductions of famous works of painting and architecture.

Dr. Buenger suggested that we should have also some famous works of sculpture. The faculty agreed and asked Professor Lussky and Professor Schlueter to serve as a committee to select appropriate works. The Board cooperated with the necessary funds, and nine reproductions of famous sculpture were purchased in 1922 from the Caproni Art Galleries of Boston, Massachusetts. Four different epochs in the history of art are represented. They are:

- A. Ancient Assyria (ninth century B.C.)
 - (1) A bas-relief of King Ashurnazirpal of Assyria on a lion hunt.
Placed above the window in the south stairway.
- B. Greece (fifth century B.C.)
 - (2,3) Two full-size panels from the Parthenon Frieze at Athens
(half-relief). Placed on the side walls of the south stairway.
- C. Renaissance
 - (4) Michelangelo: Moses (Sculpture in the Round reduced to half size).
 - (5,6,7) Luca della Robbia: Three panels in high relief from the "Singing Gallery" for the Florence Cathedral. Placed over the entrance to the chapel.
- D. Modern
 - (8) High relief from the masterpiece of painting of Guido Reni: "Aurora" placed above the inside entrance stairway.
 - (9) High relief from a famous American painting, "Spirit of '76," commemorating the Revolutionary War. Placed above the window in the north stairway.

Extensive remodeling of the Administration Building was undertaken in 1954 when the space formerly occupied by the auditorium was converted into five classrooms and some office space. Several other alterations have been made from time to time as necessity required.

The New Dormitory of 1925

By 1921 the total enrollment had reached 222 and the next year it grew to 238. The dormitories could accommodate at best 150 students without dangerous overcrowding. In some cases as many as seven students had to be crowded into a room designed for four. Thirty students had to sleep in the large attic of Dr. Buenger's home. From a second story window of Old Main they would cross over on the flat roof of the connecting hall, climb a short ladder, and enter the attic through a dormer window.

The Board of Control sent an urgent request to the synodical convention of 1923 for a new dormitory to relieve these conditions. They dramatized their request with an exhibit of photographs showing the crowded rooms. The

delegates were convinced and passed a resolution to appropriate \$125,000. for a new dormitory to house a hundred students.

The architect was asked to prepare a block plan for the whole campus including this dormitory and other present and future buildings for a college of three hundred students. There was talk at that time of limiting the student body to that figure. Three dormitories were envisioned each housing one hundred students. These three buildings would form something of a quadrangle near the southern end of the campus. The first was to form the east side of the quadrangle near Syndicate, and was referred to as the "East Dormitory." The other two would be placed near Marshall and near Hamline respectively. After the East Dormitory had been built, this block plan was eventually abandoned.

The Board members and President Buenger busied themselves with a study of recently built dormitories on other campuses and instructed the architect to prepare the plans. These were finished by the spring of 1925. The contracts were let and the ground-breaking ceremonies took place on June 4, 1924, before an audience of a number of pastors in addition to the student body. The Reverend Herman Meyer, president of the Minnesota District Synod, delivered a short address.

The cornerstone was laid August 9, 1924. There were two addresses, the first by the Reverend H. J. Bouman of Hamburg, Minnesota, vice president of the Minnesota District Synod and the second by the Reverend Mr. M. F. Abraham of Young America, president of the Alumni Association and a member of the first class of entering freshmen on this campus in 1894. The Reverend Mr. E. G. Nachtsheim, secretary of the Board, then conducted the ceremony of laying the cornerstone in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. The audience was estimated at about three hundred.

The building was finished by November, 1925, and the dedication was celebrated November 15. The first address was delivered by Dr. Francis Pieper, president of Concordia Theological Seminary of St. Louis, Missouri, and one of the founders of our college. He showed how the love of Christ had constrained the people of the Missouri Synod from the beginning even until now to build schools for the spreading of the Gospel. The second address was by the Reverend Mr. Adolph Haentzschel, student pastor at the University of Wisconsin and a member of the first class to graduate from Concordia College, St. Paul, in 1896. Mr. Henry Horst of the synodical Board of Directors was present as the official representative of the Missouri Synod. Addressing Mr. Horst, Dr. Buenger accepted the dormitory building in the name of the college in a short speech, and opened the doors of the building in the name of the Triune God.

The East Dormitory is a splendid structure of three stories, over two hundred feet long and about fifty feet wide, faced with red brick trimmed with Bedford limestone, with entrance in the Tudor style to harmonize with the Administration Building. Above the entrance the building is ornamented with stone sculpture of special significance for a Lutheran school. In the center appears the face of Dr. Martin Luther flanked by Dr. C. F. W. Walther and Dr. Francis Pieper, the two great leaders of the Missouri Synod. On the huge perpendicular columns at the sides of the entrance are four carved faces symbolizing young students and their teachers who instruct and influence them. The faces of the teachers are modeled after Philip Melanchthon, the great theologian of the Reformation and chief compiler of the Lutheran Confessions.

The two upper stories of the building contain twenty-six study rooms on the east side of the hall and twenty-six bedrooms on the west side. Also

included is a two-room apartment with private bath for the supervisor. Each set of two rooms was designed for four students with a closet for each. The furnishings for each were donated by one of the congregations at a cost of about \$175. The ground floor contains rooms for recreation, club rooms, storerooms and piano practice rooms. A beautiful "cloister walk" was built connecting the "East" dormitory with the administration building on the ground floor level making it unnecessary for students to get out in the cold on the way to and from classes. The total cost of the building was \$138,449. The dormitory was occupied for the first time about December 1, 1925. While it was in building forty beds had to be set up in the gymnasium, and twenty-four in the unfinished room reserved for the chemistry laboratory in the administration building.

The East Dormitory was renamed "Luther Hall" in 1947, with the approval of the Board, by resolution of the students residing in it. At that time the students put up a brass plaque over the entrance bearing the new name. The upper two stories were completely renovated and partly remodeled in 1961. The floors were separated into two wings and two new entrances were constructed on the west side.

The Dining Hall

The old frame building bought for \$750. in 1894 had given very good service as a dining hall since 1908. However, with the increased enrollment of the early 1920's, it became extremely overcrowded and the Board felt that something had to be done about it. They first asked for an appropriation to remodel and enlarge the building. This was granted by the 1923 synodical convention. But when Mr. Henry Horst of the synodical Board of Directors inspected the building, he recommended a new building instead. The Board then had the architect draw up plans and presented a request to the 1926 convention for an appropriation of \$124,000. for a new dining hall. The request was granted. The Board proceeded to ask for bids, but they were all too high. The plans were revised, new bids received, and the contractors selected. But when these were submitted to the Board of Directors for final approval there were additional delays on account of the condition of the treasury. Things dragged on until 1929 when the synodical convention repeated the appropriation of \$145,000. By April, 1930, the Board of Directors had given the go-ahead signal and everything else was in readiness. First the equipment and staff of the old dining hall had to be moved to the Old Main Building. On the day appointed breakfast was served as usual. No sooner had the dishes been washed when the movers arrived and all the kitchen equipment was moved to the Bell Dorm. The dining tables were moved to the large room on the first floor of the Old Main. At noon the boys were served a cold meal because the stoves were not yet up, but in the evening a warm meal was served. The credit for this very smooth operation belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dierks, our efficient stewards at the time. The wrecking of the old building began April 23, 1930, and the construction work proceeded as rapidly as possible.

The cornerstone for the new dining hall was laid July 13 by Mr. A. M. Hillman, the only remaining charter member of the Board. The address on this occasion was delivered by Professor Fred Wahlers.

The construction work was completed about November 1, 1930, and the dedication was announced for November 9. It was a Herculean task that the dining hall staff had before them to clean up the whole building in about a week's time while they were serving meals to two hundred fifty-six boys three times a day. But when the dedication day arrived, everything was

spotless. Over a thousand people assembled for the service. Sermons were delivered by Dr. F. Pfotenhauer, district president, and by Dr. William Arndt ('97) professor at Concordia Theological Seminary at St. Louis. Mr. Henry Horst of the synodical Board of Directors then spoke a few words on behalf of the Missouri Synod. The college band accompanied the singing of the hymns. After the service the assembly moved over to the entrance of the new dining hall where the Reverend Mr. E. G. Nachtsheim, secretary of the Board, officiated in the ceremony of opening the doors.

The building is of red brick to harmonize with the administration building to which it is connected by a "cloister walk." It is about one hundred forty-eight feet long and about ninety-six feet wide at its widest part. Besides the large dining hall, it contains a large kitchen furnished with modern restaurant equipment, living quarters for the kitchen staff, and some smaller dining rooms. On the second floor is a modern infirmary or health center with hospital rooms and nurse's quarters. The ground floor contains a stationery and book store, a post office, a canteen and store-rooms. The total cost of the building was \$139,000.

Considerable remodeling has been going on recently in this building to make it possible to serve as many as twelve hundred students in continuous lines in a building originally designed for three hundred.

The Buenger Memorial Library

The next building to be built on the campus was the library, in 1951. This is described in a separate chapter.

The Lutheran Memorial Center

The story of the Lutheran Memorial Center affords us one of the finest exhibitions of cooperative effort in the annals of Concordia College. If Homer were here he could no doubt write a great epic about it.

The old gymnasium, the last word when built in 1911, was becoming quite obsolete in 1944. Dick Siebert, our famous basketball coach, and Professor Stor, our vigorous athletic director, had been dreaming for some time of the possibility of a brand new gymnasium when Dick got a bright idea: As soon as the war ended why not launch a campaign in the district for a new physical education building in memory of the heroes and heroines who have lost their lives in the service of their country? Professor Stor presented the idea to the faculty which immediately approved it and recommended it to the Board. The Board resolved to submit an overture to the 1945 convention of the Minnesota District Synod at Young America requesting a V.J. Day thank-offering for the erection of a new physical education building and Lutheran Center on the Concordia Campus to serve also as a memorial to our Lutheran war heroes and heroines. By this time the war in Europe was over and Japan was expected to surrender soon. The time was ripe for such a project and the idea caught fire at once. The plan was enthusiastically adopted by the convention on August 23, 1945.

The Reverend Mr. Robert G. Heyne, president of the Minnesota District, appointed an advisory committee of eleven men, five pastors and six laymen, to prepare plans, secure estimates, solicit funds, and report to the next convention of the district in 1946. The members of the committee were:

Pastors:

- A. J. H. Frinke of Verndale, Chairman
- F. E. Geske of Minneapolis, Secretary
- F. J. Seltz of St. Paul
- O. H. J. Brauer of Minneapolis

Martin Seltz of Waseca
Robert G. Heyne of Waconia, ex officio

Laymen:

O. Harold Swanson of Minneapolis
Herbert Buetow of St. Paul
Oscar Paschka of Chaska
Walter Ross of Fisher
George Beneke of Austin
Dick Siebert of St. Paul

To fill vacancies in this list the following became members later:

Pastors:

Rev. Otto Kohn of Chaska, Chairman
Rev. H. A. Gamber, ex officio

Laymen:

Prof. E. J. Otts of St. Paul
Carl Blomstrand of St. Paul

The first meeting of the committee was held October 29, 1945. The name, Lutheran Memorial Center, was adopted for the building, and a publicity campaign was mapped out. Preliminary sketches were authorized to be made by Mr. O. Harold Swanson and Dick Siebert together with an estimate of the cost. These were presented to the committee on Nov. 12, 1945. The original plans provided for offices for the Minnesota District officers in addition to a swimming pool, bowling alleys, and every convenience for physical education and athletics that could be desired. The committee met with representatives of all organizations of the district such as the Lutheran Laymen's League, the Walther League, the Lutheran Business and Professional Men's Club, and the Women's Missionary League, and worked up a great deal of interest and enthusiasm for the project. In order to work more efficiently they appointed a full time executive secretary, Chaplain Leland Larson ('29) who had been wounded in action in Italy. The Minnesota Lutheran cooperated by publishing a special edition entirely devoted to the Lutheran Memorial Center.

In October when Dick Siebert returned to coach basketball, Chairman Frinke asked the Board to allow Mr. Siebert to devote all his time to the Lutheran Memorial Center. The Board was happy to comply, and Mr. Henry Holman was secured as coach for the remainder of the season.

On January 8, 1946, key men chosen to direct the campaign throughout the state attended a luncheon in the dining hall for the "kick-off" which launched the drive for funds. These men were all introduced by the Reverend Mr. O. H. J. Brauer. The Honorable Edward Thye, governor of Minnesota, performed the "kick-off" literally as well as symbolically as Dick Siebert held the football in place for him. This event was publicized in the Lutheran Witness of February 12, 1946, and the Northwest Lutheran Journal of January, 1946. The architectural firm of Max Buetow and Son was commissioned to draw up the plans, and a district-wide collection was scheduled to take place from May 26 to June 2, 1946. To help prepare the people for this collection a film strip with an accompanying talking record was circulated among the congregations featuring speeches by members of the committee and others showing the need and urging support of the project. In order to be able to help better in directing the work of the campaign, Chairman A. J. H. Frinke of the district committee moved to the campus early in 1946. To improve the interest Professor Stor arranged a banquet on April 24. Besides the toastmaster, Mr. Carl Blomstrand of St. Paul, there were thirteen speakers each representing a group interested in the Lutheran Memorial Center. A large crowd was in attendance and much enthusiasm was displayed.

Some congregations organized house to house canvasses on the two Sundays designated for the collection. A small six-page pamphlet was distributed to the congregations illustrated with pictures emphasizing the need of a new building. Dr. H. J. Boettcher, director of education for the Minnesota District, joined the campaign by publishing an outline of an elaborate plan for educating the people as to the need and value of the building and giving detailed methods of collecting for it in parish schools and congregations. The results of all these efforts were indeed gratifying but still uncertain when the next district convention rolled around in the summer of 1946. Some congregations had decided to postpone their collections to a later date. The committee requested the district synod to adopt the architect's preliminary plans and to appoint a new committee to continue the work. The committee had collected \$54,000. in cash and \$5000. in pledges, representing one hundred sixteen congregations in Minnesota.

At this time Chaplain Larson accepted a call to Saginaw, Michigan. Dick Siebert requested the Board to release Professor Stor to replace him as full-time executive secretary of the Lutheran Memorial Center committee. The Board felt that Professor Stor could not be released for full-time service but permitted him to serve part-time. He was relieved of the office of athletic director and of a few classes. Dick Siebert succeeded him as athletic director. Professor Stor spent the remainder of the summer in state-wide travel in the interest of the Lutheran Memorial Center. He and Dick Siebert persuaded Professor Edgar J. Otto to approach some wealthy men for donations. Professor Otto's success in gathering a rather large sum put new life into the campaign. By September 1, 1946, the fund had grown to \$100,000.

Soon all the college organizations were cooperating to contribute their bit to the fund. Professor Stor organized the classes to solicit contributions. Each class had its Lutheran Memorial Center secretary. Students were instructed in the art of soliciting funds. They went out during vacations and some met with considerable success. Many students gave sizable pledges and contributions themselves in addition to collecting from friends at home. The literary societies helped by sending out two members who would make five-minute speeches to any congregation that invited them. The student musical organizations presented many concerts with proceeds going to the Lutheran Memorial Center fund. The Twin City Walther League cooperated by presenting a melodrama for the benefit of the Lutheran Memorial Center. Students helped to send out thousands of appeals to encourage special collections on Mothers' Day, May 11, 1947. This day seemed especially appropriate for a memorial collection. The high school freshmen conducted a paper drive. One fourteen year old boy collected \$149.50 during his Easter vacation. The alumni chapter at the Saint Louis seminary was busy collecting funds for the Lutheran Memorial Center. A group of students from our upper classes traveled to several towns presenting a variety program of magic, music, and humor with all the proceeds going to the Lutheran Memorial Center fund. By January 1, 1948, the executive secretary, Professor Stor, was happy to report that the fund had reached \$206,715.

Early in 1948 the Rev. Mr. Frinke accepted a call to Depew, New York, and was replaced as chairman of the district committee by the Rev. Mr. Otto E. Kohn of Chaska, Minnesota.

Many congregations continued to participate in Mothers' Day and Armistice Day drives until 1952. These drives were publicized by the Northwest Lutheran Journal and the Minnesota Lutheran.

The Minnesota District Synod in 1948 decided to contribute \$35,000. from

its budget and budgeted \$25,000. additional for 1949. Other organizations within the district including the Women's Missionary League, the Walther League, and various ladies aid societies contributed sizable amounts. By June, 1949, the cash on hand amounted to \$258,000. By March 1, 1950, the Board had received authorization from the synodical Board of Directors to place the building on the campus, and the site had been selected. The fund now amounted to \$300,000. But this was not enough.

The Minnesota Lutheran carried strong appeals by members of the district committee, the Rev. Mr. Otto Kohn, Mr. O. Harold Swanson, and Mr. Oscar Paschka, for a Mothers' Day drive to collect enough so that the building could be erected in 1951. However for the present, shortage of materials was also preventing actual construction. The Washington authorities had not yet allocated the necessary steel for the building, but full authority was received by September, 1951. By this time the fund had grown to \$353,000. This was so close to the goal of \$360,000 that the building committee felt safe in going ahead. The architects, Max and Gerald Buetow, were authorized to make the final plans, the contracts were awarded, the materials ordered and the bulldozers began excavating September 10, 1952. By March, 1953, the Lutheran Memorial Center fund had reached \$362,862.69. The long campaign was successfully finished.

About a thousand people assembled at 3:00 o'clock on April 26, 1953, for the cornerstone laying of the Lutheran Memorial Center. The service started with the hymn, "Praise to the Lord," sung by the audience to the accompaniment of the college band. This was followed by an address by Mr. O. Harold Swanson of the Board of Control. The Messiah Choir, directed by Mr. Edward Schamber, then sang the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah." The program continued with an address by the Rev. Mr. Otto E. Kohn, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church of Chaska, Minnesota, and chairman of the Lutheran Memorial Center committee. After the singing of another hymn the ceremony of laying the cornerstone was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Kohn assisted by Mr. Swanson.

The service completed, the crowd repaired to the dining hall where the ladies of the Concordia Guild had prepared their annual ham dinner for the visitors. After the feast a perfect day was concluded with a concert in the gymnasium given by the Concordia Choral Club and Chapel Choir.

The building was eventually finished in October, 1953, after eight years of hoping, praying, and planning. The dedication was set for Sunday, October 18, at 3:00 o'clock p.m. Friends from far and near were crowded together in front of the building when the service began with singing of Luther's hymn, "A Mighty Fortress is our God." This was followed by the dedication ceremony. The architect, Mr. Buetow, handed the keys to President Poehler who proceeded to dedicate the building to the service and glory of God, in memory of the men and women who had served our country in the two wars. He then turned the keys over to Mr. Dick Siebert who opened the doors, and the audience filed into the great hall. After the crowd was seated the service continued with the memorial hymn, "Be Still My Soul," sung to the inspiring harmonies of Sibelius which pealed forth from the organ.

The sermon was delivered by Dr. Martin J. Neeb, executive secretary of the Board for Higher Education of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod. He emphasized the importance of true Christian education, especially for the future professional church worker.

Later in the service the new building was presented to the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod as a gift from the college constituency. In this ceremony President Hugo A. Gamber of the Minnesota District acted for the

constituency, and Dr. Neeb, by authority of President J. W. Behnken, accepted the gift on behalf of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod.

The liturgist for the service was the Rev. Mr. Otto E. Kohn of Chaska, Minnesota, chairman of the Lutheran Memorial Center committee. The service was beautified by an anthem of praise to God sung by the Concordia Choral Club under the baton of Professor Harold W. Otte, accompanied by Mrs. Paul Molnau at the piano.

The swimming pool and the extensive office space in the original plans had to be eliminated because of the rapidly advancing costs, but even so, the size of the Lutheran Memorial Center is impressive. It is a rectangular building 91 x 160 feet built in the contemporary functional style. The gymnasium roof is supported by rigid steel arches. The masonry walls are faced with red brick on the outside and acoustic tile on the inside. A large entrance foyer on the main floor leads to the gymnasium floor which accommodates a full basketball court or two practice courts which may be separated by a huge curtain. Folding bleachers on the sides accommodate 1200 spectators. The stage at the east end is 22 x 50 feet, large enough for small gatherings or classes when required. On the sides of the stage are a service room to the left and a hall and office to the right. Above these rooms are the organ compartments. When used as an auditorium the hall has a seating capacity of 2500. Above the entrance foyer are two offices and the "Robinson Room" named after Chaplain Eugene Robinson ('32) who lost his life in World War II. In his memory his family and friends set up a Eugene Robinson Memorial Fund from which \$4000 was donated to furnish this room. It is a beautiful large room used especially for conferences and faculty meetings. The basement which extends under the whole building contains a large lounge below the foyer, also locker rooms, shower rooms, a room for the heating equipment, restrooms, and storerooms. A large area originally intended for bowling alleys was fixed up in 1959 as a recreation room. This together with the lounge and foyer served as the student union until Wollaeger Hall was built in 1963.

The total original cost of the Lutheran Memorial Center was \$361,806.45.

The original intention of the committee was to record the names of all the heroes who made the extreme sacrifice for their country on a bronze plaque in the foyer of the building, but the committee found it impossible to get complete information on these young men and women. Rather than post an incomplete list, they decided to post this legend which is now to be seen in large metal letters on the wall of the entrance foyer:

LUTHERAN MEMORIAL

TO THOSE WHO SERVED GOD AND COUNTRY

For this building the college owes a great debt of gratitude to the members of our congregations and their pastors - the unsung heroes without whose cooperation and sacrificial gifts the project could never have succeeded.

The Lutheran Memorial Center Organ

While the Lutheran Memorial Center campaign was still going on, Professor Stor was asked to take charge of a collection for a suitable organ for the building. Under his guidance students collected about eight hundred dollars. Additional contributions were made by the Concordia Choral Club, the Messiah Choir, and a number of individuals. The largest single

contribution came from the Women's Missionary League which resolved to give \$5000 to the cause. The total organ fund amounted to about \$7000. The organ was a compromise between the needs and the cash available. Since the old chapel was being dismantled in 1954, the chapel organ, a superb instrument, was transferred to the Lutheran Memorial Center and three new sets of pipes were added for greater volume. Much of the work was volunteer labor. In this way a fine organ was obtained within the limit of the funds available.

The Graebner Memorial Chapel

The next building operations on the campus were the remodeling of the chapel in the administration building into five large classrooms and some office space, and the transformation of the old gymnasium into a modern chapel seating an audience of six hundred. These two operations together cost about \$150,000. They were authorized by the synod in 1953. Work on the remodeling of the old chapel began in 1954 and the new chapel was dedicated November 13, 1955. During the interim the morning chapel services were conducted in the Lutheran Memorial Center. The dedication service for the new chapel, called the "Graebner Memorial Chapel," has been described on another page.

Although the gymnasium building was over forty years old, it was still structurally sound, and its shape was such that, with a few modifications and additions, it could be made to appear very churchly. The architects, Max and Gerald Beutow, succeeded very well in working out the fine touches necessary to bring about this transformation. An impressive entrance and a brick narthex were added at the west end. On the wall of this narthex the Graebner memorial plaque was mounted. Interior brick walls built to enclose the vestry and sacristy were oriented in such a way as to focus attention on the alter. Stained glass windows, pews, and kneelers were installed. Persons worshipping in the new chapel could hardly realize that they were in the same building formerly used as a gymnasium. A steel bell tower of unique design surmounted by a large cross was built aside the entrance and gives character to the whole campus. The old college bell was again pressed into service, this time to call students to chapel. This bell, after serving many years to wake students in the early mornings was loosed from its moorings atop the Bell Dormitory during some repairing of the roof. Evidently some pranksters dragged it to the edge of the roof and dropped it overboard. The ringing mechanism was badly broken by the fall, but the bell itself lay in the mud practically uninjured. Professor Overn chanced to find it there, cleaned it up, and set it on a stand in the museum where it remained on exhibit for about fifteen years. When the Graebner Memorial Chapel was built, it was hoisted to its present position in the bell tower, restored to its original high calling of pealing forth its invitation to worship as it did in Chicago almost a century ago.

Dormitory Buildings

The rapid growth of the college during the 1950's soon produced an imperative necessity for more dormitories. Already in 1954 the Board sent an overture to the Minnesota District Convention requesting a centennial collection for a new dormitory - centennial because 1956 would mark the hundredth year of the Missouri Synod in Minnesota. The District Synod agreed to launch a drive for such an offering. The final plans for the building were approved in January, 1957, and building operations started soon afterward. The building was to be called "Centennial Hall" and was planned for forty students. Operations were scarcely started when it became obvious that a

a second building would also be required to relieve the overcrowded condition. Such a building was requested of the Board for Higher Education early in 1957.

Centennial Hall was dedicated December 1, 1957, in a service held in the Graebner Memorial Chapel. The chief speaker was Dr. Walter F. Wolbrecht, executive secretary of the Board for Higher Education. Dr. Ernst H. Stahlke, president of the Minnesota District, spoke conveying the building to the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod as a gift from the District; and Dr. Wolbrecht accepted the gift in the name of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod. The ceremony of dedication was conducted by President Poehler who also opened the doors of the new building. Sixty women students soon occupied the building although it was designed for only forty. Open House was celebrated the same day and the Ladies' Guild served a supper after the service. The total cost of the building was \$196,625.10, paid entirely by the Minnesota District.

Ground breaking for the next dormitory unit took place Thursday, April 10, 1958, after the morning chapel service. This unit was to be called "Minnesota Hall" since Minnesota was celebrating the centennial of its statehood that year. Faculty, Board members, and students took part in a brief outdoor service with President Poehler and Dean Sohn officiating. Assisting in the ceremony were Dr. E. H. Stahlke, Mr. Henry Neils, and members of the student council. The building was finished and ready for occupancy by October 15. The dedication service was held on Sunday, October 19, 1958, in the Graebner Memorial Chapel. The speakers were Dr. Ernst H. Stahlke and the Rev. Mr. Henry Brill of the Board of Control. The rite of dedication was performed by President Poehler.

The two buildings, Centennial and Minnesota, are quite similar in design and stand side by side. The panels between the vertical members on Centennial are blue while those on Minnesota Hall are a gold color, thus exhibiting the college colors of blue and gold. Minnesota Hall was built with funds furnished by the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod at a cost of \$205,000. It immediately became the home of seventy-three women students although designed for only fifty. These young women had been housed temporarily in the old West Building for the first weeks of the school year.

Early in 1959 the architects, Max and Gerald Buetow, had completed the plans and the contracts were awarded for the third and fourth dormitory units which had been approved by the general synod in 1956. These two units were planned as one building with two wings with a common entrance lounge and heating area. The building had not yet been named, but after completion it was given the name "Walther Hall" since we were approaching the celebration of the susquicentennial of Dr. C. F. W. Walther's birth. Ground was broken March 5 using the same spade that was used for Minnesota Hall. President Poehler was in Australia at the time, and Acting President Overn was in charge. After the morning chapel the officiants led the parade of faculty and students to the site of the building where the Rev. Mr. Henry Brill, secretary of the Board, officiated assisted by Professor Overn and John Stelling, president of the student body. In spite of the very chilly weather the Choral Club sang two songs. The ceremony was broadcast over WCCO television at 12:00 noon and over WTCN at 9:30 p.m. There was also good newspaper publicity.

The cornerstone laying was celebrated Sunday, April 26, 1959, with a service in the Graebner Memorial Chapel at 3:00 p.m. The speaker was Professor Eugene W. Linse, Jr., and the liturgist the Rev. Mr. Paul M. Krause, pastor of Gethsemane Lutheran Church of St. Paul. After the service

the large gathering assembled at the building site where acting President Overn officiated in the ceremony assisted by Dr. Ernst H. Stahlke, chairman of the Board. Open House was held the same day with a supper by the Ladies' Guild and a concert by the Concordia Choral Club.

The dedication service took place on Sunday, November 1, 1959 at 3:00 p.m. in the Graebner Memorial Chapel. The chief address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. A. C. Seltz, first vice-president of the Minnesota District Synod. The opening of the doors and the dedicatory rites were performed by President Poehler. Open House for visitors and the Guild supper were held the same day.

The total cost of the building itself was \$357,500. The cost of moving the two houses to make room for the building was about \$20,000. The furniture for the building cost another \$25,000, making the total cost \$402,500.

Walther Hall was planned to house one hundred men, two to a room with accommodations for one counselor in each wing.

Two years later, on the occasion of the celebration of the sesquicentennial of Dr. C. F. W. Walther's birth in 1961, a bronze medallion with a likeness of Dr. Walther in relief was mounted on the wall of the entrance lounge of Walther Hall.

The latest dormitory to be built is Wollaeger Hall, finished in 1963 and named after Dr. H. W. F. Wollaeger who served faithfully as teacher of German and Librarian for forty years (1904-1944). In this building the architects, Buetow and Associates, have achieved a design of outstanding beauty.

The ground breaking for the building was the most unusual ceremony ever held on our campus for such an occasion. It took place during the tenth biennial convention of the Minnesota District of the Women's Missionary League of August 15-16, 1962. Dean Walther G. Sohn delivered a short address after which the audience of about six hundred ladies watched while the officers of the League broke ground for Wollaeger Hall by operating a huge bulldozer which was engaged in wrecking the Old Main Building at the time. The officers participating in the ceremony were Mrs. William Buege of Minneapolis, president; Mrs. Edgar Bode of Wood Lake, vice-president; Mrs. Erick Krenz of Faribault, treasurer; and Mrs. Gilbert Hankel of Empire, Colorado, international corresponding secretary of the League.

The cornerstone laying was celebrated August 21, 1963, during the convention of the Minnesota South District. The ceremony was conducted by President Poehler assisted by Dean Sohn.

The service of dedication took place on Sunday, February 9, 1964, at 2:30 in the Graebner Memorial Chapel with sermon by the Rev. Mr. Alton F. Wedel, pastor of Mount Olive Lutheran Church of Minneapolis. Dean Walter G. Sohn served as liturgist and music was furnished by the Schola Cantorum under the direction of Miss Anita Eggert. After the service the audience assembled in the new student center in Wollaeger Hall where President Poehler conducted the rite of dedication. Many visitors were present including the daughters of Dr. Wollaeger.

About one hundred young men moved into the new building in January, 1964, materially relieving the crowded conditions in the other dormitories.

The first new dormitories, such as Centennial Hall and Minnesota Hall, were planned on the ideal of small communities of forty or fifty students each, in separate buildings. Wollaeger Hall departs from this ideal. It is planned as a building of nine stories and basement eventually to house four hundred students. Only three of these stories have been built for the present. The first floor and basement serve as a student union. The second and third floors contain living quarters for men. The first floor is a

beautifully furnished student lounge. On one wall hangs a large painting of Dr. Herman W. F. Wollaeger, a gift from his family.

The cost of the building was \$520,000. Of this sum the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod furnished \$450,000. The balance came from local sources. The District Women's Missionary League contributed \$20,000, an anonymous donor \$15,000, and the Sophia Sohre family of Good Thunder \$5,000. \$2,000 was received from the Concordia Guild, and many smaller gifts ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 from other friends.

Apartment Dormitories

For some years it has been impossible for our church to build new dormitories rapidly enough to keep pace with the increasing enrollment. The college has been forced to find additional living quarters for many of its students. Fortunately several apartment houses in the immediate vicinity of the campus have become available, one by one, and have been purchased for Concordia by the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod.

The first of these was a pair of apartment houses at the southeast corner of Marshall and Hamline Avenues bought in 1960 and dedicated on November 4 as Mary and Martha Halls. These accommodate fifty women and a counselor or housemother.

In the summer of 1961 a four-plex apartment building at 1287 Dayton Avenue was purchased and renamed Schlueter Hall in memory of Professor August Schlueter who died in 1926. This houses thirty coeds and a counselor.

In the fall of 1961 a large apartment house at 1280 Marshall, with room for seventy coeds was purchased and dedicated with the name Moenkemoeller Hall in honor of Professor William Moenkemoeller who died in 1933 after twenty-eight years of faithful service.

In 1965 an apartment house at 1232 Marshall was acquired and given the name Dobberfuhl Hall after Professor William A. Dobberfuhl who died in 1954 after serving thirty years as teacher of languages. Fifty girls live there.

A large house on the Thornton property acquired as an addition to the campus in 1959 also served as living quarters for about fifteen young women.

The latest addition to the list of dormitories is a new modern apartment building at 316 N. Lexington which has been leased as a residence hall for women with the option of purchasing it at a later date. It was dedicated in the fall of 1967 and named Berger Hall in memory of Professor John W. Berger who died in 1957 after serving as professor of German and Humanities for twenty-seven years. This building can house from seventy-five to ninety students.

Campus Extent and Beauty

The area of the campus had remained seventeen acres for thirty-one years until 1948 when the Brown and Bigelow Company offered the college a field of five and one-half acres adjoining the campus to the north for \$40,000. The offer was accepted, and the Board had the area enclosed with a very attractive steel fence and seeded for a football field. This increased the total campus area to twenty-two and one-half acres.

Late in 1959 a city block continuous to the campus on the southwest was purchased from the Thornton Brothers Company for \$400,000. This block is bounded by Marshall, Hamline, Dayton, and Albert. It increased the area of the campus to twenty-seven and one-half acres. But in 1961 the football field was condemned for the highway and the college was paid \$320,000 for it. This cancelled the gain in area from the Thornton property. The acquisition of the apartments used as dormitories has added a little so that

the total today is close to twenty-three acres. An attempt to purchase part of Dunning Field to make up for the loss of the football field has so far been unsuccessful.

The campus has been improved from time to time not only by new buildings but also by plantings of trees, hedges, and shrubs. Dr. Buenger's great interest in botany prompted him to plant trees of many different varieties in the early days. Later he planted ornamental trees and vines around the Administration Building which eventually grew too large and had to be cut down. In 1930 Dr. Graebner obtained from the state 500 very young evergreen trees and planted them in rows near the southwest corner of the campus as a small nursery. By 1934 they had grown large enough for transplanting. Mr. Arnold Jacobson, a member of Fairview Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, and an expert landscape gardener and tree warden in the employ of the Minneapolis Park Board, offered to prepare a planting plan for the campus. He also donated a number of trees himself. Under his guidance student volunteers set out 164 evergreen trees. These trees have beautified many spots on the campus ever since, at no expense to the college. Indeed a member of the St. Paul Parks and Playgrounds Commission once praised the campus as the most beautiful twenty acres in St. Paul. At the time of planting, many of these trees were less than three feet high. Professor Blankenbuehler, happening on the scene as Dr. Graebner was observing the work of planting, teasingly remarked, "You will never sit in the shade of one of those trees." Years later at a field day celebration it happened that Dr. Graebner was sitting in the shade of one of these trees grown to a height of perhaps twenty feet. He asked one of the other professors to take his picture so that he could have the evidence to show Professor Blankenbuehler. Many others have enjoyed the shade of these trees, but many more have admired the beauty they bring to the campus. Other trees have been planted from time to time in later years, especially around the new buildings. Within the last few years many new lamps have been placed around the buildings and along the walks adding much beauty to the campus especially at night.

The New Science Building

The latest addition to the buildings on the campus is the Edward L. Arndt Science Hall finished in 1965. The synodical convention of 1959 in San Francisco appropriated funds for a science building to be built during the next triennium, but the funds did not become available. At the Cleveland convention in 1962 this matter was given first priority and an appropriation of \$450,000 was made available by the Board of Directors in 1964. The Board of Control proceeded at once with the plans. A very unusual ground breaking ceremony was held during the convention of the Minnesota South District Synod on August 18, 1964, at 1:00 p.m. The building was to occupy an area of 200 x 70 feet. The outline had been marked out on the ground and the crowd of delegates was asked to stand along this outline. Everyone who could find a spade or a shovel was to bring it along. President Poehler conducted a brief service with the assistance of Dean Sohn. When the proper time arrived in the ceremony, not only President Poehler, but the entire audience got busy with their spades and left an outline of broken ground the size of the proposed building. Construction was started October 10, 1964, and the building was ready for the opening of school in September, 1965.

The dedication service in the Lutheran Memorial Center on Sunday afternoon, September 26, was the most colorful ever held on the campus. A procession of about a hundred people in academic garb, led by President Poehler filed into the great hall and took seats on the platform and the front seats of the auditorium.

The principal address was given by Dr. Paul A. Zimmerman, president of Concordia Lutheran College, Ann Arbor, Michigan. The liturgists were Professors Rudnick and Buegel of our own college.

Dr. A. O. C. Nier, chairman of the Physics Department of the University of Minnesota brought official congratulations from the University and presented a special congratulatory tablet.

Dr. Sydney A. Rand, president of St. Olaf College, spoke a few words of congratulation for the private colleges.

The Honorable Walter F. Mondale, United States senator from Minnesota, brought greetings and congratulations.

Many other congratulatory messages were received by mail and telegram.

The principal guests of honor were six members of the family of the late Professor E. L. Arndt. They were Mr. and Mrs. Alex Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Arndt, Miss Ruth Blair, and Miss Carol Arndt. Other honored guests were Dr. Arthur M. Ahlschwede, executive secretary of the Board for Higher Education; Dr. Ernst H. Stahlke, president of the Minnesota District Synod; members of the Board of Control; twenty-nine delegates from other colleges in eight states. The speakers and all others mentioned above took part in the academic procession, followed by the fifty-four members of the Concordia faculty.

After the service the academic procession led the audience to the front entrance of the new science building where the doors were opened in a brief ceremony conducted by President Poehler, and the bronze tablet presented by the Arndt family was unveiled by Miss Ruth Blair, the granddaughter of Professor E. L. Arndt. The crowd then wandered through the building and attended a reception for the Arndt family on the second floor. Professors Overn and Stor, two veterans of the science department, were also honored at this reception.

An exhibit of memorabilia of Professor Arndt was set up for the occasion in a room just off the main lobby which attracted considerable interest.

The Edward L. Arndt Science Hall contains a beautiful lobby decorated with a large ceramic mural symbolizing the natural sciences as the handiwork of God. This was designed and executed by Professor Robert E. Rickels of the Art Department. The building contains a number of classrooms, lecture rooms, laboratories for Chemistry, Biology, and Physics, and offices for the science professors. Space is reserved on the second floor for future needs. The museum is also situated on the second floor. The foundations were made strong enough to support a third floor for future expansion. The building cost \$550,000 of which the major portion was furnished by the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod. Many generous gifts helped to complete the total.

The inscription on the bronze tablet donated by the Arndt family reads as follows:

A R N D T H A L L

In memory of

EDWARD LOUIS ARNDT

1864 - 1929

First Professor of Science
at Concordia College
1897 - 1910

Founder of the Lutheran Church
Missouri Synod in China.
Buried at Hankow, China,
center of his missionary and
educational activity.

For in my heart that one theme
is dominant, namely, the faith of
Christ; from which, through which,
and into which all my theological
meditations flow and reflow
night and day.

Luther.

This plaque placed here by his
children September, 1965.

CURRICULUM

The subjects taught in the original three-year course from 1893 to 1902 were essentially as indicated in the table below. The figures indicate the number of periods per week.

PRE-MINISTERIAL HIGH SCHOOL COURSE

Subject	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior
Religion	2	2	2
Bible History	1		
English	4	4	4
Latin	6	6	6
Greek			6
German	5	4	4
History	1	4	2
Mathematics	3	3	3
Geography	2	2	
Nat. Science	2	2	2
Calligraphy	2		
Total	28	27	29

The mathematics included arithmetic and algebra. The natural science included botany and zoology. The students preparing for the teachers' college took no Latin or Greek. Instead they had courses in music theory and piano. All students were required to sing in the chorus two periods a week, and gymnastic classes were also required. The regular professors taught thirty or more periods a week while the director had twenty-seven classes in addition to his administrative work.

In 1902 a fourth year was added, and in 1905 the two college years. Beginning with 1905 the following curriculum was adopted.

	HIGH SCHOOL				COLLEGE	
	Fr	Soph	Jun	Sen	Fr	Soph
Religion	2	2	2	2	2	2
English	5	4	4	4	3	3
Latin	6	6	6	6	6	6
Greek			6	6	6	5
Hebrew					3	3
German	4	5	4	4	3	3
History	1	4	2	2	2	2
Mathematics	3	3	3	3	3	2
Nat. Science	3	2	2	2	2	2
Geography	2	2				
Writing	2					
Totals	28	28	29	29	30	28

The mathematics course included arithmetic, algebra, plane and solid geometry, and trigonometry. The science courses included botany, zoology, chemistry, physics, and physiology. Beginning with 1908 there were no more classes preparing for the teachers' colleges.

Except for minor changes from year to year, this curriculum remained in force until 1919, when it was modified for the sake of accreditation by the University of Minnesota. After this accreditation had been achieved the following curriculum became standard.

PRE-MINISTERIAL CURRICULUM - 1921

SUBJECT	HIGH SCHOOL				COLLEGE	
	Fr	Soph	Jun	Sen	Fr	Soph
Religion	2	2	2	2	2	2
English	4	4	4	4	2	3
Greek			4	4	4	4
Hebrew					3	2
Latin	4	4	4	4	4	4
German	4	4	4	4	3	
History		4	4			
Science	5*			5**		5***
Mathematics	4	4			3	
Totals	23	22	22	23	24	23

*Biology

**Chemistry and Physiology

***Physics

The student load was reduced to about twenty hours in addition to religion. Chorus and physical education were required of all students without credit. Science classes were allowed five hours instead of four to permit one double laboratory hour per week.

The faculty load was reduced to an average of twenty hours a week, but all periods were increased to sixty minutes each.

The chief emphasis in the curriculum had always been on the languages and humanities. The fine quality of the end product gave reason to believe that this type of pre-ministerial education was quite adequate. However, in the first decades of this century, there were faculty members and pastors who, in their pursuit of excellence, envisioned a pre-ministerial curriculum of greater breadth. The rapid expansion taking place in American secular education seemed to necessitate a change from the junior college to the four-year college. The increasing migration from country to city contributed its part to the growing conviction that our system of education was not geared to the needs of the twentieth century. We should develop a curriculum more responsive to the needs of the immediate present.

Such ideas first took form in a synodical resolution of 1917 providing that a committee be appointed to investigate our entire system of higher education and to present recommendations at the next synodical convention. This committee was duly appointed and became known as the "Survey Committee." It was active for a number of years and made many good suggestions from time to time, some of which were adopted. In 1929 it was replaced by a "Committee of Nine," and in 1932 by a "Committee of Thirteen" which was to plan a re-organization of our entire educational system. The work of these committees finally resulted in a new curriculum which was introduced into our Concordia College in 1937. The changes made in the college curriculum are indicated in the table below. Numbers represent semester hours.

JUNIOR COLLEGE COURSE - 1937

Subject	Old	New
Religion	8	8
Speech	4	
Eng. Composition		6
Eng. Literature	6	6
German	12	12
Greek	16	12
Latin	16	6
Hebrew	10	
Social Studies		6
History	6	6
Science	10	12
Mathematics	6	
Humanities		6
Totals	94	80

The total requirement for graduation was reduced from ninety-four to eighty semester hours. Obviously this could not be done without serious loss to some department of knowledge. Hebrew was simply transferred from the college to the theological seminary without loss. Latin and Greek suffered loss in depth. Compensation for at least a part of this loss was expected by making the remaining courses more intensive. Physical science suffered a heavy blow through the elimination of the freshman mathematics course. The hope was expressed that these deficiencies would be remedied if and when the senior college years could be added to the junior college.

On the credit side, the curriculum was broadened by the addition of courses in the social studies and the humanities. The reduction of the number of hours spent in class also contributed greatly to the quality of the performance which could be expected of the student. The new Humanities course was to be based on the University of Chicago syllabus. This covered world literature, music, and the visual arts - rather an extensive territory for a three-hour course. Since our students were already getting a fair introduction to music, this part of the outline was omitted. Professor Blankenbuehler took the World Literature, two hours a week, and Dr. Buenger took the Visual Arts one hour a week. The Social Studies were assigned to Professor Siebert and included sociology, economics, and political science.

The 1937 curriculum represents a definite shift in the philosophy of ministerial education. Before that date the course seemed to rest on the assumption that, in order to attain a good working knowledge of the languages in which God has spoken to men, it is necessary to go through a long training in the mechanics of language. While this was not to be deprecated, it took too big a slice out of the limited time devoted to the whole course, making it necessary to neglect other important subjects. With the new course it became necessary to place more emphasis on translation and interpretation rather than on grammar and syntax. Greek and Latin courses became more theologically oriented with readings from the New Testament and the church fathers. The curtailment of the language courses made it possible to introduce other subjects which rounded out a broader liberal arts curriculum.

Students entering the junior college after four years of study at the Concordia Academy had a good introduction to religion and language study and could carry the college courses without difficulty. But in the 1930's and 1940's students in increasing numbers sought to enter the college freshman class or the upper high school grades without the necessary background in these subjects. Such students had to spend an extra year or two making up their deficiencies either in the academy or in special accelerated language classes. Such special language classes were provided during the school year for a number of years. Recently they have been pretty well confined to the summer sessions.

When the Concordia Senior College was founded at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1957, much attention was given to integrating our junior college pre-ministerial course with that of the senior college. This naturally resulted in a number of minor changes in the curriculum making it possible for the student to transfer from the junior college to the senior with minimum difficulty.

In 1953 the college curriculum was organized into four comprehensive fields for the purpose of better integration and administration. One faculty member was appointed chairman of each of these fields or divisions. The original divisions and their chairmen were as follows:

- A. Religion, Psychology, Education, Physical Education, and Health
 - Chairman: Robert T. Koehler (1955-57)
 - John F. Stach (1957-)
- B. Humanities
 - Chairman: John Berger (1955-56)
 - Edgar J. Otto (1957-)
- C. Social Studies
 - Chairman: Harold W. Otte
- D. Natural Sciences and Mathematics
 - Chairman: Paul W. Stor

In 1962 the classification of subjects was slightly reshuffled resulting in five broad divisions as follows:

- A. Religion and Social Studies
 - Chairman: John F. Stach (1962-66)
 - Eugene W. Linse (1966-)
- B. Humanities
 - Chairman: Edgar J. Otto (1962-63)
 - Jan Pavel (1964-)
- C. Education, Psychology, Health, and Physical Education
 - Chairman: D. L. Schulz (1962-63)
 - Luther H. Mueller (1963-)
- D. Natural Sciences and Mathematics
 - Chairman: Erlo H. Warnke
- E. Music and Other Fine Arts
 - Chairman: Paul O. Manz

When teacher education was added to the existing pre-ministerial program in 1950, the curriculum was broadened by additional courses in education, psychology, music, art, and physical education for women. With the advent of the four-year college, a large number of curricular offerings were added including a choice of concentration in any one of several realms of learning. For further details the reader is referred to the college catalog.

SUMMER SCHOOL

In the early twenties there were those who felt that a fine plant, such as Concordia College had, should not stand idle for almost three months of the year; that it could serve the church well by operating refresher courses for pastors and teachers during the summer. Indeed the Lutheran Education Association of the Northwest proposed to the Board as early as 1924 that a summer course be offered for pastors. The Board approved, and the school board of the Minnesota district planned a session as early as 1927. If this actually materialized, the college has no record of it.

The first summer school for teacher training was arranged under the leadership of President Poehler in 1948. He gathered together a faculty of eight well qualified professors and instructors headed by the Rev. Mr. Henry J. Boettcher, Ph.D., counselor in education for the Minnesota district. Elementary and advanced courses in education, educational psychology, sociology, physical education, and music education were offered. The courses were accredited by the University of Minnesota. They were open to teachers who desired more advanced training, to college students who desired credit in the courses offered, and to high school graduates who wished to qualify as emergency teachers. Thirty-seven students took advantage of the opportunity and enrolled for the six week term. The school was conducted as an extension of Concordia Teachers College of Seward, Nebraska. The results were very satisfactory, and the Board wished to continue the effort, but other developments intervened to delay this for a few years.

After the teacher education course was introduced in our college in 1950, the two-year graduates were initially required to take a summer course in practical teaching methods at one of the well established teachers colleges at River Forest, Illinois, or at Seward, Nebraska. By the summer of 1957, the junior college graduating class of teacher trainees had grown to over sixty students who would much prefer to take their summer course here in Saint Paul. Arrangements were made to conduct a summer school for teacher trainees at our college as an extension department of Concordia Teachers College of Seward, Nebraska. Courses for pre-ministerial students who needed additional language credits, and for teachers who desired advanced training were also included in the plans. An eight-week session was conducted during the summer of 1957.

Summer sessions have been conducted every year since that time. The character of the curriculum has varied somewhat with changing conditions, but the purposes have remained unchanged. After the four-year teachers college was established (1962) Concordia of Saint Paul could proceed with advanced summer school courses under its own auspices, and the arrangement with Concordia of Seward was discontinued. The summer school sessions have been standardized since 1960 with two five-week sessions for teacher trainees and one ten-week session for pre-ministerial language courses. Since 1962 the summer quarter has been almost equivalent to any other quarter of the school year, making it possible for the student to accelerate and graduate at the end of any quarter when he has finished the requirements for the B.A. degree.

The summer school enrollment has been steadily increasing in recent years. In 1967 it was 171. The first commencement exercises at the end of a summer quarter took place on August 19, 1965, when sixteen graduates received the Bachelor of Arts degree and three the Associate in Arts degree.

Along with the summer sessions the following "Workshops" have been conducted.

Workshop in Art for elementary teachers.

Workshop in Modern Mathematics for elementary school teachers.

Workshop in Choral Music and Organ.

Workshops for pastors on various subjects.

During the last two years courses have been conducted for pastors by the Extension Department of Concordia Theological Seminary of Springfield, Illinois.

THE LIBRARY

The Concordia Library sprang from very humble beginnings. Dr. Buenger started in 1893 to accumulate books from a library fund to which each student contributed one dollar. In 1894 the southwest room on the main floor of the West Building was set aside for the library. In 1895 Professor Hans Juergensen became the librarian. He had the habit of writing a criticism of each newly acquired book on its fly-leaf. In 1896 the synod established an annual subsidy of \$50 for the library. This money was spent chiefly on the faculty library which, for a number of years, was kept in a room separate from the student library. The arrangement of separate faculty and student libraries eventually proved undesirable and the two were combined in 1936. When Professor Juergensen left, Dr. Wollaeger became the librarian. He gradually built up the book collection on a solid basis of permanent values, bringing into the library not only book required for supplementary reading, but also books for general culture in all the liberal arts. It is interesting to note that in earlier years each purchase for the library had to be approved by the entire faculty because the funds were under the control of the faculty.

When the administration building was built, the faculty library was moved into the new building, occupying the room where the business office is today. In 1926 the student library was moved to a well lighted room on the ground floor of the newly built dormitory (Luther Hall). Elegant new furniture for the reading room was donated by the Education Association of the Northwest. Up to this time the library had been operating on a very small budget. In 1928 a large gift was again received from the Education Association of the Northwest. The faculty added to this some of the profits of the book store, and the library began to make more rapid progress. In 1936 the faculty and student libraries were combined to occupy two rooms on the ground floor of Luther Hall. One served as the stack room and the other as a reference and reading room. At this time Dr. Wollaeger was suffering from a serious illness and Professor Siebert was elected Librarian. With the help of four students, he undertook the task of reorganizing the library which at this time contained 14,400 volumes.

Dean Royal Shumway of the University of Minnesota visited the library shortly after it was arranged and expressed great satisfaction over it. In his opinion Concordia College had the best junior college library in the State of Minnesota, considering quantity, quality, and all-around utility. However, he and other inspectors felt that the students were not making sufficient use of the opportunities they had in the library.

The number of books continued to grow rapidly. By 1940 it was 16,109; by 1942, 17,344. In addition many books and magazines had been bound or rebound. Professor Siebert had also undertaken the arduous task of cataloging the books. This, of course, is a job which is never finished, but about 28,000 volumes had been cataloged by Professor Siebert by the time he retired.

Long before this, however, a building suitable for housing such a good library had become a crying necessity. At the time of the golden anniversary of the college in 1943 the library contained 19,000 volumes. The Minnesota District Convention decided to conduct a drive for a jubilee fund for the purpose of a new library building for Concordia College. After Dr. Buenger's death, a few months later, it was decided to name the proposed building the "Buenger Memorial Library." A committee of six members representing the Board, the faculty, and the Minnesota district, was elected to plan the

campaign. Almost immediately several large donations were received ranging from \$500 to \$5000 each. Very soon a fund of well over \$20,000 had been raised and plans were drawn. According to the first plan, the West Building was to be razed and the new library built in its place. The architect estimated the cost at \$25,000. However, the inflation following the war soon sent the costs skyrocketing; and after the initial enthusiasm had died down, contributions began to lag. Finally the Board asked the synodical convention in Chicago in 1947 for enough money to complete a fund of \$135,000, the current estimated cost of a suitable library building. The synod and its fiscal conference approved a grant of \$100,000 pending the result of a special collection planned for 1949. By 1950 the architect's estimate had jumped to \$187,000. Since the cash on hand amounted to \$26,000, the Board asked the synod for \$161,000. This amount was appropriated out of the "Conquest for Christ" collection and made available at once.

The ground breaking ceremony took place on August 18, 1950 in the presence of the Board, the faculty, and the architect. A prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. H. Winter, secretary of the Board, and President Poehler officiated with the assistance of Professor Siebert and Mr. Charles Thoele of the Board. The architects were Long and Thorsov of Minneapolis and the general contract went to the Baumeister Construction Company of Saint Paul.

The laying of the cornerstone was celebrated on November 5, 1950 with a divine service at 3:00. After a hymn by the audience, Dr. Edgar J. Otto delivered the sermon and Professor E. G. R. Siebert served as liturgist. An anthem was rendered by the Concordia Choral Club. President Poehler officiated in the ceremony of laying the cornerstone. Open House was scheduled the same day with the usual concert by the band and refreshments served by the Concordia Guild.

The library building was finally finished in the fall of 1951 and dedicated to the glory of God, to the better training of pastors and teachers, and in honor of the founder of the college on November 11. This festival has already been described.

The Buenger Memorial Library was placed between the administration building and the dining hall, contiguous to both. This limited its width to sixty-six feet. Its length is 110 feet. The main floor was built over the cloister walk leaving the latter intact. The main entrance faces Syndicate Street and opens into a hall from which stairs lead to the main and ground floors. Fixed to the wall of this hall is the bronze tablet with the likeness of Dr. Buenger presented to the college by the Alumni Association. Another entrance was made direct from the main floor of the administration building to the foyer of the library. The stack room extends upward from the ground floor through the main and mezzanine floors. The mezzanine was added later. The books were all in place by Christmas, 1951.

Although the original contract stated the cost at less than \$170,000, building costs were rising so rapidly during the period of construction that by the time of completion, the final cost had risen to \$219,015.37, and some of the final finishing in certain areas had to be omitted to keep within that figure. Since the figure exceeded the available funds, it was necessary for the Minnesota District Synod to undertake another collection from its congregations to pay the deficit. Considerable additional sums were necessary also for equipment and furniture which were donated by generous friends. The reading room was equipped with blond furniture of modern design to seat about 150 students at one time. The ground floor was planned to contain a foyer, preparation rooms, the district archives, and the college museum. Later part of the museum was cut off by a wall to make room for a high

school reading room in 1958. In 1961 this room was changed into a language laboratory with twenty student stations and complete electric equipment. The museum was moved to the new science building in 1965, so that the library now occupies the whole building, and the reading room capacity has been doubled. The foundation was built strong enough to support a third story which will probably be needed soon.

The ground floor also contains a small prayer chapel, finished in 1952 with funds gathered entirely by students at a cost of \$3200. This chapel was the first of its kind in any of the schools of the Missouri Synod and cost the students many months of hard work soliciting the funds. It contains a blond oak alter and five matching prie-dieux, and affords the students a convenient escape for quiet meditation and prayer.

A children's literature section of special interest to those preparing for elementary school teaching was established on the ground floor after the college introduced the teacher training course. By 1966 the number of volumes in the library had reached 50,000 which is the number required to meet the American Library Association standard for a four-year college. The library continues to grow as many new books are added each month.

Professor Siebert remained the librarian until he retired to "modified service" in 1958. After that he continued as assistant librarian until his eyesight failed about 1964. Miss Margaret Horn has served as head librarian since 1958. The following have served as assistant librarians:

Miss Una Hallin (1955-56)
Miss Margaret Horn (1956-58)
Dr. Ernest A. Lussky (after retirement)
Dr. Fred Wahlers (after retirement)
Prof. Charles W. Stelling (1963-67)
Prof. Donald Offermann (1968-)

Not of the world; but in the world.

ACCREDITATION

Luther worked hard for the establishment of schools for all boys and girls in order that they might learn to read the Catechism and the Holy Scriptures with understanding and thus learn to know God and His will for them for the sake of their eternal welfare in this life and the next. This is the highest truth - the first and most important aim of all true Christian education. In the ideal situation, therefore, the church should be the final judge as to the excellence of a school.

Traditionally this was the position of the Missouri Synod on accreditation, although perhaps not spelled out in so many words. The colleges prepared students for the theological seminary which prescribed in a general way what knowledge was to be mastered by the college student before applying for admission to the seminary. However, living as we do in a secular world which has built up a splendid system of public schools, it became apparent to some of our leaders in the early years of this century that if we are to maintain a position of leadership in the educational world, we must be accredited by the recognized educational agencies. One of the first to be convinced of this was President Buenger, who exchanged views with Dean Downey and President Vincent of the University of Minnesota as early as the spring of 1912. At that time these men felt that Concordia could be regarded as a small college giving the first two years of college work. The term "junior college" had not yet come into general use. President Vincent expressed the opinion that our graduates could enter the junior class at the University without difficulty - also that they would be eligible to enter the School of Law.

In his efforts toward accreditation Dr. Buenger was opposed by some pastors who felt that accreditation would imply state control of our institution. There may have been some justification for such fears, since at that time the accrediting agencies were in the habit of using rather materialistic and mechanical criteria for evaluation of schools, such as the size of the endowment fund or the number of faculty men with Ph.D. degrees. Over the years, however, the accrediting agencies have undergone considerable development. They now try to measure a school's excellence by the extent to which it fulfills its own objectives. Thus they have become much more helpful in improving their member schools.

Dr. Buenger envisioned a Concordia College whose credits would be accepted everywhere and continued to work toward that goal. During the year 1918-1919 he talked over the matter of accreditation with Dr. Royal R. Shumway, a professor of Mathematics at the University of Minnesota, who had recently been appointed Assistant Dean and placed in charge of relations between the University and other colleges of the state. Mr. Shumway was satisfied that Concordia's standards were high, but felt that the curriculum should conform more closely to the usual American pattern. Dr. Buenger felt that this could be done without any sacrifice of ideals or objectives, and proceeded to formulate a program of studies which would accomplish this purpose. He presented his tentative plan to the faculty on March 7, 1919, and the faculty approved it. He then presented it to Dean Shumway, who approved it tentatively, but wished to conduct an inspection of the college before

final approval.

Meanwhile Dr. Buenger presented it to the Missouri Synod Professors' Conference which met in a Chicago suburb in the summer of 1919. The synodical "Survey Committee" which was studying the educational system at that time expressed its pleasure that our college wished to enter upon this plan and added a suggestion or two.

With the approval of the Board of Control, the tentative plan was introduced in September, 1919. Students still attended twenty-five classes a week besides two periods of Religion. For accreditation it was necessary that the twenty-five be reduced to about eighteen, which was the maximum for the average student in many American colleges. In order to reduce the total number of periods without reducing the time spent on each subject, Dr. Buenger suggested lengthening the periods from forty-five to sixty minutes each, while reducing their number from twenty-five to twenty a week. The University authorities were willing to accept this compromise.

Accordingly, the school year 1920-1921 was conducted on a plan with twenty sixty-minute periods plus two periods of religion per week. During the year the college was inspected by the University representative and granted accreditation. This meant that its credits would be recognized throughout the country wherever those of the University of Minnesota were recognized. It also required that our college be inspected from time to time by a representative of the University. Only the college division was accredited at this time, not the high school.

Dear Shumway always showed a very friendly attitude towards Concordia College. Over the years he developed great respect for Dr. Buenger. He was also personally acquainted with two other professors. Dr. Ylvisaker was a schoolmate of his in the elementary grades and Prof. Overn sat at his feet in a small mathematics class at the University in 1912. When the time for the Concordia inspection came around, he seemed to enjoy performing that duty himself whenever possible and always seemed pleased with what he found.

When Prof. Blankenbuehler, at a chance meeting on the University campus, asked him when he was coming to inspect Concordia, he replied: "This is the first time any school has ever asked to be inspected." He added that Concordia is a good school, well known to the University authorities, and not in need of frequent inspections. He also liked our method of choosing new professors.

It is not our purpose here to enumerate all the advantages of accreditation, some of which are still matters of opinion, but it may be profitable to mention one early example. In 1923 one of our school teachers applied for the privilege of organizing a parochial school in a Nebraska parish. The request was about to be denied when he pointed out that he was a graduate of Concordia College, St. Paul, Minnesota. The state official looked up our college in the college "Blue Book" and found it listed as a "standard" school accredited by the University of Minnesota. On this ground our teacher was permitted to continue to teach in the state of Nebraska and the parish school was saved by Concordia's accreditation.

From time to time several Concordia graduates have pursued graduate work at the University of Chicago with outstanding success. In 1932 a high official of the University wrote President Graebner suggesting that a school with such excellent products should seek accreditation with the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. He expressed the opinion that perhaps the only reason our school was not on the membership list of this agency, was that we had not sought such accreditation. Dr. Graebner laid the matter before the Board of Control which appropriated the

necessary funds for an inspection. At his request, the North Central Association sent one of its officers, Prof. George Works, to inspect the college. He visited classes, talked with professors and students, and conducted a rather thorough examination of the college. He had a conference with President Graebner and then asked to see the dean. Graebner turned around and introduced himself as the dean. He next asked to see the registrar. Graebner turned around again and introduced himself as the registrar. Possibly it is not surprising that Mr. Works turned in a report to the North Central Association recommending that Concordia College should not seek accreditation with that association at that time. For practical purposes, however, accreditation with the University of Minnesota was sufficient.

The next goal to be attained was the accreditation of the high school division. To teach in a state accredited high school, a state teacher's certificate is necessary. Such a certificate is granted only to those who have earned a sufficient number of credits in education courses. Some of our high school teachers were originally pastors who, though much more highly educated than the average high school teacher, still did not possess these technical credits in education. It was necessary for them to pursue some graduate work in education before the high school could be accredited. This they did willingly and gladly during the years 1932 to 1934.

In the spring of 1934 a committee from the University of Minnesota made a thorough examination of the high school division and was favorably impressed. Soon thereafter the college received an official communication which not only stated that the university had granted accreditation to our high school, but also bestowed the highest praise on our institution.

Shortly after this President Graebner was made a member of the advisory committee to the university on fixing standards for accreditation.

During the following years, periodic inspections of the college were conducted by representatives of the University of Minnesota. In general, their reports were favorable, but they also made constructive criticisms regarding the use of the library and the methods of instruction.

Excellent reports were received also from other colleges regarding the superior performance of transfer students from Concordia. Professor Dale B. Harris of the University of Minnesota in one of his radio broadcasts over WLB on February 11, 1942, was discussing the advantages of attending the smaller colleges. He stated that transfer students from such colleges to the university were showing comparatively better grades, as, "for instance, those from Concordia and St. John's."

Meanwhile, President Graebner and other faculty members were attending the deans' meetings at the University of Minnesota and taking part in the discussions.

The 1944 convention of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod at Saginaw, Michigan, urged the colleges to seek accreditation from the regional agencies. For Concordia, St. Paul, this meant the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The Concordia faculty lost no time in beginning to plan for this. President Graebner invited the secretary of the North Central Association, Dr. George W. Rosenlof of the University of Nebraska to confer with the faculty and give his suggestions as to how to proceed. This conference took place on August 9, 1944. Dr. Rosenlof suggested, among other things, that the faculty make the accreditation of the high school its first goal. To this the faculty agreed.

It was clear that certain technical requirements for membership in the North Central Association could not be met at once, and the preoccupation of

the faculty with the accelerated program being pursued during the war caused some delay. Still the faculty continued to study the "Evaluative Criteria" for accreditation of secondary schools.

In 1946 Dr. Graebner retired from the presidency and Dr. Poehler took over the reins. As soon as Dr. Poehler had found his bearings, the faculty study of accreditation continued under his leadership. Frequent meetings were held by the faculty to discuss thoroughly all matters pertaining to the high school division. By the fall of 1948 the faculty had completed its studies and made application for membership in the North Central Association.

On March 14, 1949, a committee of eight Minnesota educators led by Dr. Charles Boardman appeared on the campus representing the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. They spent the evening with President Poehler discussing the philosophy and organization of the high school. The next day they visited all the high school classes, each man examining very thoroughly one department of the school. They dined with the boys, conferred with the Student Council and with the chairman of each student activity, and finally spent an hour with the whole faculty.

Their extensive report bestowed high praise on our school. At the same time they made a number of constructive criticisms and recommendations for improvement. The chief deficiencies were in the library, in the lack of a high school principal, and in the lack of a business manager.

A high school principal had just been called, and the library needs were in the process of being supplied, but a business manager could not be secured for the present.

The state committee approved the Concordia High School for accreditation by the North Central Association and President Poehler was invited to attend the meeting of that organization in Chicago at the end of March. In April an official letter was received from the North Central Association stating that Concordia High School had been received into membership.

An official announcement of this achievement was made to the public by President Poehler at the commencement exercises on June 10, 1949. The first hurdle had been cleared, but higher and more difficult ones loomed ahead.

The immediate task before the faculty was to gain regional accreditation, for the junior college. This was undertaken in 1951. As a first step, Dean Floyd B. Moe of the Junior College of Virginia, Minnesota, which already held membership in the North Central Association, was asked to consult with the faculty on methods of procedure in gaining accreditation, and the faculty began a self-examination of our college on the basis of the North Central Association schedules. Professor Overn was elected to direct a self-survey of all details of the college and to edit the report. The total operation, functions, and activities of the college were divided into nine sections, each to be studied by a separate faculty committee. Frequent special faculty meetings were held to review and revise the reports of the committees. Finally all were coordinated and edited in a small book entitled "Report on a Self-Survey of Concordia College, Saint Paul, Minnesota" which was submitted to the North Central Association in June, 1954. At the same time, the college requested an inspection during the following school year.

This inspection was conducted January 19 and 20, 1955 by two representatives of the North Central Association: Dr. Irwin Lubbers of Hope College, Holland, Michigan, and Dr. John R. Russel of the University of Denver. These men found several things which were not up to the standards desired for accreditation. The teaching loads were too high, the grading policy was unrealistic, and improvements in organization, counseling, and library were too recent to be properly evaluated. However, the examiners also found many things which pleased them, and their report was sufficiently encouraging to

inspire the Board of Control to proceed with an application for membership. This was denied by the North Central Association in a letter of April 17, 1956, for the reasons stated above.

President Poehler and the faculty set to work at once with the help of the Board for Higher Education to overcome the imperfections. The administrative organization was improved. A new dean of students and several new faculty members were added. The library was expanded and improved. The faculty repeated the long process of producing another bigger and better "Self-Survey Report" which was finished by June, 1958, and sent to the North Central Association with the request for another examination.

In order to make sure that nothing had been overlooked, the Board for Higher Education decided to make its own examination of our college before the self-survey report was printed. This was done in January, 1958, by the executive secretary, Dr. Walter F. Wolbrecht, and his assistant, Dr. Arthur M. Ahlschwede.

The examination for the North Central Association was conducted by President E. T. Dunlap of Eastern Oklahoma A. and M. College, Wilburton, Oklahoma, and President William J. Scarborough of Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, November 13-14, 1958. They seemed very much pleased with what they found and sent in a favorable report.

April 21, 1959 was a big day in the annals of Concordia College. On that day the junior college was received as a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

President W. A. Poehler and the high school Principal, Mr. D. L. Schulz, were Concordia's representatives at the meeting in Chicago where the decision was made. President Poehler had returned from Australia just in time to attend this meeting. He wired the good news to Dean Overn, who was acting president at the time and Overn reported it to the press through the publicity department under Professor Luther Gronseth.

Concordia, St. Paul, was the only Minnesota junior college received into membership for twenty years.

There were broad smiles on the faces of students as well as faculty members on that day, and when President Poehler returned, he proclaimed a special day of celebration which produced more smiles. The faculty and board members, with their wives, celebrated the long awaited joyous event with a special banquet in the dining hall on April 29.

* * *

When, in the fall of 1962, Concordia College expanded into a four-year degree granting teachers' college, it was necessary that this new program be accredited. It was, of course, not to be expected that this new program could be accredited before it had been in operation for a few years, but it was important that the very first students should be able to know that they were attending an accredited institution. Therefore, the college sought preliminary or provisional accreditation at once. Happily a new rule of the North Central Association permitted this.

Again, in order to be confident that this would be granted, the Board for Higher Education sent a committee to St. Paul to evaluate our present and potential operations. This committee included Dr. Carl L. Waldschmidt of River Forest, Dr. Carl S. Meyer of Saint Louis, Dr. Martin J. Maehr of Seward, and Dr. Arthur M. Ahlschwede and Mr. Robert P. Hopmann of the Board

for Higher Education. These men advised and assisted the faculty for the examination by the committee of the North Central Association.

The North Central Association, consisting of Dr. Conrad Hilberry of Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Dr. Donald MacKenzie of Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri, arrived to inspect the college on January 24 and 25, 1963. Upon their recommendation, the North Central Association, meeting on March 16 and 17, granted preliminary accreditation for our four-year program, showing that the North Central Association had confidence that Concordia College could perform its functions in a creditable manner.

In order that the college might be able to place its first Bachelor of Arts graduates into teaching positions in 1964 without any embarrassing limitations, it was necessary to achieve state certification for its graduates with the Minnesota State Department of Education before the spring of 1964. For this purpose another self-study was instituted in the fall of 1963. The dean appointed seven faculty committees, each one to study and report one phase of the work of the college. The reports of these committees were coordinated and edited by Dean Otte into a 220 page report which was presented to the State Department on February 4, 1964.

The evaluating committee of the State Department visited the college on February 26 and 27. There were six members on the committee: Drs. James Curtin, Charles Glotzbach, and Richard White of the University of Minnesota; Dr. Janet Runbeck of Bethel College; Dr. Benjamin Buck of Mankato State College; and Mr. F. E. Heinemann, State Director of Education.

A short time later the State Board of Education voted to approve the teacher education program of Concordia College for certification by the Minnesota State Department of Education.

Graduates of the Concordia Teachers' Program have been granted certificates for teaching in a number of other states also.

On May 11, 1964, a committee of four men from the University of Minnesota visited the campus. As a result of their inspection, Concordia's four-year college program was accredited by the University as a liberal arts college.

Full accreditation by the North Central Association still remained to be achieved. Preliminary accreditation had been enjoyed since 1963, but according to the rules of the association, full accreditation must wait until several classes have graduated from the program. In June, 1966, the third class with the B. A. degree had graduated. Besides, the college program had been strengthened in many ways among which may be mentioned:

1. The library holdings had been greatly increased.
2. The faculty had grown in numbers, as well as in competence.
3. The majors in Social Studies had been greatly improved.

These matters, among others, gave the college administration confidence enough to apply for full accreditation by the North Central Association. Another self-survey report had to be prepared by Dean Otte, and another review committee conducted an inspection for the North Central Association. The three members of this committee visited the college on January 19 and 20, 1967. They were: Prof. Donald B. Johnson of the Political Science Department of the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; Dean Elmer J. Clark of the College of Education, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois; and Dr. William E. Neptune, Dean of Liberal Arts, Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee, Oklahoma. The report of the examiners was generally favorable, although some minor weaknesses were noted which could be remedied within a short time. On the basis of this report, Concordia College was

finally granted full accreditation for its bachelor degree program at the annual meeting of the North Central Association held April 2-6, 1967, in Chicago.

President Poehler was invited to meet with the accrediting committee before they made their final decision, and Professor Engelhardt was acting president during his absence. As soon as he received the good news by wire from Dr. Poehler, Professor Engelhardt made the announcement on April 6, 1967. Dr. Poehler confirmed it the next day.

This joyous announcement came as a result of much hard work on the part of the faculty, stretching over a period of years. It merited a very special celebration. President Poehler proclaimed April 7 through April 14 "Accreditation Week." Classes on Friday were dismissed early to permit attendance at the baseball game with Macalester College. Free hot dogs were passed out to students at the game, and President Poehler and Dean Otte delighted the students with the gaily colored ties they sported in honor of the occasion.

The faculty and the board also celebrated the event at a very special dinner party, and the board expressed its gratitude to President Poehler for his leadership in the matter.

The members of our constituency may now send their sons and daughters to Concordia College with the full assurance that the degree gained here will be recognized as the equal of that from any other college or university in America.

However, the greatest benefit to accrue from membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is to be found in the inspiration it gives to students and faculty alike toward improvement in every phase of the work of the college.

In the successful conclusion of this matter we see the bountiful blessing of God, and we thank and praise Him for His goodness.

STUDENT LIFE AT CONCORDIA

The life of the student of seventy-five years ago may seem rather strange to the student of today. Still it was rich and satisfying. An alumnus who preferred to remain anonymous, writing about twenty-five years after graduation, had this to say of the earliest years of Concordia:

"To many of us, entering there meant fully as much as a trip to Germany or Italy would mean to us now - contact with a new, wonderful, and somewhat perplexing world. High school freshmen of 1921 are more traveled, wiser, and less awkward gentry than we were, although I must hasten to add that there were some in our number who had seen much, read all the books on Jesse James and his tribe, and were as deeply versed in good and evil lore of every sort as the cleverest of freshmen nowadays. But their number was small; you could not even call them a hopeless minority.

"It was a motley gathering which Director Buenger regularly saw at his feet after school had opened in September, 1894, the second year of its existence. There were some of whose hair it could be expected that it would turn gray at the slightest provocation from sheer weight of years, and beside them sat youngsters that wore knee-breeches, or ought to have been wearing them. We had the 'Buschklepper' and the dude, boys that barely had a shy peep at the ABC's and, as I hinted before, lads who were dangerously wise for their years. Of two wonders of wonders in our student body, that we could point out to visitors, we naturally felt very proud. The one was a cowboy directly from the wild west. Imagine, if you can, our astonishment and feeling of exaltation when we were told that we lived under the same roof with a real - so we fancied at least - representative of the romantic western life. The other was a lad but recently imported from Europe who had studied at a Gymnasium and had the reputation of being a prodigy of learning - a reputation which was given a solid basis by the fact that he immediately was admitted to the sophomore class. I must add that when the stern sifting process of recitations and examinations set in, our hero stood the test very well, and that Concordia College never had reason to regret having taken him in, since, in the course of time, he became a member of its venerable faculty and the chronicler of its worthy Alumni Association.

"There are a few points of our life in those days that stand out prominently in my memory. One is the deep impression made on most of us by our teachers, especially Director Buenger. Coming, as most of us did, from humble homes and rural surroundings where opportunities for intellectual advancement were slight, we looked with admiration up to our teachers who were at home in the scholastic world and knew how to introduce us to its fascinations. But on this I shall not expatiate now.

"Another fact that has prominence in my recollections is the kind, brotherly treatment we freshmen received at the hands of the sophomores who had entered the institution when it was founded in 1893. A noble, manly, Christian set of young men these lads were.

For one thing, they did not subject us to indignities by way of welcome when we joined them. By admonition and by example, they sowed many a good seed. In fact, I cannot recall any clash between the classes. Many of the sophomores, if my memory serves me right, were no longer in their teens, and that may have contributed to their manifestation of charity, moderation, and good sense in dealing with us.

"One more recollection of a general kind I wish to mention. Our whole life at that time could justly be termed an idyl. The vicinity of the school to the south and west was still woods and pastures, in the main - just what boys of our age and inclinations were looking for. The beauty of the landscape has by no means disappeared by this time, and our successors are still 'in clover,' but they are being surrounded more and more by the emblems of civilization, while in our days the population of St. Paul was kind enough to stay on the east side of Lexington Avenue, and we considered ourselves lords of creation for the whole territory between the College and Fort Snelling. There we roamed, and it was only occasionally that we made an excursion in the other direction, to visit the Public Library or to study the wonders of Seventh Street. A happy lot was ours - enough of books to start us out properly on the road we intended to travel, enough of fresh air to keep us healthy, enough of nature to awaken and feed in us an admiration for the great book of God about us, legible to all that have eyes to see, enough of company to keep us human, enough of kindness to warm and cheer our hearts, and withal the sweet influence of the Word of God upon our spiritual life. It is with deep gratitude that I think of my three years' stay at Concordia College, St. Paul, and I know that this sentiment is shared by many others."

Adjoining the campus to the north, just across St. Anthony Avenue (now Concordia Avenue), was a large race track owned by Mr. Kittson, one of St. Paul's first millionaires. The stables for the race horses formed part of the building now occupied by the Pepsi-Cola Company. The race track was surrounded by a high wooden fence. Of this let one of our early alumni speak:

"The race track, protected by a high board fence, through the cracks of which our interested eyes used to peer in wonder, has disappeared. A good idea of romance attached to the track in our youthful fancy, perhaps mainly because we knew very little of what was actually happening within those enclosed precincts. The newspaper accounts of the events of the turf, couched in technical jargon, were quite unintelligible to us; and besides (on blissful days!) it was not any too often that we went to the expense and trouble of buying and studying a daily paper. Where noble steeds pranced and panted and jockeys in colorful costumes were the object of both our admiration and our envy, the wheels of industry are now turning, and one sees evidence that the keynote of the present age is 'practical gain.' To the south, where, in the good old days, a colony of frog ponds had established itself and seemed to think that 'possession is nine-tenths of the law,' the poetry of the landscape has fled excepting for a few fragments which lovingly cling to some old trees, the last representatives of more picturesque if not better scenes."

He goes on to speak of "the days when we boys stood in line receiving orders from our instructor, the sainted Rev. von Niebelschuetz (blessed be the memory of this good man!) 'Bauch 'rein and Brust 'raus!' - who of us cannot still hear those energetic tones ring out along the line of raw recruits, everyone of whom seemed to be competing for a prize in awkwardness, while there were many deep blushes when the left arm was mistaken for the right leg as the command came, 'Rechtes Bein aufwaerts -beikkt!' So it was in the past." Does the physical education class of today get any better training?

The ruins of a partially wrecked building with a high brick smokestack were still standing on the site which is now the southeast corner of Carroll and Syndicate. The boys enjoyed testing their climbing ability on this smokestack. At least one boy, Adolph Haentzschel, succeeded in climbing to the very top and sat there enjoying the landscape for miles around in all directions. Later he climbed to greater heights as a pastor and professor. Before long this smokestack was wrecked. Students watched with bated breath as it came crashing to the ground.

To get to either city, students had to wade through the mud to University Avenue and board a trolley car. A walk of some kind was badly needed. The resourceful students leveled a path and, using planks from the wrecked building, built a 1600 foot board walk from the campus to University Avenue. This is only one of many examples showing how willing Concordia students have always been to tackle big jobs for the benefit of our college.

About the year 1912 Dr. Buenger, with the help of Mr. Bigelow of the Brown and Bigelow Company, succeeded in persuading the city council to require the Twin City Rapid Transit Company to extend the Rondo Street Trolley line an additional mile to Griggs Street. A street car at the corner of the campus was quite an improvement over walking to University Avenue.

Parents of students were warned not to allow their boys to carry much pocket money, and students were urged to deposit what little cash they had in the student bank which, after 1902, was under the direction of Professor Abbetmeyer. He lived in a house situated on the site now occupied by the north wing of Walther Hall. There he arranged a counter at the window of his study looking out on his front porch. This was the student bank. During banking hours he opened the window and boys stepped up on the porch to draw out their dimes and quarters through the bank window.

Funds were scarce, but the congregations were very generous with their gifts of produce and canned foods so that the cost of board and room for the students could be kept at an absolute minimum. The total charge for board, room, and medical fee in 1894 was \$64 for the year! Tuition was free for students preparing for church work. Others paid \$40 a year tuition.

"Ma and Pa" Fuerbringer did a splendid job of satisfying the healthy appetites of the young students. Breakfasts consisted of bread, syrup ("Synodalschmier"), and coffee, with a special treat on Sunday mornings. However, the others were richer in the necessary elements of nutrition. Vitamins were not yet discovered, but they must have been present in sufficient quantity since the boys thrived and prospered on the diet. This is demonstrated by a story told by Prof. August Schlueter, a member of the first graduating class. At the opening of school in September, 1895, Schlueter and Haentzschel were standing around when a new student, William Arndt, came walking by with his father. Papa Arndt, seeing these two sturdy youths, remarked to his son, "Siehst du, Willy, so dick musst du auch werden. Nimm du ein Beispiel an denen." In this one instance Arndt did not obey his father. However, the weight he failed to develop in his body seems to have transferred to his weighty mind since he became a famous professor of theology.

An abandoned building, formerly used by the training school as a tin shop was still standing on the campus in the early years. Prof. Haentzschel tells how the boys used the windows of this building to improve their marksmanship in hurling stones. However, they practiced more diligently at hurling baseballs. This was such an important part of their lives that it will be considered separately in the section on Athletics.

Before the year 1908 one section of each of the three lower classes was preparing for the teachers college, while the other had the theological seminary in view. Naturally a friendly rivalry grew up between these two groups. The future ministers tried to impress the others with their superior knowledge of Latin while the future teachers liked to show off their great superiority in music. The pre-normal department was discontinued in 1908.

Certain customs of student life seem to have been vestiges of the "Gymnasium" tradition. For example, the high school freshmen were called "foxes" by the upperclassmen and occasionally faculty men would forget themselves sufficiently to use this name. No end of merriment among the students was once caused when one professor, who was not too familiar with the English language, called them "foxen." If we say ox and oxen, why not fox and foxen?

Classes did not elect their own class presidents, but instead the faculty appointed a "primus" who was expected to act as spokesman for the class and to see that his class behaved decently and did not neglect such duties as erasing the blackboard at the end of the class period. Another student was appointed secretary and expected to keep the attendance record in each class period. These officers were, of course, chosen from among the most reliable and diligent students in the class. The primus of the highest class, the "Primus Omnia," held a position of considerable responsibility. He was something of a liaison officer between the faculty and the student body. These customs persisted until about the year 1945.

The house rules required a rather strict observance of a daily schedule. At 6:00 a.m. the students were roused from their slumbers by the obtrusive clanging of the college bell. At 6:30 they were required to be at the breakfast table. A faculty member was there to ask the blessing. After the meal, he conducted a brief devotion and asked the Lord's guidance for the day. This was followed by an hour devoted to study, after which a half hour recess was allowed for tidying up the rooms before classes started. Classes continued until 3:30, with an intermission of an hour and a half for lunch and recreation at noon. After 3:30 students used their time for sports and other activities. The evening meal at 5:30 was followed by a short recreation period and a two-hour enforced quiet period for study. At 9:00 p.m. the students assembled in the chapel for a brief devotion, bowed their heads, confessed their sins, and implored forgiveness. Bedtime was 10:00 for college and earlier for high school students.

The dormitory life was carefully supervised. The director or another member of the faculty inspected the rooms morning and evening to see that students were studying and not wasting their valuable time.

In each dormitory study room there was one boy from one of the upper classes appointed by the director to see that the younger boys in his room behaved well and kept busy with their studies. The students called him the "room buck." This system worked beautifully when the "room buck" was a rather mature and conscientious Christian boy. But it occasionally happened that the "room buck" was too irresponsible and immature to be trusted with such an important duty. He might use the younger boys as personal servants ("shagging" in the college slang,) or, in rare cases, even mistreat them. Cases of this kind which came to the attention of the faculty were severely dealt with, but were hard to eliminate altogether under this dormitory system. Beginning in 1925 the high school freshmen were housed in the Old Main building by themselves under the supervision of Professor Stor. This eliminated the "shagging" almost entirely. Similar arrangements were also made in later years with good success.

Originally the buildings were not wired for electricity. Students were required to have a special type of desk lamp which burned kerosene and cost the student about \$3.75. Such lamps were not uncommon in those days, and students who broke their chimneys could buy new ones at the "corner store" on Selby and Lexington for about ten cents. Kerosene for the lamps had to be pumped from a barrel kept out in the open a short distance south of the present location of the chapel. The fire hazard involved with these lamps was a source of no little worry for the director. He finally succeeded in getting the state to appropriate \$15,000 to grade its property between Selby Avenue and the college, making it possible to install gas lights. Electricity was not installed in the old buildings before 1917.

From its beginning the student body was organized like a large family with the faculty in loco parentis. The parents sent their youngsters to the school with this understanding, and the faculty did not shirk its responsibility. The rules of the family were well known to the students. Among other things, they provided that study hours must be strictly observed, that social affairs outside the college must be restricted to Friday and Saturday evenings, and that students must return to the campus by 11 p.m. unless specially excused. Leaving the campus after 9 p.m. was considered a serious offense. Further, the rules provided that hazing would be punished by suspension, and stealing by expulsion. Students were expected not merely to deport themselves like Christian gentlemen, but also to set an example of high Christian ideals to the community. This is evidenced by the following report from the faculty minutes. In 1907 the students asked permission to produce a minstrel show. The faculty decided that students should not blacken their faces in a public play because that would be out of harmony with the cultural ideals of the college.

Card playing was forbidden as a waste of valuable time, but there was a persistent rumor that card enthusiasts had a secret rendezvous in a little dark room hidden away in one of the buildings.

There is no doubt that the great majority of the students made a conscientious effort to obey the rules, but it would be too much to expect that a large group of boys could exist in this imperfect world without a single black sheep among them. There were bound to be occasional cases demanding disciplinary action.

Originally discipline was the director's responsibility. After a few years it was put into the hands of a disciplinary committee consisting of the director and two other faculty members. Serious cases were referred to the entire faculty.

The faculty leaned over backwards in its attempt to be absolutely fair and evangelical in its treatment of a culprit, and was happy to forgive as soon as the student was ready to repent of his misconduct and promise to try, with the help of God, to improve his behavior. The faculty sometimes sat far into the night in the attempt to make the student see and admit the error of his ways.

In cases of suspension or expulsion, the decision of the faculty had to be approved by the board. As a general rule, the board's decision coincided with that of the faculty. There is, however, at least one case on record where a boy who had remained obstinate throughout the faculty hearings became penitent when confronted with the board, apologized to the faculty, and promised to amend his ways. He was immediately reinstated as a student.

For lesser offenses, the faculty tried to make the punishment fit the crime. Work beneficial to the college or to the student himself was not an unusual punishment. For example, boys who overslept were required to shovel

snow or to cut a small quantity of cordwood for the bakery. A boy who had willfully disrupted a class period by blasting his trumpet was required to work off his excess steam by sawing up a whole cord of wood. For smaller offenses students might be required to saw for only an hour or two. In the early days the college was also supplied with a small prison for serious offenders. Fortunately its use was required very seldom, and then only for short prison sentences of an hour or two. Another very effective punishment was to require the culprit to study Saturday evening, using up his free time. Sometimes a student was required to apologize to his class, or to clean the classroom, or to be confined to the campus for a few days.

The faculty was very tenderhearted in dealing with erring students, always seasoning justice with mercy. This is demonstrated by a little incident which occurred during the first years of the college division. A student had been placed in charge of the stationery store, and, at the end of the year, found himself \$30. short. The faculty decided to deduct this amount from his stipend. But when he accepted this as a fair settlement, the merciful faculty reimbursed him with half the amount of the shortage.

Beginning in 1927 the students have gradually developed a system of student government which has materially changed the pattern of discipline. About the year 1947 the president of the college was given more authority and other members of the faculty were no longer concerned to any great extent with disciplinary matters. In 1956 a Dean of Students was appointed. Since that time, he has had charge of all disciplinary matters in the college, while high school discipline is in the hands of the high school principal.

Cultural Opportunities

In spite of the strict supervision, or perhaps because of it, students always enjoyed a rich life filled with worthy pursuits, such as athletics, literary activities, concerts, lectures, and entertainments.

From the earliest times, it was customary for the president of the synod to inspect the school at least once a year. At that time he always addressed the students and also met with the faculty. Other synodical and district officials, as well as missionaries on furlough, visited the college from time to time and addressed the students. Thus the students were permitted to get a first-hand insight into the organization and work of the synod.

Dr. Buenger was always on the lookout for additional speakers and entertainers as they became available. During the first decade of this century this responsibility was put into the hands of an "entertainment committee" consisting of Professors Wollaeger and Moenkemoeller. This committee's responsibility extended to every program of any kind to which the public was invited.

In 1911 the committee purchased a very fine projector for illustrated lectures - a Bausch and Lomb "Stereopticon" - which could project slides and opaque pictures or printed pages. This was used not only for entertainment but also in the classroom. While out of date today, it still finds some uses in the physics department.

Students were always encouraged to attend educational movies, lectures, concerts, civic celebrations, and important patriotic and sports events when they came to the city and were sometimes excused from classes in order to make this possible.

In 1921 Overn replaced Moenkemoeller on the entertainment committee and in 1926 Wollaeger asked to be relieved. This left Overn as a committee of one until 1935, when he asked to be relieved.

A new entertainment committee was elected at this time consisting of Professors Lussky and Dobberfuhl. They initiated a regular Lyceum Course of five programs each year obtained from the Lyceum Bureau of the University of Minnesota. Students were charged one dollar for a season ticket. In addition to these five features, there were, of course, several other free lectures and entertainments as before.

In 1937, upon the suggestion of President Graebner, the name of the committee was changed to the "Public Functions Committee." This name persisted until 1958 when the faculty committees were completely reorganized. Others who served on this committee between 1955 and 1958 were Professors Otto, Siebert, Molnau, Ahlschwede, Erbe, and Hattendorf.

In 1947 a student convocation committee was organized, to cooperate with the faculty committee in supplying a weekly program. A "convocation" hour was placed into the regular weekly class schedule. Many good programs were arranged, some featuring guest speakers and entertainers, and others arranged by various student organizations on the campus. This weekly program was continued until 1952, when it was abandoned for fewer and better convocations outside the regular class schedule. In later years the budget for convocations has been increased to make it possible to engage speakers of national and international reputation.

Over the years, convocations at Concordia College have been devoted to practically every department of human knowledge. Missions and religious subjects have held the first rank, with the fine arts of music, painting, and sculpture a close second. Many speakers have dealt with subjects from the fields of sociology, race relations, politics, travelogues, natural science, history, and the classics.

In the year 1919 the faculty was discussing the need for a moving picture projector and decided to ask the board to provide one, but the board felt that the expense was too great. When the Alumni Association heard of this, they decided to raise the necessary funds. By 1921 they had collected enough to feel that they could go ahead with the purchase. Overn, Blankenbuehler, and Buenger were appointed a committee to select the machine. They chose the most advanced model they could find at the time, a "Moticograph" 35 mm. theatre model. It was set up in a booth in a second floor classroom adjoining the auditorium as required by the fire department.

Professors Blankenbuehler and Overn were appointed to take charge of the showings which were held on Friday evenings. Ten programs were shown each year beginning with the school year 1921-1922.

Each program included a feature film of a great English classic, an educational film, a Pathé Review, and a cartoon comic. Admission was free, but a collection was taken up to help defray the expense of film rental.

In 1925 the Alumni Association donated a fine radio which was set up in the auditorium. This was used to furnish music during the moving picture programs.

These programs were continued for fourteen years (1921-1935). Before the end of this period talking pictures had been invented. The students began to find it more exciting to attend the corner theatre where talking pictures were now to be seen regularly. Our machine was out of date and our movie program was abandoned.

Meanwhile the 16 mm. movie field was being developed. Libraries of 16 mm. film were being assembled at the University of Minnesota and at the Saint Paul Institute which could be rented at low cost. Eventually the college obtained a 16 mm. sound projector of its own and an "Audio-Visual Operators' Club" was organized, limited to eight members qualified to operate

the machines. Membership in the club was open to those only who has passed a rigid examination administered by the examining committee of the club. Dale Young was the first president and Ross Schuler and William McGregor the examining committee. Professor Overn was the faculty advisor. This operators' club sponsored many feature film showings on Friday evenings when more important events were not scheduled. It often furnished operators for convocation and classroom film showings. It also had charge of all other photographic equipment. After 1951 the audio-visual department was taken over by a faculty committee and the club was dissolved.

Literary Societies

The first literary society on record seems to have been organized soon after Christmas in 1896 when Concordia was a three-year high school. This society was conducted in the German language and named after the famous German poet, dramatist, and philosopher, the "Schiller Society." The constitution and by-laws are written in a beautiful German script which would put many a modern student to shame. Perhaps this is not surprising since at that time handwriting was one of the regular subjects of the curriculum.

Three purposes are given for the society:

1. To furnish its members pleasant hours of recreation.
2. To promote knowledge and literary skills.
3. To familiarize the members with parliamentary rules.

Twenty-nine students became charter members by signing the constitution. Among them we find the names of Fred Wahlers, late professor at Concordia, St. Paul, and William Arndt, late professor at our St. Louis seminary.

Meetings were held once each week where members were required to give speeches, declamations, humorous readings, or to take part in debates.

Subjects for debate varied from the sublime to the ridiculous. We find them arguing over such profound subjects as "The Copernican System of Astronomy versus the Ptolemaic," and then again, "Which is more enjoyable, winter or summer?" Curiously enough, winter came out victorious.

After two years the boys seemed to tire of conducting their meetings in the German language. They translated their constitution and by-laws into English and renamed their club the "Fama Semper Vivat" Literary Society. It is interesting to note the serious intent of these early students indicated by one of these by-laws, which reads: "No member is allowed to neglect his lessons on account of duties concerning the society." Another surprising feature is that in addition to the usual officers, one officer was elected to maintain order and called a "Policeman." By 1899 the society had become ambitious enough to publish a "newspaper" which was read at the meetings. The formal meeting was followed by an hour of recreation in which some students entertained with music and humorous dialogs. Interest waned during the baseball season, but was revived after the next Christmas (1899) when the "Ohm Paul Society" emerged with forty-three members.

This was followed in 1902, when Concordia became a four-year high school, by a new society, limited to the two upper classes, which was called the "Chauncey M. Depew Literary Society" after the most famous after-dinner speaker America has produced. It had as its motto, "Respic finem." Among its thirty-eight original members it boasted many important people, two of whom later became teachers at Concordia: W. Baumhoefener and Lorenz Blankenbuehler, who served as secretary of the society. The first president was F. Hertwig, who later became a vice-president of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod. This society carried out a rich program and also gave a special entertainment for Prof. Juergensen's birthday, April 22, 1903.

The following year it was supplanted by the "Abraham Lincoln Debating Society" of which Paul Siegel was the first president, elected for a term of three weeks and Walter Neils was secretary. Henry W. Krieger became secretary in January, 1905. At this time the school was about to emerge into a junior college and the recorded history of the early high school was about to emerge into a junior college and the recorded history of the early high school literary societies comes to an end.

For the next few years it seems that no written record of literary societies is extant. It is quite probable, however, that new literary societies continued to make their sporadic appearances for in 1913 there were three literary societies on the campus - the "Philomathian" in the junior college; the "Melete" for the upper two high school classes; and the "Facundia" for the two lower classes. Each Friday evening these societies held lively sessions with speeches, declamations, and debates. They also held interclass speech contests. But interest gradually waned and by 1920 only one remained, namely, the Philomathian.

In 1923 under the encouragement and inspiration of Professor Stor, the "Demosthenian" society was organized in the freshman high school class. Clement Joesting was elected president and Prof. Stor was asked to be faculty advisor. The constitution called for one program of speeches, plays, essays, or debates every week. Enthusiasm ran high at first, but began to die towards the end of the year. The leaders met and framed a new constitution permitting membership to all three of the lower classes. In September all the new freshmen and some juniors joined. Interest boomed and soon the society became too large and unwieldy. To solve this difficulty half the members withdrew and formed the "Ciceronian Society" which elected Martin Seltz as its first president. Arthur Ansorge became president of the remaining "Demosthenian" group. With two societies, a friendly rivalry grew up which helped greatly to sustain the enthusiasm.

Although the primary purposes were of a literary nature, each society had its own athletic teams which competed in many contests, bolstering up the morale of both groups. Each society had its own club room furnished with newspapers, magazines, and games. Each had also its own pin, worn proudly by its members. Samples of these are preserved in the college museum.

In addition to their regular work, these societies, singly and jointly, brought many fine entertainments to the campus and also boosted other student enterprises such as the Comet, a literary magazine started in 1925.

In May, 1925, an intersociety picnic was planned, but an all-day rain changed the plans to a banquet which was emceed by Professor Grunau. This started a long series of literary society banquets which have furnished much pleasure and practice in speaking. On December 17, 1926, the two societies gave a reception for a new Professor, the Rev. E. G. R. Siebert, at which they presented an elaborate program including Dickens' "Christmas Carol" coached by Assistant Instructor Fred Blume.

As these students advanced into the upper classes, they brought with them the literary experience and interest gained in the lower classes and continued their good work in college. By 1927 they had formed two major societies, the "Demosthenian" and the "Ciceronian," each divided into three sections: one senior for the college classes, one intermediate for the two upper high school classes, and one junior for the two lower classes. All six divisions cooperated through an intersociety committee comprised of the president and one member from each group. The project was now too big for one faculty advisor and the members chose three more faculty members to act as advisors besides Prof. Stor. These were Professors Blankenbuehler and

Siebert and President Graebner.

The officers gradually came to the conclusion that the sport activities of the literary societies were absorbing too much of their time. They drew up a new constitution eliminating sports from their program. This was adopted at the middle of the year 1928-1929. At this time H. Berner was president of the Ciceronians and M. Scharlemann of the Demosthenians.

The activities of this year culminated in three big contests:

1. A declamation contest
2. An intersociety debate
3. An essay contest

In all three the Ciceronians were the victors and received as a reward a silver loving cup.

By 1930 interest had waned in both the big societies and they faded away. During the following years other small groups appeared such as the "Browsers," the "Shakespearians," "Die Tafelrunde," and "Der Grimmverein."

When Professor Otto came to the college in 1943, full of enthusiasm for literary societies, the students soon caught the spirit and reestablished two societies on the upper level (three upper classes). One of these chose the name "Tri-Alpha" or "AAA" which signifies "to hear, to observe, and to accomplish." The other chose "Sigma Alpha Beta" or "SAB" which signifies "Council of the Wise and the Best." The first president of the former was Herbert Beer, of the latter Robert Koehler.

Many lively literary contests took place between the two rival societies. However, they also cooperated in many joint programs as well as dramatic and social entertainments.

The three lower classes were not to be outdone by their older brothers. They also organized two societies - the "Demosthenian" and the "Maierian," the latter named after Walter A. Maier, the dynamic Lutheran Hour speaker.

At the end of the year 1944-1945 a final contest was held between the two rivals in which AAA was victorious and won the "Oliver Wendell Literary Cup." In 1946 the AAA society repeated this victory and again received the prized cup.

Each society fixed up a well lighted and well furnished club room on the ground floor of Luther Hall. These rooms were dedicated in a special service on January 14, 1946.

One of the highlights of this year was a trial in which AAA accused SAB of obtaining members by underhanded methods. A court scene was set up complete with lawyers, clerk of court, judge, and jury. The judge was a faculty member and the jury was made up of faculty wives. After an earnest and heated debate, the verdict of the jury was "not guilty."

With the advent of coeducation these two societies became more mature, but their general aims and purposes remained. They continued to perform a valuable function in training future pastors and teachers to feel at home on the speaker's platform and to be able to express themselves in an effective and interesting way. The two societies cooperated in presenting entertainments and plays, Christmas pageants, banquets, and social affairs of various kinds.

With the multiplicity of activities appearing on the campus within the last decade, the literary societies have failed to survive the competition. They have been replaced by such clubs as the Literary Interest Society, the Musical Interest Society, the Dramatic Interest Society, the Debate Club, the Speech Club, the Greek Club, and other similar groups. Some functions of the literary societies have also been taken over by committees of the Student Association such as the Cultural Activities Committee, the Journalism

Committee, or the Convocation Committee.

To enumerate all the clubs, committees, and activities on the campus would be rather difficult because the student body is not static, but a boiling cauldron of fresh and original ideas, and the societies change both in name and function from year to year. Some of the names mentioned above may already be obsolete. But a few others should be mentioned, namely, those concerned with science, art, drama, and human relations.

The Science Club was originally founded in 1928. Its first president was Walter A. Bunkowske, now a pastor at Alexandria, South Dakota. It continued active with lectures, movies, demonstrations, and discussions for about seven years when interest died down to be revived again from time to time. In recent years it has been very active in sponsoring several annual "Science Fairs" which attract campus-wide attention. As many as two hundred students have entered individual exhibits of their projects in one of these fairs.

The Art Appreciation Society was organized in 1959. In 1963 it was reorganized under the name, "Bottega," the Italian name for an art workshop at the time of the Renaissance. This club has sponsored several art exhibits and an annual "Art Fair" in which students have entered competitive exhibits of their own art works. These fairs have also included lectures and entertainment features.

Drama has never been a curricular subject at Concordia. However, from the earliest years of the junior college, sporadic attempts at dramatic performance have been made, usually by the sophomore college class. On March 4, 1910, the ambitious members of the graduating class showed the influence of their classical studies by presenting the play, "Captive," by the ancient Roman playwright, Plautus. Many of the graduating classes from that time on presented class plays. Most of the later productions were well received by the audiences.

In 1941 the high school seniors started a dramatic club and worked up Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" under the direction of Professor Stor. They presented it four times on the campus and ten times in other towns. The new college bus carried the players from town to town, and the proceeds went to the bus fund. Miss Gutz, Mrs. Dobberfuhl, Mrs. Wahlers, and Mrs. Streufert contributed their talent as seamstresses to make costumes for the play. Much hilarity and no little embarrassment were caused by slips that occurred on the trip. On one occasion Shylock lost his beard, and in one Wisconsin town, his house was forgotten and left behind. For another performance the judges could not find their gowns. But in spite of these annoyances, the trip was a great success.

The Tri Gamma Club, a student dramatic club in 1942-43, presented three plays, "Doctor by Compulsion" by Moliere, a condensed version of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," and a modern comedy. These plays were self-directed and produced entirely on the initiative of the club. Other outstanding dramatic performances were the operettas, "Trial by Jury" in 1955 and the "Mikado" in 1962. The band under the direction of Professor Titus played the overture for the "Mikado" and the scenery and lighting were under the direction of Professor Treichel who has also directed several other dramatic performances.

In 1963 Professor Edward Lange was asked to become the faculty adviser for dramatic activities. Under his direction the dramatic club was revived and revitalized. The first play produced was Moliere's "Tartuffe," quite an ambitious undertaking, which was presented successfully in April, 1964, in the Lutheran Memorial Center. Since that time many plays, classical and modern, have been performed by the dramatic club. Temporary quarters for

iramatic performances have been improvised in the unfinished second story of the new science building and given the classical name, "The Attic Theatre." Some wag has said that this signifies the fact that it is situated in the attic of the science building.) It is hoped that a more suitable setting for dramatic performances may be provided sometime in the future.

The campus chapter of the Lutheran Human Relations Association secures lecturers on social problems and organizes projects of social work for students. It has been a leader in promoting a scholarship at Concordia for a student from the Negro community near the college. This scholarship was successfully sponsored by the student body in 1964-65. It was called the Denzil Carter Scholarship after the speaker who first suggested it.

Student Publications

Although the early literary societies had what they called a "newspaper," it was not really a publication. There were no mimeograph machines and the "newspaper" hardly got beyond the confines of the club that issued it. The first real journal published by Concordia students was the Concordia Comet which put in its appearance in the fall of 1925 under the inspiration of Professor Lorenz Blankenbuehler. It was a high class literary magazine of sixteen pages published four times a year. Its purposes were to "further inspiration to academic pursuits," to establish "a bond of mutual interest between the members of our student body, our alumni, and all friends of our institution," and finally to "create a tangible something representative of the spirit of our Concordia." The editor-in-chief and later also the literary editor were appointed by the faculty. The remaining members of the staff were elected by the student body.

The first staff consisted of the following men:

Fred E. Blume	('26) Editor-in Chief
Neelak S. Tjernagel	('28) News
Paul A. Mundinger	('27) Sports
Walter L. Strohschein	('27) Humor
Walter E. E. Bertram	('27) Business Manager
Norman F. Seebach	('27) Circulation Manager
Professor Lorenz Blankenbuehler	('04) Faculty Adviser

The name, Concordia Comet, is said to have originated in the fertile mind of Paul Melcher ('26) who later became a pastor in Missouri. It immediately gained popularity with the students and has persisted to the present day.

For the first two years The Comet remained a sixteen-page quarterly magazine. By 1927, with a larger subscription list and regular and loyal advertisers, it had become stable enough to enlarge to thirty-two pages. It had six departments - literary, editorial, news, alumni, athletics, and humor. The staff was also enlarged to include a literary editor and an advertising manager. The first men to occupy these positions were Alfred P. Klausler ('29) and Walter A. Huchthausen ('28) respectively. The staff continued to increase slowly until 1938 when there were sixteen members.

Beginning with 1934, Dr. Graebner supplied a "President's Column" in nearly every issue. Each of his articles was usually based upon a famous quotation from a Latin, Greek, or German author. This fine custom of inviting the president to write a column in each issue has persisted up to the present time.

Like other college journals The Comet conducted exchanges and entered journalism contests especially with the schools of the Southern Minnesota

Junior College Conference. In 1937 it was judged the best school publication in the conference.

Alumni news was a feature of The Comet from its beginning. But in 1938 the Alumni Association entered into an agreement with the Comet to make the latter the chief publication also of the Alumni Association, to the mutual benefit of both groups.

While The Comet was in general very well edited, occasionally there was a slip which became rather ludicrous. For example, in the issue of October, 1941, a highly complimentary biography of Professor Blankenbuehler was published on the occasion of his resignation. Through an error of the printer, a filler intended for another page was placed immediately after the biography. It read: "Some people cause happiness wherever they go; others whenever they go." The editor felt very much chagrined over it and apologized profusely. But Professor Blankenbuehler himself took it as a good joke calling it an "unintentional stroke of editorial diplomacy."

Some highlights of The Comet's later history are listed below.

- 1944: After much discussion pro and con The Comet became a monthly four-page newspaper instead of a quarterly magazine. It continues in this format to this day.
- 1950: The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of The Comet was celebrated by a special issue of eight pages instead of the usual four.
- 1950: The December issue was printed by the offset process. This process has been used ever since. Copy was typed on an IBM electric typewriter by the students themselves and most of the advertisements were printed on the museum press. The paper began now to be published bi-weekly except during vacations. It had a circulation of close to 1000 and a staff of seventeen.
- 1954: The issues became larger, usually six pages. The staff had grown to over forty.
- 1955: The Comet was changed temporarily to a magazine format $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches with sixteen pages.
- 1963: The Comet received a first class rating for the first semester from the Associated Collegiate Press, a nationwide newspaper rating service.
- 1965: The Comet became the official organ of the college, published by the Office of Public Relations and edited by the director of the office, Professor R. E. Kramer. The student newspaper became The Sword.

Students Who Have Served as Editors of The Comet

<u>Year</u>	<u>Editor-in-Chief</u>
1925 - 26	Fred E. Blume
1926 - 27	Walter E. Bertram
1927 - 28	Martin L. Seltz
1928 - 29	Alfred Klausler
	Theodore Eickelberg
1929 - 30	Martin Scharlemann
1930 - 31	Armin Ellwein
1931 - 32	Donald Hinrichs
1932 - 33	Marvin Lilie
1933 - 34	Martin Graebner, Jr.
1934 - 35	Stuart Dorr
1935 - 36	Kurt F. Lichhardt
1936 - 37	Alfred Kelm
1937 - 38	Lorenz Blankenbuehler, Jr.

1938 - 39	Theodore W. Teyler
1939 - 40	Wesley J. Kuhn
1940 - 41	Carl Peters
1941 - 42	Wilbert Rosin
1942 - 43	Willard Burce
1943 - 44	Herbert Beer
1944 - 45	Eugene Nissen
1945 - 46	Robert Clausen
1946 - 47	Wilbur Rumsch
1947 - 48	Lloyd Zimpel
1948 - 49	Dick Grassmann
	Dale Young
1949 - 50	Dale Young
1950 - 51	Ross Schuler
1951 - 52	Walter Wenck
1952 - 53	Daryl Johnson
	Rhoda Boehnke
1953 - 54	James Johnson
	Gloria Zeman
1954 - 55	Edward Koehler
1955 - 56	Joan Boeder
	Wayne Panning
1956 - 57	Janet Bartelt
1957 - 58	Calvin Vick
1958 - 59	Bradley Bremer
1959 - 60	David Nehring
1960 - 61	Robert Kolb
1961 - 62	Dan Mattson
1962 - 63	Rick Gaugert
1963 - 64	Tom Rick
1964 - 65	James Runzheimer
1965 - 66	Donald Clifford
1966 - 67	John R. Reed

Yearbooks

The first attempt at a Concordia College Yearbook was made by the class of 1920 which successfully produced a handsome book of 159 pages under the title Blue and Gold. The editor-in-chief was Frank A. Miller, who was assisted by a staff of nine fellow students. The book was dedicated to President Theodore Buenger. Professor August Schlueter was asked to serve as faculty adviser. This was truly a daring venture for a class of only seventeen members in a school with a total enrollment of only 150. In spite of the great faith, courage and labor of the class, the book was not a financial success. For this reason the faculty frowned upon publications of this type for several years.

The next class to publish a yearbook was the class of 1926, which put out a book of ninety-six pages with the title The Concordia Moccasin. It was dedicated to Dr. Herman W. F. Wollaeger and edited by Arnold A. Schulz with the help of a staff of eight classmates.

The class of 1927 made somewhat more ambitious plans. They published a yearbook of 140 pages retaining the name, Moccasin, used by the previous class. The editor-in-chief was Paul Mundinger, who also was assisted by a staff of eight classmates. The book was dedicated "To our parents."

A yearbook was still quite a difficult undertaking for a school with a total enrollment of some over 200 students. After observing the problems and trials of the previous class in producing their Moccasin, the class of 1928 decided to use the June issues of The Comet as their yearbook. This issue was enlarged to sixty pages and served quite satisfactorily as a modest little yearbook. The 1928 issue was quite outstanding after all, since it contained a page of literary writing by each member of the graduating class. The custom of using the June issue of The Comet as a yearbook was continued until 1948. The special anniversary numbers of 1933 and 1943 were enlarged still more and subsidized by the Board.

The class of 1949 decided to revive the custom of publishing a separate yearbook and asked Dr. Graebner to serve as their adviser on the project. He insisted that at least \$2000 be collected before the book could go to press. The students worked mightily, contacting many people in Minnesota and surrounding states for subscriptions and advertisements. The goal was reached, and a beautiful book of seventy-two pages, bound with padded cover, resulted. The class gave it the title Scribe, a name which has been retained by all later Concordia College yearbooks. The 1949 Scribe was not only an artistic success; surprisingly it was also a financial success. After all expenses were paid, there was a balance in the treasury of \$230 which was spent for a press camera for use in preparing future yearbooks and Comets.

Yearbooks have been published every year from 1949 to 1966. Each contains a picture album of the graduates, the faculty, the Board, and the non-teaching staff, as well as a record of student activities. Some salient facts about them are recorded below.

Concordia Yearbooks

- 1920: Blue and Gold -- Editor-in-chief, Frank A. Miller -- Staff of nine -- 159 pages -- Dedicated to Director Theodore Buenger -- Faculty adviser, Schlueter.
- 1926: Moccasin -- Ed., Arnold A. Schulz -- Staff of nine -- ninety-six pages Dedicated to Dr. H. W. F. Wollaeger -- Fac. Advisers, Schlueter and Overn.
- 1927: Moccasin -- Ed., Paul Mundinger -- Staff of nine -- 140 pages -- Dedicated "to our parents" -- Fac. Adviser, Overn.
- 1949: Scribe -- Ed., Winfred Sprengeler and Dale Young -- Staff of eighteen - seventy-two pages -- Dedicated "to our parents" -- Fac. Adviser, Graebner.
- 1950: Scribe -- Ed., Dale Hansen -- Staff of twenty-four -- seventy-two pages Dedicated to Dr. and Mrs. Martin Graebner -- Fac. Adviser, Siebert.
- 1951: Scribe -- Ed., Palmer Ruschke -- Staff of twenty-one -- eighty pages - Dedicated to Prof. and Mrs. Fred Wahlers -- Fac. Adviser, Ahlschwede.
- 1952: Scribe -- Ed., Herbert Spomer -- Staff of eighteen -- ninety-two pages Dedicated to the first class of graduating coeds -- Fac. Adviser, Ahlschwede.
- 1953: Scribe -- Ed., G. Galchutt -- Staff of thirty-one -- ninety-six pages - Dedicated to Prof. Paul W. Stor -- Fac. Adviser, Ahlschwede.
- 1954: Scribe -- Ed., James Lauer -- Staff of thirty-three -- 128 pages including Dr. Wahlers' History of Concordia College -- Dedicated to Dr. Ernest A. Lussky -- Fac. Adviser, Ahlschwede.
- 1955: Scribe -- Ed., Francis Smidt and Walter Volz -- Staff of thirty-nine - 116 pages -- Dedicated to Mrs. Lydia Caldwell -- Fac. Adviser, Ahlschwede.

- 956: Scribe -- Ed., Sylvia Wenger and Walter Volz -- Staff of thirty-two -- 120 pages -- Dedicated to Prof. Arthur M. Ahlschwede.
- 957: Scribe -- Ed., Edith Yaeger -- Staff of twenty -- 120 pages -- Fac. Adviser, Heuer.
- 958: Scribe -- Ed., Janet Wheeler -- Staff of eight -- 120 pages -- Dedicated to Professor E. G. Richard Siebert -- Fac. Adviser, Heuer.
- 959: Scribe -- Ed., Mary Gruenhagen and Judy Eifert -- Staff of thirteen -- 120 pages -- Dedicated "To the Glory of God" -- Fac. Adviser, Stach.
- 960: Scribe -- Ed., Ray Geweke -- Staff of fourteen -- 120 pages -- Dedicated to the Concordian who strives to Ever Walk With Jesus -- Fac. Adviser, Stach.
- 961: Scribe -- Ed., Roger Kuhn -- Staff of twenty-six -- 120 pages -- Dedicated to the motto, "Upward and Onward" -- Fac. Adviser, Stach.
- 962: Scribe -- Ed., Duane Krause -- Staff of eleven -- 108 pages -- Dedicated to the motto, "Forever with the Lord: -- Fac. Adviser, Stach.
- 963: Scribe -- Ed., Stan Schmidt, Larry Bettermann, and Robert Collier -- Staff of fifteen -- 110 pages -- Dedicated to Dr. John F. Stach.
- 964: Scribe -- Staff of twenty-one -- 112 pages -- Dedicated to the twenty-six first B.A. graduates of Concordia College, 1964.
- 965: Scribe -- Ed., Nathan Gruel -- Staff of sixteen -- 100 pages -- Dedicated to Prof. Fred Wahlers, D.D. -- Fac. Adviser, Treichel.
- 966: Scribe -- Ed., Nathan Gruel -- Staff of eight -- 103 pages -- Dedicated to Prof. Paul O. Manz.
- 967: No yearbook issued.

Academy Scribe

As the Concordia Academy emerged as a school separate from Concordia College, the Scribe was also separated into two sections. In 1963 and 1964 the last thirty pages of the book became a separate chapter devoted entirely to the Academy. Beginning with 1965 the Academy Scribe became an entirely separate book.

- 963: Academy Scribe -- Ed., Robert Collier -- thirty pages.
- 964: Academy Scribe -- Ed., Nathan Gruel and J. Bachman -- Staff of ten -- thirty pages -- Dedicated to Professor Paul W. Stor.
- 965: Academy Scribe -- Ed., Paul Otte, Chuck Spomer, Steve Gottschaulk, and Bob Witte -- Staff of eight -- thirty-six pages.
- 966: Academy Scribe -- Staff of nine -- thirty-four pages -- Dedicated to Mrs. Ben Stephens.

The Comet staff has always had a faculty adviser. Professors Blanckebuehler, Siebert, Otto, Wesenberg, Robert Koehler and Lange have acted in that capacity. Somehow students often seem to feel that the perfect freedom they could enjoy in the total absence of faculty supervision would produce better results in a student publication. From time to time publications of this kind have appeared on the campus, and they have always received encouragement from the faculty.

A Newsletter was published entirely by students in mimeographed form beginning in 1942. 700 copies were distributed by students to Twin City friends. There were news items about each class, and even some items about the faculty. It continued publication for about two years. The editors were William Johnson, Maurice Geye, Herbert Beer, and George Marg.

A similar publication, The Voice, sounded forth in 1944 and lived for about the same length of time.

In the fall of 1946 The Atom exploded. It was a weekly news sheet of two pages. The students asked Professor Paul Harms to be their adviser. The motto of this publication was "For, by, and to the student body." Different students took the responsibility for publishing the different issues under the leadership of Charles Coulter.

Other short-lived sheets were put out by the literary societies.

In 1954 the Campus Comette appeared. This was a new two-page sheet published every ten days where students could express their views anonymously. It was short-lived. Edward Koehler was the editor.

One of the longest-lived of these student publications was On Campus, a two-page mimeographed sheet published every two weeks. This was started under the auspices of the Student Association in 1959. Its slogan: "Voice of the Student Senate and You." It often discusses controversial issues. Sometimes it had published the Student Senate minutes. It usually listed social affairs and entertainments of interest to the students.

Perhaps the most unusual publication circulated on the Concordia campus was a six-page mimeographed newspaper appearing from time to time under the title, Die Nachricht. It was produced by the Academy German Club and contains literary and news articles in the German language. Mrs. Ben Stephens was the faculty adviser.

A high class literary magazine, The Inkspot, started publication in 1959 under the auspices of the Student Association. It was devoted to creative writing in several forms such as short stories, essays, and poetry by the future Shakespeares and Miltons of Concordia. It was printed by the Mott Press of Minneapolis and Professor Roy E. Kramer was the faculty adviser.

A mimeographed paper called Pharisee Sports appeared in the fall of 1965, but was replaced early in 1966 by a larger publication, The Sword, a regular newspaper of four pages published by-weekly by the Student Association and circulated exclusively among the members of the student body. No subscriptions are sold. In December, 1966, it was enlarged to six pages. The first editor was Donald Clifford. For the second year (1966-67) John R. Reed became the editor. The Sword has replaced the Comette as the student newspaper since the latter was taken over by the Public Relations Department in 1965.

The first Student Handbook was put out by the administration in mimeographed form in 1947. It explained everything necessary for the student to live a happy and successful life on the campus. In 1949 this book was issued in printed form for the first time. As the years passed, student government became a stronger influence on student life, and the responsibility of producing a student handbook came to be shared more and more by the students themselves. In 1956 the girls of the "Referral Board" published a neat booklet under the title, Dorm-Equette, which welcomed the new students, explained all the intricacies of dormitory life, and prescribed the rules of dormitory etiquette which they were expected to observe. An enlarged edition was published the next year by a student group known as the Gown and Gavel. By 1958 a still larger book had developed called the Comette for all students, male and female. This was edited by Gerhard Michael. It described student life at Concordia in a semi-humorous way for the benefit of all the new students. It contained all college rules and regulations, rules of etiquette to be observed, student opportunities and privileges, constitution and by-laws of the Student Association, student organizations, societies, committees, officers, elections, in fact everything that a student need know for a successful and happy college career. A new edition appears each year.

Forensics and Debate

The arts of debate and oratory have been practised by the literary societies at Concordia from the earliest times, but the first mention of debate as a separate activity seems to date from 1931, when a debating team was selected from the two literary societies and coached by Mr. Theodore Brust, an assistant instructor at the time. During its first year, this team took part in three intercollegiate debates. Mr. Brust also organized two high school teams which debated with three other private high schools, namely, Minnehaha, Augsburg, and Bethel. This was the beginning of an era in which Concordia students made an enviable record in debate and forensics. During the following year Mr. Brust's debate teams entered the first SMJCC debating contest and won two out of four debates. The high school team won a declamatory contest involving four schools and received a silver trophy. After Mr. Brust left in 1933 progress was slow until President Graebner decided in 1935 to coach the teams himself. After a year of coaching, the college team won six out of eight intercollegiate debates, most of them with four-year colleges. The high school teams debated with a number of other high school teams, public and private.

During this year (1936-1937) Concordia was also host to the Southern Minnesota Junior College Conference oratorical - declamatory contest, but, as hosts, the Concordia students had the good grace not to take first place.

On March 10, 1940, the Forensic Club of Concordia Seminary, Saint Louis, Missouri, invited the synodical colleges to participate in a debate tournament. Dr. Graebner took two teams of two debaters each to St. Louis, where each team won two out of four debates and each had the satisfaction of defeating a senior college team.

At the first annual "Speech Festival" at the Saint Louis seminary in 1942, where seven schools participated, Concordia, St. Paul, finished in second place. More successes continued under Dr. Graebner's leadership until 1943 when Professor Otto took over.

During his first year, Professor Otto's leadership qualities were recognized and he was elected chairman of the forensic committee of the Southern Minnesota Junior College Conference. Professor Stor, who had been assisting him, was elected treasurer. Plans were drawn up for competition in forensics between the ten junior colleges in Minnesota.

The next year big things began to happen. The high school debate team entered a tournament at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, on December 9, 1944, and won all eight of the debates. The champion debaters were Bob Clausen, Herbert Graebner, Robert Schulz, and Kenneth Mahler. On a return engagement January 20, 1945, they repeated their victory.

Other forensic activities were stepped up. Fifteen boys took part in a speech festival and two other forensic meets. The Concordia High School Forensic Club gained admittance to the National Forensic League whose membership was limited to 500 chapters. To qualify for membership, a student had to rank in the upper two-thirds of his class and must have gained twenty points in interscholastic forensics.

As time went on, interest increased. In 1946 the National Forensic League awarded certificates to twelve boys for outstanding achievement. Four faculty men were now engaged in coaching forensics - Harms, Stor, Graebner, . . . Otto. Tournaments were held quite frequently at different schools and Concordia boys continued to make records. About twenty-four high schools were involved.

The National Forensic League makes several awards for outstanding achievement:

1. Degree of Merit entitles the recipient to wear a pin with the NFL emblem.
2. Degree of Distinction - NFL emblem set with a ruby.
3. Degree of Excellence - NFL emblem set with a blue sapphire.
4. Degree of Honor - NFL emblem set with an emerald.

Many Concordia boys earned the Degree of Distinction and several received higher awards.

The year 1948-49 was a great year in debate. In the Upper Mississippi Valley District High School Tournament of the National Forensic League, comprising schools of Minnesota and Wisconsin, - one of twenty-five similar contests held annually throughout the country - the Concordia high school debaters won the first trophy and received special mention in the Rostrum official publication of the National Forensic League. The members of this winning team were John Israel, Palmer Ruschke, Eugene Fuerstenau, and Fred Himmerich.

The college team was equally successful. A debate tournament was held at the University of Minnesota including colleges of Wisconsin, Iowa, the Dakotas, and Minnesota. One of Concordia's junior college teams carried away top honors among the junior colleges represented. The members of this team were Gerald Arndt and George Wollenburg. A championchip plaque was awarded to Concordia. Another Concordia Team (Walter Holzheimer and Kenneth Boetcher) ranked high on individual points, but was eliminated in the semi-finals. In the same midwest tournament, two years later, Concordia again took first place and captured the championship trophy. This time the team consisted of Palmer Ruschke, John Israel, George Rattelmuller, and Dean Stinger.

With the experience gained in debate, some of our men were able to qualify for membership in Phi Rho Pi, the national honor society of inter-collegiate forensics and debate for junior colleges. A local chapter was first organized on our campus with six members on April 4, 1949. Concordia was the first junior college in Minnesota to hold membership. The first officers were: Gerald Arndt, president; Martin Krause, vice-president; and Roland Grumm, secretary-treasurer.

In later years both the high school and junior college teams continued to participate in numerous tournaments often serving as hosts. The high school team has usually found the South Saint Paul High School its arch rival for first place. About twenty-four high schools of Minnesota and Wisconsin took part in these contests.

Before leaving this subject a few special achievements should probably be mentioned.

In a college debate tournament at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, February 16-17, 1951, two sophomores, Palmer Ruschke and John Israel, won every decision and became one of the very few undefeated teams.

In 1953 the Concordia High School chapter of the National Forensic League received a plaque as the leading member of the league in Minnesota. Among twenty-three active Minnesota high schools, it was the leader both in points and in memberships. That year, six Concordia High School debate teams attended eleven tournaments and won two-thirds of their debates.

Five junior college debaters attended the grand national debate tournament at Fredericksburg, Virginia in 1954, where they competed with many colleges and universities. All five won their way into the finals and were rewarded diplomas certifying this fact. It is interesting to note that Concordia students won five finals against Princeton's one. While in that vicinity they also attended the Washington Seminar, April 12-14.

Concordia's chapter of the National Phi Rho Pi Junior College Honor society continued to add members in ever increasing numbers as they became qualified. Not only that, but before 1956, six students had gained the highest award possible in Phi Rho Pi - a gold key set with a diamond. They were Eugene Bunkowske, Fred Schuster, Betty Kindemeyer, Janice Lieske, Walter Folz, and Ruclare Pauling.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Chapel

As in any Christian family, morning and evening devotions were conducted at Concordia from the very beginning by Dr. Buenger. The morning devotion, conducted at the breakfast table, included a hymn, a devotional reading, and a prayer. In the evening at nine o'clock a similar service was held in the chapel. At first all these services were conducted by Dr. Buenger, but as the school grew larger, another member of the faculty was delegated to conduct the morning devotions while Dr. Buenger usually took charge in the evenings.

After the enrollment had grown to 250, the crowded condition of the old dining hall made it extremely difficult to conduct the morning devotions without disturbance from the accidental clatter of the breakfast dishes. The young faculty men in charge of the morning devotions felt that a change was imperative. After much discussion the faculty agreed to try placing the morning devotion period between the second and third class periods, which would also make it possible for the faculty to attend. This was first done about 1928 and has been continued ever since. From that time until 1954 all chapel services were conducted in the magnificent auditorium which formerly occupied the north end of the Administration Building.

President Graebner delivered a sermonette at the morning chapel service nearly every school day, following a definite outline from day to day. Occasionally other faculty members or visiting pastors took his place. Evening chapel exercises were also conducted by President Graebner from 1927 to 1936 when he began to let members of the college sophomore class conduct the evening devotions under his guidance. In later years more participation in the chapel services by the students has been encouraged. The morning chapel service has been lengthened by a Scripture reading by a student as a regular feature. President Poehler introduced a complete liturgical service once a week and more frequent sermonettes by other faculty members. After a Dean of Students was appointed, he became responsible for the chapel program. Later a "Dean of Chapel" was appointed from among the members of the Religion faculty.

For a number of years a committee of the Student Association known as the Religious Activity Committee (RAC) has planned the details of the chapel services as well as other religious activities under the guidance of the Dean of Students.

The Old Chapel

The splendid auditorium in the administration building was originally planned as an all-purpose hall. Although used for chapel services since 1918, it had never been supplied with an altar especially for religious services before 1947. In that year a group of students improvised an altar and set it up to make the chapel appear more churchly. Later in the same year a home-made altar was donated by Faith Lutheran Church of Minneapolis and dedicated at a morning chapel service by the Rev. Mr. John Naumann who was teaching at the college while on furlough from his mission field in India. In 1950 the chapel was again improved by a new altar presented to the college by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Thome of Minneapolis. It was made by Mr. Thome and contained no nails or bolts. Soon thereafter the sophomore college class donated a beautiful frontal for the altar, and a dossal curtain was

resented by the academy senior class. These gifts served to produce a very satisfactory ecclesiastical atmosphere.

In 1954 the chapel auditorium was destroyed to make room for additional classrooms. Morning chapel exercises had to be conducted in the Lutheran Memorial Center until the Graebner Memorial Chapel was finished in November, 1955. For the first time, the college had a chapel designed exclusively for religious purposes. The new chapel seats about 600. In recent years the growing enrollment has made it necessary to divide the student body for chapel services into two sections meeting at two different times.

Evening chapel devotions during the last twenty years have often been conducted by upper class students of either sex. Usually the students have read selections from the Bible or from devotional books. Pre-ministerial students have sometimes delivered talks of their own composition which had been approved beforehand by a faculty member. But history was made in the evening chapel service on February 7, 1967, when the first talk of her own composition was delivered by a woman student. The student so honored was Miss Janet Wuerffel. Besides the regular evening chapel services, bedtime prayers and devotional readings have always been customary in many dormitory rooms and have always been encouraged by the faculty.

In the college atmosphere it is often difficult for a student to find quiet secluded place for meditation and prayer. When the library building was being planned, provision was made for a small room suitable for a prayer chapel. The students decided to make it their project to complete and furnish this room at an expense of \$3000. It was not an easy job to collect the money. They worked at it for three long years. Finally on January 30, 1952, the prayer chapel, finished and paid for, was dedicated in a special service. The Rev. Mr. O. H. Lottes ('12) preached the dedicatory sermon. Concordia of St. Paul was the first college of our synod to possess a prayer chapel. It was finished in blond oak, complete with altar and six prayer desks.

For years students have made annual donations to various missions of the church. They decide by majority vote which mission project they wish to support and gather a collection at one chapel service each week for this purpose. At the end of the school year they are able to hand a sizable check to the treasurer of this particular mission. With the growing enrollment these checks grow larger each year.

A number of mission groups have been organized among our students usually with some definite mission activity in mind. In 1942 a group canvassed the neighborhoods of two Lutheran churches in the Twin Cities for prospects and gained valuable experience for their own future work. Other such canvasses were carried out by student groups in 1955 in Duluth and in 1963 in St. Paul. Hundreds of students have taught Sunday School in many Twin City churches. A group has taught Sunday School at the Gillette Hospital for Crippled Children every year for many years. Many students have enrolled in classes in the sign language taught by pastors of the Twin City mission for the deaf. In several instances they have advanced sufficiently to use their gifts in teaching Sunday School for the deaf mission. Other students have taught released time classes for local congregations.

In 1951 the members of one religion class were aroused to the necessity of mission work in the immediate vicinity of the college. They organized a mission society which they called "Crusaders for Christ" and went out teaching children in homes and Sunday Schools, visiting invalids, and distributing tracts. Another group followed in their footsteps the next year.

One of the finest missionary experiences which has fallen to the lot of Concordia students in preparation for their future work as ambassadors for Christ occurred on a weekend in April, 1967. This was the "Campus Evangelism Workshop" conducted under the general direction of Dr. Theodore W. Raedeke ('36), executive secretary for directed evangelism programs of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod. All the details were arranged by a committee of four students, Paul Utte, Phyllis Carlson, Dudley Nolting, and Arthur Hoch. The workshop chairman was Professor Robert Dosien. The three main speakers were Dr. Robert Preus of the St. Louis seminary, Professor Arthur Graf of the Springfield seminary, and Dr. T. A. Raedeke. After lectures, devotions, discussions, and other preparation, the students went canvassing in the city. They found people at home in 1363 of the houses visited and were able to share the message of Christ with many unchurched people. They reported 380 homes where they had met likely prospects for church membership. Each student resolved to try to win at least one person for Christ within the next year. About one third of the student body participated.

Student Government

The first attempt at student government at Concordia seems to date from 1908 when the students drew up a constitution for an "athletic association" and presented it to the faculty for approval. After some revisions, this became the guide for student government. Before 1925 the Athletic Association included all student activities. Its function was to arrange all matters that concerned the student body, such as athletic awards, purchase of athletic equipment, care of the campus and athletic fields, support of co-curricular activities of all kinds, and arrangements for public concerts and entertainments. The executive committee was made up of the elected officers of the association and the captains of the baseball, basketball, and tennis teams. There was also a legislative committee which made the laws and awarded the "letters" to the athletes.

The students of 1926 felt that it was not desirable that all student activities be governed by men whose primary interest lay in athletics. This gave a secondary standing to those cultural pursuits which develop a student's aesthetic nature such as musical organizations and literary societies. Under the leadership of the student body president Walter Bertram ('27), steps were taken to reorganize the association and to formulate a new constitution. The next class, led by its president, Martin Seltz ('28), continued and finished the work. The new constitution went into effect in the fall of 1928. The name was changed to the "Concordia Student Association" as it remains to this day. All campus groups elected representatives to the general council of twelve members, which exercised advisory authority over all college organizations. The recreation committee, the Comet staff, the band, and the literary societies each now had a voice in the council which they had not formerly enjoyed. The general purpose of the student council was to promote and regulate student life and activities. In this endeavor the council was independent of any outside regulation except for the advice and approval of the faculty in matters of great consequence. Each activity had its own committee which was represented in the council. Originally there were nine such committees. The students were well satisfied with their new association. They felt that it worked efficiently and beneficially to all concerned.

The constitution was revised again in 1937 to fit slightly changed conditions. Again in 1943 the student council was reorganized to give the academy its fair share of representation for the first time. The council was increased to sixteen members including two from each of the six classes

besides the four elected officers of the student association. The four officers, president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer were elected in the spring for the following school year. Other members of the council were elected by their respective classes in the fall. The student council as well as the activities represented by the various committees, chose their own faculty advisers. Only minor changes have been made since that time. Since 1958 the Student Council has been called the Student Senate.

In 1951 a new constitution was adopted, the chief innovation being the separation of the college council from the academy council. The academy council was organized on the same general plan as the college council. An executive council consisting of the officers and two other members of each of these councils was formed to deal with matters important to both schools.

Before leaving the subject of the student association, a word must be said regarding the election of officers of the Student Senate. Anyone visiting the campus at election time will conclude that campaigning for office in the Student Senate is big business. He will see streamers flying high between the flagpole and Old South, or a huge sign covering the front of the library building, or a monument stretching towards the sky in honor of one or the other of the presidential candidates. If he looks further he may see posters in many places on the campus describing the great virtues, abilities, and courage of the candidates. Every year these honors grow bigger and more spectacular. He may hear spirited campaign speeches reinforced by band music, and if he visits the dormitories, he will find students discussing the merits of the opposing candidates far into the night.

Lutheran Student Government Conferences

In 1950 the colleges of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod began to sponsor "Student Government Conferences" to discuss the problems and responsibilities of our students and to further better relations between the various colleges. The first such conference was held at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois, and was attended by two representatives of our student body. The decided success of this first conference seemed to warrant repetition the following year when it was held in St. Louis with an attendance of about two hundred delegates. Our four delegates came home with glowing reports. The conference was repeated year after year at a different school each time. Our St. Paul Concordia was host in 1955. About one hundred students and faculty advisers were in attendance from thirteen colleges and seminaries of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod. The theme of the conference was "Student Spiritual Life." Different phases of the subject were treated in several panel discussions and "buzz sessions." Several addresses were given by prominent educators of our synod. An elaborate program of entertainment was also planned by our students for their visitors, including a sleighride, sight-seeing trips, a banquet, and an operetta.

The operetta was the first ever attempted by Concordia students, but turned out to be a splendid success. It was presented on Friday evening, February 11, 1955, on the Lutheran Memorial Center stage. It was Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury." The cast included six vocal soloists, twelve jurors, and a chorus of forty spectators. All who attended were pleasantly surprised at the wealth of excellent vocalists and talented performers among our students. The precision of the chorus gave evidence of excellent training by the directors, Miss Susan Schwab and Mr. Clarence Wessenberg.

In 1959 the conference was held at Bronxville, New York. Our two delegates, Charles Eckman and Dennis Schulz, were so thrilled that they felt it very unfortunate that the rest of our students had been denied the privilege

of attending. Other students caught their enthusiasm with the result that the Student Senate asked the faculty to excuse classes for one day, in order that they might duplicate this conference on our own campus. The faculty was happy to accede to their request. The whole day of March 23, 1959, was devoted to this purpose. The students planned every detail very carefully. The chapel sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. William A. Buege, D.D. of Minneapolis. Four sessions were held on

1. Stewardship of Spiritual Life
2. Stewardship of Administrative Life
3. Stewardship of Educational Life
4. Stewardship of Social Life

Between these presentations the crowd was divided into carefully scheduled smaller groups for "buzz sessions," each with a faculty adviser present. In the evening the students entertained with a variety show, after which a perfect day closed with a chapel service conducted by the Rev. Mr. Reuben C. Beisel of the University Lutheran Center.

A similar performance was repeated on March 22, 1962. Concordia of St. Paul was also host to the Lutheran Student Government Conference of 1960. The theme of that conference was "Faith, Fellowship, Freedom." The purpose was to help the student evaluate these three in relation to his own personal life.

Presidents of the Student Senate

1925-26	Paul Brill	1946-47	Arden Malotky
1926-27	Walter Bertram	1947-48	John Panning
1927-28	Martin Seltz	1948-49	Winfred O. Sprengeler
1928-29	Theodore Eickelberg	1949-50	Roland E. Grumm
1929-30	Albert J. Schulz	1950-51	Dale D. Hansen
1930-31	Friebert H. Krinke	1951-52	Robert C. Seltz
1931-32	Lorenz E. Eifert	1952-53	Rolland H. Fritz
1932-33	Adolph A. Drevlow	1953-54	W. Dean Marth
1933-34	Roland A. Koch	1954-55	Walter R. Wifall
1934-35	Milton H. Otto	1955-56	Daniel Otto
1935-36	Victor A. Mack	1956-57	Luther Otto
1936-37	Norman N. Brandt	1957-58	Dennis R. Kunkel
1937-38	Daryl M. Schmidt	1958-59	John Stelling
1938-39	Theodore W. Teyler	1959-60	Harold Hallanger
1939-40	Wesley J. Kuhn	1960-61	Herbert E. Hoefer
1940-41	Carl B. Peters	1961-62	William Paepke
1941-42	Wilbert H. Rosin	1962-63	James Peter
1942-43	Harold V. Huber	1963-64	John Stern
1943-44	Charles A. Nahnsen	1964-65	John Sandstrom
1944-45	Alfred H. Beck	1965-66	Ronald Stehr
1945-46	Victor H. Mesenbring	1966-67	David Marth
1945-46	John W. Geske	1967-68	Larry Behnken

STUDENT SOCIAL LIFE

In the early days at Concordia, social contacts, except among the students themselves, were very restricted. Some church members had the fine old custom of adopting a college boy for Sunday dinners, but every boy was not equally fortunate in this respect. Faculty members occasionally entertained their classes in their homes, and sometimes a Walther League of a local congregation would invite the boys to a party. On at least one occasion the men's club of a local congregation invited the graduating class to a banquet. But, for the most part, the boys found the outlet for their social instincts among their classmates and schoolmates on the campus.

Faculty members took them on field trips, and each year in the spring an all-day outing was arranged for faculty and students together. Street cars were chartered to carry them to Lake Minnetonka or other resort where they could enjoy games, a swim, a boat ride, and plenty of sandwiches, wieners, and other delicacies prepared by the steward. Sometimes a student-faculty banquet was held instead of a picnic. A committee of students prepared the program of music and speeches delivered by students and faculty members. Usually Dr. Wollaeger was the genial toastmaster at these affairs.

The first campus party for both sexes took place in April, 1943, when the faculty allowed the three upper classes to invite their girl friends to a social evening. Following this there were several grand socials launched jointly by the two literary societies. At least one banquet was held each year by these societies, to which girl friends and faculty members with their wives were invited.

In 1950 the new coeds joined the literary societies which, of course, completely changed the social atmosphere. Since that time almost every conceivable type of party offering wholesome entertainment has been experienced on the campus.

On the last evening before Christmas vacation in 1936, a group of senior high school students known as the "Nautilus Club" sponsored a Christmas program to which they invited all students and faculty members with their families. The college family enjoyed a most pleasant and beautiful program around the Christmas tree. This started a tradition of Christmas parties which continues to the present time. The next year the party was repeated on a larger scale. The members of the recently formed Concordia Guild were invited as guests of honor and were thanked for their numerous gifts and services to the college. Mrs. J. P. Miller, then vice-president of the Guild, responded with greetings and good wishes to the students on behalf of the Guild. This became a pattern for future Christmas parties which have continued to be held in honor of the Guild. After the party, students went out carolling, serenading the professors, especially Dr. Wollaeger, who was ill at the time. This also became an annual custom.

With the passing of the years, the Christmas parties have become more and more elaborate. For example, in 1954 the party took the form of a great banquet in the new Lutheran Memorial Center. Many parents of students were present, as well as the members of the Guild. The crowded banquet tables filled the huge auditorium. After the banquet, a Christmas pageant was presented by the students under the direction of Pastor Floyd Possehl and Clarence R. Wesenberg, assistants on the faculty that year. At the 1966 Christmas party, a pageant was presented which had been written for the occasion by Professor Herbert Treichel. For all the Christmas parties the

buildings have been beautifully decorated by the artists of the student body with window paintings and large Christmas trees. In preparation for Christmas, 1951, students set up an elaborate manger scene on the lawn facing Syndicate Street near Marshall. The St. Paul Dispatch printed a photograph of it on Dec. 18 referring to it as a "traffic stopper."

The various clubs, societies, associations, and committees of the student body have often cooperated to produce the outstanding social events. One of the most impressive of these is the annual "Sno-Weekend" first celebrated January 22-24, 1959. It was produced by the Pep Club with the help of several other clubs and committees of the student association. The festivities began Thursday evening with the coronation of the King and Queen of Snows, who were enthroned on a highly decorated stage with twelve attendants and all due pomp and circumstance. The beautiful queen was Donna Jean Demm and the gallant king was Arthur Plath. A program of entertainment followed the ceremony. Friday evening the festivities continued with a skating party on Dunning Field followed by sports events. Saturday a wrestling meet with the Minnesota Agricultural College and a basketball game with Austin Junior College were followed by a party in the Student Union honoring the Comets and the "Royalty." This event has grown more elaborate with each passing year. Recently ice sculpture has been a feature. Royalty for later years are listed below.

1960	Queen -- Judy Schaeffer King -- Clark Gies
1961	Queen -- Karen Vilmo King -- Leroy Joesten
1962	Queen -- Brenda Behlings King -- John Hendrickson
1963	Queen -- Ruth Helmkamp King -- Grant Voth
1964	Queen -- Terri Behrens King -- Tim Zimmerman
1965	Queen -- Elizabeth Engelhardt King -- Lyle Matthias
1966	Queen -- Lana Becker King -- Martin Paul
1967	Queen -- Barbara Kloen King -- Harold Rall
1968	Queen -- Penny Dahl King -- Larry Behnken

The climax of the year's social events has always been a banquet where members of the sophomore graduating class were guests of the freshmen (formerly called the Prima-Secunda banquet.) The first such affair took place June 12, 1907, shortly before the first college graduation. The early banquets were held in the dining hall. A recent alumnus or pastor was usually asked to act as master of ceremonies, and as a rule, a local pastor was invited to be the main speaker.

Before 1936 these banquets were stag affairs, but in that year, upon the request of the freshman class, the faculty permitted the boys to invite their girl friends, which of course necessitated faculty chaperones. With few exceptions, this became the pattern for subsequent classes. The Freshman-Sophomore Banquets became progressively more sumptuous as time went on, with special themes carried out in elaborate decorations.

In 1944 this banquet was held off the campus. A different hotel or cafe has been chosen by each succeeding class. The introduction of coeducation in 1950 changed the nature of the banquets since the coeds were now members of the class and had much to say about the arrangements. Since 1959 the whole faculty has been invited to share the banquet with the students. To defray the mounting expenses of these affairs the students thought up various schemes. In 1959, for example, they conducted a car wash which brought in a considerable sum.

The administration wished to keep this banquet a final meeting of all the graduates with all the freshmen. To prevent it from becoming a more restricted affair, the Board decided in 1961 to sponsor the banquet thereafter without expense to the students. Since this decision it has been called the "All Concordia" banquet. It has been held in such places as the Dayton Sky Room, the Saint Paul Hotel, or the Capp Towers of Minneapolis. Hired entertainers and speakers of national and international prominence have participated in the programs.

Not to be outdone by their older brothers, the junior high school classes began with Junior-Senior Banquets in 1948. They also invited their girl friends and some of the faculty members. Their 1949 banquet was quite an outstanding affair. Using the "forty-niners" as their slogan and the gold rush of 1849 as their theme, they outdid themselves in appropriate decorations and humorous skits. Of late years they also have been holding their banquets in various hotels in the Twin Cities rather than in the dining hall. Speakers on their programs have included George Grim of newspaper fame and Walter H. Judd, former congressman from Minnesota.

I place music next to theology and give it the highest praise. -- Luther

A schoolmaster must know how to sing, otherwise I ignore him -- and before a youth is ordained into the ministry, he should practice music in school. -- Luther

MUSIC AT CONCORDIA

In keeping with the Lutheran tradition of the "singing church," the Missouri Synod has always insisted that music be part of the curriculum at all its colleges. Accordingly Concordia College was subsidized from the very beginning with a special fund for instruction in singing which was required of all students. Students were expected to become familiar with the great Lutheran hymns and to get some experience in choral work. Those in the pre-normal department were required to study also musical theory and instrumental music, especially piano and organ.

Mr. Theodore E. Berg, teacher in the parish school of Zion Lutheran Church of Saint Paul, took care of all the music instruction for the first year. When Professor A. C. Landeck arrived in 1894, he took the singing and piano instruction, while Professor Berg continued to teach violin. Professor Juergensen, who was also well versed in music, came in 1895 to share the music load with Landeck. Landeck left in 1896 whereupon Juergensen and Berg shared the work. After Juergensen left in 1902, Berg continued alone with the entire music load until 1907 when a new teacher, Mr. Kannenberg, took over the singing while Berg kept the other music classes. In 1908 the pre-normal department was dropped, and Mr. Berg's connection with the college came to an end after fifteen years of faithful and efficient service. After retiring from his position at Zion Lutheran School, he served for some years as organist at Pilgrim Lutheran Church of Saint Paul. Mr. Kannenberg continued to direct the singing classes until 1913. Mr. E. Fuerbringer was the singing instructor from 1913 to 1915 when he was succeeded by Mr. Oskar Frey, a teacher at St. John's Lutheran School in St. Paul.

The work of these early music teachers developed some fine talent among the boys. Mr. Berg trained several violinists, and an orchestra was organized which continued into the late 1920's. There was no official college band. With the crowded conditions of those days and with buildings so close together, the blaring of brass instruments could be quite disturbing. Dr. Buenger preferred the more mellow tones of the orchestra and gave it his encouragement. The orchestra furnished the music for the commencement exercises and for other student affairs.

Each spring the students had an opportunity to display their talents in one or two concerts to which the public was invited. The chorus sang several numbers, and octets, quartets, and orchestra furnished variations in the program. There was a little talk by one of the professors and a collection was taken. These concerts were well attended and the students found pleasure and satisfaction in producing them. The proceeds were used for the athletic fund, the gymnasium fund, and other causes dear to the hearts of the students. In 1910 part of the proceeds went for the purchase of a bass viol for the orchestra.

Traditionally two hours a week of singing were required of every student throughout the six-year course. All students were originally in one group.

This was good in the early years, but when the enrollment grew to over 200, with a few who could not sing and others who would not sing, the classes became unwieldy and difficult, even with two sections. Mr. Frey had had enough of it by 1922 and resigned.

Dr. Buenger had always wanted the music in the hands of one of the regular professors. He asked Professor Overn to take charge. Overn divided the student body into four groups for singing: (1) high school freshman, (2) the upper three classes of the high school, (3) the two college classes, and (4) the monotones and others who could not sing. Overn was head of the science department which demanded all his time. He could not afford to continue spending eight hours a week on music classes. It was necessary to get someone else, and Mr. Kannenberg was kind enough to return to the work in 1923. He continued to 1925, when he became ill and Oskar Frey was persuaded to return. There were now two music sections for singing - the high school freshmen formed one, and the five upper classes the other.

By 1926 all the student activities had been organized under the so-called "Athletic Association" and, with this backing, the orchestra had one of its most successful years. Traugott Bloedel was the student director and Eugene Friedrich the manager. At this time there were twelve members, including three violinists and one player each for flute, clarinet, bass viol, tuba, saxophone, banjo, cornet, trombone, and drums. The orchestra continued to function under a student director until the college band was organized in 1928. It often performed in connection with various student affairs and movie programs. The students of this era also boasted a comic orchestra known as the "Kazooers." Bruno Bloedel once directed it in a comic opera which only Zulus could understand. The opera, strictly for home consumption, abounded in weird harmonies which even Bach could hardly have analyzed.

The last of the student concerts under the old plan took place shortly before Christmas in 1926. The chorus was directed by Mr. Oskar Frey. Besides the chorus, there were numbers by the octet and the orchestra, a piano solo by student, Karl Anderl, and a vocal solo by Immanuel Lenz.

The following spring saw the organization of the "Concordia Glee Club" as a purely voluntary student organization with its own president and other officers. The name of the Glee Club was later changed to Concordia Choral Club. This became and has remained the most important choral group on the campus. The students decided to ask Professor Blankenbuehler to be their director. During the year 1927-28 the Glee Club sang on several occasions, especially in churches. Its activities culminated in the most ambitious concert ever attempted at the college. Seven numbers, sacred and secular, were sung by the Glee Club. The "Euphony Quintet" sang two numbers. Other program variations were a trombone duet by R. Tjernagel and A. Hitzemann, a "Pianologue" by Martin Seltz, and a piano solo by Karl Anderl. A four-page program was printed including the words of the songs and the names of the Glee Club members.

An outstanding year in the development of the Concordia music program was 1928-29. By this time it had become something of a privilege to be accepted as a member of the Glee Club. A second Glee Club was started by the faculty for those students who could not make the first one and Professor Overn was asked to direct it. The second was regarded as a stepping stone to the first and students were told that unless they had been members of the second, they would not be eligible for the first. Those who did not belong to either group were required to attend the regular singing classes which were still conducted by Mr. Frey.

Both the glee clubs sang on several occasions during the year, and the two groups joined in a grand concert on May 5, 1929. Unfortunately this arrangement, though quite successful could not be continued in the next year and the second glee club again became part of one of the three singing classes. Mr. Frey continued faithfully with the singing classes until 1931 when he resigned and Rev. C. F. Bolle of St. James Lutheran Church of St. Paul took over the three singing classes for the next nine years.

Traditionally the singing period in all schools of the synod was Saturday morning for two hours. When the class was divided into sections, other times had to be found. For a while evenings and late afternoons were used. These times proved rather unsatisfactory. Finally the singing classes were placed into the regular class schedule in 1935.

There was no "Music Department" in those days, but it seemed important that some faculty member be responsible for proper supervision of all musical activities. In 1936 Professor Blankenbuehler was appointed to this post and given the title, "Director of Music." Others who held this office were William A. Dobberfuhl (1941-1952) and Harold W. Otte (1952-1957).

The faculty was never fully satisfied with the singing arrangements and felt that some change would be desirable. In 1939-40 they elected Blankenbuehler, Dobberfuhl, and Overn as a committee to study the singing situation and to make recommendations for reorganizing it. As a result of this study, compulsory singing classes were discontinued except in the freshman high school class. The Choral Club had thirty-two members and was already a voluntary organization. It was henceforth to be limited to college students. A second chorus comprised of students in the upper three classes of the high school was to be introduced also as a voluntary organization. However, it was to be understood that those who had not volunteered for the second chorus would not be eligible for the Choral Club. The plan was almost identical with one found so eminently successful in the school year of 1928-29. It went into effect in the fall of 1940 and remained essentially unchanged until 1956 when additional music classes were introduced into the high school course. The second chorus came to be known as the "Concordia Glee Club."

Professor Blankenbuehler agreed to take both the Choral Club and the Glee Club, while Professor Overn took the freshman high school classes, who received instruction in elementary musical theory and ear training in addition to their singing practice.

No other music theory courses were given until 1951 when such courses were introduced in the teacher training department of the college. A prominent St. Paul music teacher, Mrs. Dora Mortensen Goso, later President of the Minnesota Music Teachers Association, was the first to teach these courses. The high school course was revised in 1956 to include three years of music instead of the former one year. This established for the first time a really sound introduction to music theory.

A full-time permanent professor of music was not authorized by the Board for Higher Education before 1957. In that year Professor Paul O. Manz was appointed to head the music department, fulfilling a longfelt need at the college. Since that time, the music faculty has increased rapidly. It now includes one professor, four assistant professors, and two instructors.

The Choral Club

The beginnings of this important club, known originally as the Concordia Glee Club, have already been related in the foregoing pages. Organized in 1927, it sang both sacred and secular music. But in 1931 the members decided

to devote their efforts entirely to sacred music. This was done not only to give their audiences an opportunity to hear good music, but also to make their performance more suitable to the sacred atmosphere of the churches where they presented their concerts.

In 1934 the club traveled, for the first time, to several churches outside the Twin Cities. To make this possible, the faculty permitted them to take a day or two before or after a holiday such as Memorial Day, for a concert tour. As time went on they made more and more tours and traveled farther and farther. For example, in 1936 they presented sixteen concerts in Minnesota, five in Iowa, several in the Twin Cities and one over the WTCN radio. This completed their tenth season. It was in this year that they decided to change the name of their club to the Concordia Choral Club, a name which seemed more suitable to the type of music they were rendering. Extensive concert tours have been made every year since, with the exception of the war years when the use of the college bus was restricted.

In 1949 the faculty changed the former five-day Easter vacation to ten days, in order to permit longer tours. Since 1953, when the quarter system was introduced, the week between winter and spring quarters has provided additional convenient time for concert tours. While most of the tours have been confined to the north central states, some have extended into Canada, some into the far West, and some into the deep South.

Professor Blankenbuehler left St. Paul in 1941 after directing the Choral Club for its first fourteen years of blessed history. Mr. Leo Killeen, a member of Our Savior's Lutheran Church of St. Paul who had served as assistant director of the Twin City Walther League Chorus, was chosen by the club as director. During the year he was called into military service, and the Choral Club finished the season under the direction of Arthur Wahlers, the student director. Following is a list of the subsequent directors.

Milton Holtz	(1942 - 1943)	William J. Niebuhr	(1960 - 1961)
Otto Froelich	(1943 - 1946)	Marvin Busse	(1961 - 1964)
Paul O. Manz	(1946 - 1950)	Joel H. Kuznik	(1964 - 1965)
Dale Hansen	(1950 - 1952)	Robert Dosien	(1965 -)
Harold W. Otte	(1952 - 1960)		

Dr. Buenger's interest in the Choral Club prompted him to write a song which he dedicated to the Club. The Choral Club responded by singing this song in its 1936 concert.

The Choral Club started as an independent organization operating on its own funds derived from collections taken up at the concerts. Usually there was a small profit after expenses were paid. There were times when the club used these profits to buy gifts for the college. In 1937 it presented a fine bronze bust of Shakespeare to the college museum. In 1941 it gave \$150 to the college bus fund and also a radio-phonograph, a set of records, and a tape recorder to the Humanities Department. In 1942 it presented the college with a second tape recorder. In 1947 it gave the entire receipts of the home concert (\$104) to the L.M.C. fund. In 1948 it gave up its status as an independent organization and turned over the funds remaining in its treasury to the student activities fund. Since that time the Student Association has sponsored the Choral Club.

Up to 1953 the Choral Club remained a male chorus. In the fall of that year, it became a mixed chorus with an initial membership of thirty-two women and twenty-eight men. Later the total membership increased to seventy-two. Smaller groups within the chorus such as a men's octet and a women's sextet, furnished variation at the concerts.

In recent years it has become a habit of the Choral Club to hold a retreat at some camp for a weekend of intensive practice in more leisurely surroundings. This also helps to develop a better esprit de corps within the organization. In 1965 the Choral Club adopted a new name -- "Concordia College Chorale."

The Chapel Choir

In 1950, the first year of coeducation, the young women needed some outlet to give vent to their musical feelings. As yet the Choral Club was not open to them. Some thirty students got together and formed a mixed group which they called the Chapel Choir. Its purpose was to add beauty to the morning chapel services. Herbert Spomer, a student with unusual musical talent, directed the group. They worked diligently, and performed splendidly at a number of chapel services before the year was over. In its second year this choir, now numbering forty-five, continued to beautify the chapel services. They also undertook a 600 mile concert tour, traveling in several private cars. They presented an ambitious program of seventeen sacred songs in four Minnesota towns - Alexandria, Ottertail, Dorset, and Park Rapids.

Since that time, the Chapel Choir has been directed by members of the music faculty and has continued to fulfill its original purpose. Since 1962 it has sometimes gone by the name, "Schola Cantorum."

In recent years, it has performed some larger works in several churches as well as in the college chapel. Among these are "The Seven Last Words of Christ" by Du Bois, in 1957 under the direction of Miss Helen Rupprecht, and "The Seven Words of Christ from the Cross" by Wienhorst, under the baton of Professor R. W. Leininger in 1967.

The Academy Glee Club

The Glee Club was started as a substitute for the required singing practice in the upper three classes of the high school. Its main purpose was originally instruction. It was also regarded as preparation for college choral work. Many instructors have labored with it since its organization in 1940. They are listed below.

Prof. Lorenz Blankenbuehler	(1940 - 1941)
Prof. John Berger	(1941 - 1942)
Mr. F. C. Diesing, organist and educational director of Redemmer Lutheran Church of St. Paul	(1942 - 1946)
Rev. Alvin Mack of Minneapolis	(1946, Feb. to June)
Prof. Eugene Schmidt	(1946 - 1947)
Rev. Hubert Hasskamp of Our Savior's, St. Paul	(1947 - 1951)
Prof. Harold W. Otte	(1951 - 1953)
Prof. Edward Schamber	(1953 - 1954)
Miss Susan Schwab	(1954 - 1955)
Prof. Marvin Busse	(1955 - 1961)
Prof. Robert P. Schultz	(1961 - 1966)

In 1951 the Glee Club became a student organization, rather than a singing class. It now comprised only twenty-six members picked for their musical enthusiasm and ability. They sang frequently at the morning chapel services, at Twin City church services, and at other affairs at the college. The group has taken part in the Minnesota Independent School League Music Festivals since its founding in 1952. In 1953 this festival was held in the LMC and our Glee Club furnished five out of the fourteen musical numbers on the program. The Glee Club has also made a series of concert tours, some-

imes traveling great distances.

From time to time the singing groups have united their efforts and talents to produce a grand concert. One of the most notable cases of this kind occurred just before Christmas, 1963, when the Choral Club and Schola Cantorum joined forces with the Twin City Philharmonic Orchestra to present Bach's Christmas Oratorio in our Lutheran Memorial Center and in two other Twin City concert halls. The director was Robert Karlen.

The objectives of the singing organizations are not only musical. All have the common purpose of proclaiming the Gospel of Jesus Christ through song. The Choral Club from time to time has used the slogan, "Singing Christ to the Congregations." Another very important purpose of the concert tours is to improve public relations and to aid recruitment of new students for the work of the church. The members try to accomplish these ends through their example and personal conversation.

The Cantata Choir

The Messiah Chorus had given a number of concerts at the college beginning in 1950. It was followed in 1957 by the Cantata Choir directed by professor Paul O. Manz. Like the Messiah chorus, it drew its members not only from the student body but also from the surrounding congregations. Its peak membership was about 150. The group was active for several years and gave a number of concerts presenting such famous works as the Brahms "Requiem," Bach's St. Matthew's Passion, Buxtehude's "Every Word and Thought," and others.

The Concordia Band

The first official Concordia College Band was organized in 1928 under the direction of Mr. Albert Rahmel with twenty-seven members, most of whom had ever played in a band or orchestra before. By the end of the year this band had performed at a number of film programs and basketball and baseball games. It also participated, with other musical organizations, in the annual student concert. In its second year it gave a concert almost by itself. Soon after this the college began to feel the effects of the great depression. There were no funds with which to buy expensive instruments and uniforms. But there was enthusiasm. The boys wore white trousers, black coats, and band caps, and really presented a very neat appearance as they played for banquets, movies, athletic games, and occasional concerts.

Several band directors served faithfully during these trying times. Mr. Hugo Frey, a Minneapolis musician, directed from 1936 to 1944 and Miltonoltz from 1945 to 1946. Clemens Brose, a teacher at Immanuel Lutheran School of Minneapolis and an alumnus of '33, took over in 1946. The band was making very good progress when he became ill in 1949. Dale Hansen, a student with great drive, was chosen by his fellow students to fill the empty director's chair. He did a splendid job. With 1950 and coeducation, several girls with band experience in high school joined the group. Dale graduated in 1951 and a new professor with a great deal of band experience, Harold W. Hette, took charge. This marked the beginning of a new era for the band. It now had thirty-two members seven of whom were girls. It has grown steadily since that time both in numbers and excellence of performance. It now has about fifty-seven members more than half of whom are girls.

In 1954 flashy new uniforms of gold, blue, and gray were supplied. Marching on the athletic field, led by two baton twirlers, the band made a splendid appearance. Band concerts have been presented from time to time with music becoming more advanced with each passing year.

In 1960 Professor Otte became dean of the college. It was necessary to find a new bandmaster. The search ended very fortunately in the discovery of Professor Leon G. Titus, a thoroughgoing musician and experienced band-leader who has directed ever since.

The band has gradually built up a collection of fine instruments to match the fine talent and skill displayed by the players. Several extensive concert tours have been carried out with great success, and the home concerts are always musical triumphs. Mr. Titus organized a high school band in 1961 which has served as a feeder for the college band.

Piano and Organ

Although piano has never been a required subject for ministerial students, there always have been several boys taking piano lessons. The faculty encouraged such study and tried to provide enough practice pianos for those who desired to use them. Students chose their own teachers, and the teachers gave lessons to ministerial students at greatly reduced rates. When Luther Hall was built in 1925 a section of the ground floor was set apart for piano practice rooms. A faculty committee was charged with the duty of seeing that each room had a good piano.

The first piano recital by students was given by 1929. Since the teachers desired that the concert be worth the listening, only students who had reached a reasonable stage of advancement were allowed to participate. There were enough of these to make a good program. Such student recitals were continued for many years. The percentage of ministerial students studying piano or organ reached a maximum in the late 1940's at about twenty-three percent.

With the introduction of teacher training in the college in 1950, all future teachers were required to take piano or organ lessons. The number of teachers required for this work grew rapidly from year to year. Full-time permanent professors of music had not yet been authorized by the Board for Higher Education. It became necessary to secure the services of several temporary teachers of piano and organ. Teachers of piano and organ who have served for longer or shorter periods.

Miss Ruth Bergh	Mrs. Paul Molnau
Miss Irene Biberdorf	Mrs. Maybelle J. Overn
Miss Helen Bierwagen	Mr. L. W. Pape
Mrs. Barbara Blon Nymark	Miss Helen Rupprecht
Mr. Marvin F. Busse	Miss Dora S. Schaettgen
Mr. Paul F. Emch	Mr. Edward Schamber
Mr. Oska Frey	Miss Susan Schwab
Mrs. Dora Gosso	Mr. Arthur J. Sprengeler
Miss Lavonne Holtorf	Mrs. C. A. Stormo
Mrs. Vivian Hopmann	Mrs. Anita Eggert Werling
Miss Stella Kothe	Mrs. Frieda D. Wolff
Mrs. Karen Larson Pone	Miss Gudrun Ylvisaker
Mr. Edward C. Mattila	Miss Caroline Zutz
Mrs. Melba Middendorf	

The number of piano and organ practice rooms soon became entirely inadequate. The situation was relieved somewhat when the Music Department moved into the old West Building in 1958 and still more when that building was remodeled in 1959. However, with the growing enrollment, the music facilities are still far from adequate in spite of the fact that many new pianos and several organs have been added. It is hoped that a new music

uilding is not too far in the future.

oncordia's First Chapel Organ

Concordia's first organ was installed in the first floor chapel of the Old Main Building in 1898 at a cost of \$500. Professor Theodore E. Berg played the dedication recital. When the Administration Building was built it was moved to the new auditorium. But it had received two drenchings during the fires in the Old Main, and although repaired was giving rather poor service. By the early 1930's everyone agreed that the chapel needed a new organ. A faculty committee went to work to find what could be done. Under the depression conditions a new organ was out of the question. The committee examined several available organs and finally decided that the best buy was a used organ which the Wangerin Company of Milwaukee had on hand and which they could rebuild and install for about \$2200. The Alumni Association contributed as much as they could raise, many other friends chipped in, and the synod's Board of Directors supplied the balance. The organ was installed in the spring of 1936 and dedicated May 28. The dedication recital was played by Professor Martin Lochner of Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois, a great master of the organ. He had obtained the registration of the organ ahead of time and had selected his program in such a way that every possibility of the organ would be displayed in at least one of his concert numbers. For this reason it was a most unusual concert, and the audience rejoiced in the beauty and versatility of the tones he produced. The instrument had two manuals and pedal organ and was equipped with electro-pneumatic action. All four families of organ tone were represented - diapason, flutes, strings, and reeds. The great organ had three sets of pipes, the swell organ six sets of varied tone color, and the pedal organ had two sets of wooden pipes. There were 600 pipes in all - really quite a bargain for \$2200., quality considered. The Wangerin reed pipes especially were famous for their great beauty of tone. In comparison with the fine instruments we have in these days of inflation and prosperity, this old organ may seem small and insignificant, but in 1936 it was something to be proud of.

Two other great organists were invited to give recitals on this instrument. In June, 1936, Mr. Rupert Sircom, organist of Westminster Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis and an outstanding musician, gave a Bach recital on our new organ. After the concert he led a discussion on Bach's music, answering questions from the audience. On May 5, 1937, Edward Rechlin, internationally known interpreter of Bach, gave a recital of music of Bach and his contemporaries on our organ for a large audience.

ATHLETICS

The necessity for proper exercise to keep young minds alert for their studies was uppermost in the mind of Dr. Buenger when he equipped a gymnasium for the Concordia boys in 1894. This first gym occupied the entire second floor of the old West Building (now the Music Building). It was equipped with parallel bars, trapeze and rings, dumbbells, etc. - and a snare drum for beating time for calisthenic drills. It was used for both class instruction and recreation through the winter months. But when spring came, the students' thoughts turned to baseball. The boys built a baseball diamond on a site near where the Administration Building stands today. This was flooded in winter for a skating rink. As the enrollment increased, one baseball diamond was not enough. Two temporary ones were laid out on the eastern part of the campus where the chapel and dormitories now stand.

North of the campus, where the highway now lies, was the Kittsondale racetrack, the first in the Northwest, where horse races of national interest were formerly held. When these races were discontinued, the track was still in good condition; and the Concordia boys used it for a short time as a running track. In 1902 the eastern section of this property (about ten acres between Griggs and Syndicate Streets) was purchased by the Missouri Synod for an athletic field; but it required considerable leveling. Sons of a wealthy father persuaded him to donate \$50. to hire a team to do the heaviest part of the work; while the students put on the finishing touches themselves. They then built a five-foot wire fence with cedar posts around the whole area and laid out two permanent baseball diamonds on it. The students did this work with willing enthusiasm without expense to the college except for the materials. Many baseball victories were won on this field. Students also laid out a running track on the same field.

A new professor and baseball enthusiast, Dr. H. W. F. Wallaeger, arrived on the campus in 1904. He became baseball coach and Director of Athletics, a position which he held for twenty-seven years. Dr. Lussky tells how Dr. Wallaeger could often be seen playing second base on the college team in practice games. In his later years he was always a careful observer at the games. Baseball was the only competitive sport in the early days. There were several baseball clubs; but only one had faculty permission to play in interscholastic contests. Such "outside" games, if at all possible, were played on the home field.

Eligibility standards for students participating in interscholastic games were high. An average grade of 2 1/2 (eighty percent) was required.

Some fanciful legends have come down to us concerning these early years of baseball at Concordia. Let one of our alumni speak: "The array of mighty athletes is a long and imposing one. Legend has perhaps exaggerated their size and deeds, but their prowess must have been awe-inspiring. Paul Meyer ('08), a Paul Bunyan-esque figure in the early days of Concordia, was supposed to have had occult powers over anything resembling a baseball. 'Cap' Seltz, later Pastor F. J. Seltz of St. Stephanus Church in St. Paul, was another mighty man of the diamond. He inspired wretched fielders with mortal fear, and drove opposing pitchers to trembling nervous breakdowns."

It is also said that "Cap" Seltz was the first Concordian to wear a baseball suit. (He bought it himself.) Later he served for nine years as secretary of Concordia's Board of Control.

Another captain also occupies a very important place in Concordia's history, although not so legendary. This is Bill Poehler, captain of one of our fastest baseball teams in 1924, who is now president of Concordia College.

From 1924 to 1929, Professor Oliver Harstad, a faculty man with experience in professional baseball, served as coach and physical education instructor. The Concordia teams achieved some excellent records under his tutelage, winning many more games than they lost. During these years, the first teams in all sports came to be known as the "Comets." As a junior college team, baseball victories over four-year college teams, such as Macalester and Augsburg, gave the "Comets" special cause for rejoicing. In 1926 Captain Erwin Paul ('27) distinguished himself as a great pitcher. In 1929 Dick Siebert ('30) carried off the pitching honors.

It was during the 1929 season, while pitching in a game with Concordia's arch rival, Phalen Luther College (which the Comets won by a score of six to one,) that Dick Siebert was "discovered" by Jack Ryan, a scout for the St. Louis Cardinals, and given a contract which launched him on his splendid career in big league baseball. The following spring, with H. Holman as coach and Dick Siebert as pitcher, Concordia defeated the University of Minnesota in baseball by a score of seven to six. Mr. Ryan had truly signed a future big league star.

Up to this time there had been few opportunities to schedule games with equally matched teams. Junior colleges were few and far away, and games had to be scheduled with four-year colleges and other groups such as the St. Paul Marines, the National Guard, and the theological seminaries. Even these games were sometimes hard to get since it was no honor for a four-year college to be beaten by a junior college team. Through the efforts of our new athletic director, Professor Stor, arrangements were finally made to join with the other junior colleges in a "Junior College Conference of Minnesota" (JCCM), much to the satisfaction of the faculty and board. This ended to a certain extent the necessity of playing teams above or below our own calibre. It was still necessary, however, to schedule a few games outside the conference in order to complete the athletic program. Later this conference was divided between the northern and southern regions of the state, and our conference became the "Southern Minnesota Junior College Conference" (SMJCC).

Roland Koch was the star pitcher in 1933 when the Comets crushed their formidable rival, St. Paul Luther, for the last time in a four to one victory. St. Paul Luther College closed its doors in 1933. Its coach, Joe Regnstad, was then employed by Concordia. The following year under his able direction Concordia fielded eight teams in college and high school, two in each of the following sports: baseball, basketball, tennis, and track. These teams won seven championships. With such a record behind him, Mr. Regnstad received some very lucrative offers and moved on into bigger fields where he continued his splendid work.

Mr. William Kilburne, an All American guard in football in 1916 while playing with Rutgers University also served as baseball coach for the college team during the late thirties.

In the year 1939-40 Mr. Playford Reed, for years coach at Central High School of St. Paul, consented to coach the Comets in baseball. By spring he had built up the team to the point where it was able to capture the SMJCC championship. The next year the team missed it by a small margin, but in 1942 tied with Dr. Martin Luther College for the championship. A trophy was presented to each of the two schools.

Baseball championships in the SMJCC have since been won by the Comets in 1947, 1948, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1961, and 1967.

Academy Baseball

The first baseball teams at Concordia were, of course, all academy teams. Under the guidance of Dr. Wollaeger and Professor Stor many good baseball teams developed, and many good players trained in the academy teams graduated into the Comets. Academy teams have often been coached by the young assistant instructors on the faculty; and occasionally the freshman high school players have been coached by college students.

In 1929 the Concordia Academy became a member of the "Twin City Academy League" which included Augsburg, Bethel, and Minnehaha Academies as well as the Minnesota Business College. The academy teams made fine records in the succeeding years, sometimes winning as many as nine games out of ten. Their great triumph came in 1944, under coach Carl Magnuson, when they won the championship of the Academy League.

In 1945 Dick Siebert was instrumental in organizing the "Southern Minnesota Private School Athletic League" to promote competition among its members in football, wrestling, baseball, hockey, boxing, swimming, tennis, track, fencing, golf, and skiing. The schools included in the league were Concordia Academy, Breck School of St. Paul, Minnehaha Academy of Minneapolis, Shattuck School of Faribault, and Pillsbury Academy of Owatonna. In 1946, with Mr. Carl Magnuson as coach, the Concordia Academy team won the championship of the new SMP SAL in baseball. The name of the league later became the "Minnesota Independent School League" (MISL).

During the next year the academy team decided to call themselves the "Meteors," a name which they bear to this day.

The Meteors won baseball championships in the MISL in 1951, 1963, and 1967. They were co-champions in 1955.

Basketball

Basketball is said to have been introduced at Concordia by Director Buenger before any other school in St. Paul had it. At first it was played on an outdoor court. Intercollegiate basketball began after the gymnasium was finished in 1912, and soon became the most popular sport during the winter months. Games were scheduled with other Twin Cities colleges and several Lutheran colleges in Minnesota and surrounding states, the arch rival being Phalen Luther College, an erstwhile four-year college in St. Paul.

Professor Paul W. Stor came to Concordia as an assistant instructor in 1922. Later he was asked to take on an additional assignment as basketball coach. The boys had to work very hard under coach Stor but they loved it. Soon the results became evident. In the 1925-26 season they won all their games except one with St. Thomas College. At this time the team adopted the name "Comets," a name which still applies to Concordia College inter-collegiate teams in all sports.

In the 1927-28 season the "Comets" really made history by defeating Macalester. For years Professor Stor had dreamed of the "Comets" defeating a college conference team, but this was the first time that his dream had become a reality. Another triumph of this great year was the defeat of St. Paul (Phalen) Luther after a series of failures (since 1919) against this unequally matched rival. The winning streak of Concordia over St. Paul Luther continued for the next two years. The boys gave credit for these victories to their coach, Professor Stor, whose efforts had developed them into a superior team. They felt well repaid for their hard work.

Beginning with this year, much was added to the spirit of the basketball contests by the "Konkordia Kakophony Klub," a group of thirty-three boys organized by Waldemar Hinck, E. Teigen, and Mr. Tweit. This troupe,

resplendent in picturesque uniforms of white, red, and green, not only peped up the rooters for the home team, but also encouraged good sportsmanship by giving rousing cheers for the opposing team whenever they met with a little success. They also entertained the audience with original drills and pantomimes.

Mr. Wm. Reiss, a seminary student, became coach for the 1934-35 season. Under his leadership the "Comets" were very successful, winning ten games out of fifteen.

In the 1935-36 season under Coach Len Ewald, the "Comets" boasted the championship in the Southern Minnesota Junior College Conference.

In the fall of 1937, after gaining national fame as a professional baseball player, Dick Siebert showed his loyalty to his old Alma Mater by returning to Concordia as coach. The overjoyed students could scarcely believe the report when they heard that their hero was to be their basketball coach. A welcoming dinner was planned in his honor on November 8, sponsored by the Booster's Club. Speakers were President Graebner, Henry Holman, then coach at Marshall Junior High School of Minneapolis, and Professor Stor. Dick treated the boys to some inside dope on big league baseball.

For the next ten years Dick Siebert returned to Concordia each fall for the basketball season, leaving again in the spring for his work in big league baseball. Each year the boys gave him a royal welcome and made every effort to show their appreciation when he left.

Both the "Comets" and the high school teams improved from year to year under his instruction. Although most of the players knew little of basketball before entering, they showed remarkable progress in the years from 1939 to 1943. In the latter year the "Comets" became the champions of the SMJCC and were undefeated through the entire conference schedule. This in spite of the fact that they were handicapped by a shortage of players (only eight in all). They received a handsome trophy and were permitted to wear golden basketballs as champions. When Dick left at the end of the season, the "Comets" honored him with a trophy in appreciation of his splendid work as coach.

War conditions made it necessary for several colleges of the SMJCC to discontinue their athletic programs for the duration. In spite of restrictions, Concordia found it possible to continue, but only two other conference colleges were able to keep their basketball teams in operation. These were Bethel of St. Paul and Bethany of Mankato. Concordia defeated both teams twice and thus kept the championship for the 1943-44 season. Again in 1944-45 the Comets were champions for the third successive year. To help fill out the athletic program, games were arranged with other synodical schools. The Comets took trips during the years, 1943 to 1947, engaging in contests with the colleges at River Forest, Milwaukee, Ft. Wayne, and Watertown. With the return of peace, all the colleges of the SMJCC again began to participate in basketball competition in 1946. In that year the Comets again earned the SMJCC basketball championship. Many important victories have been won since that time, but only one conference championship (in 1958). The following individual players have been honored by the SMJCC by being chosen for the All-Conference All-Star Basketball Team:

Marlin J. Zobel	1950	Fred Schug	1960
Dale G. Young	1950	John C. Felton	1961
Richard Shepherd	1951	John Hendrickson	1961
Bernard A. Kluge	1952	John Hendrickson	1962
Lowell J. Holstein	1955	Robert Herz	1962
Lowell Beck	1956	James Roos	1963

David Ruthenback	1957	Larry Cuklanz	1965
David Ruthenback	1958	David Marth	1966
Maurice Goldhammer	1959	Ronald Rall	1966

David Ruthenback received the additional high honor of election to the National Junior College Basketball Team of Region 13 in 1957.

Back in the early 1930's Professor Stor and the athletic directors of the other synodical schools were dreaming of a tournament in which the basketball teams of our various schools could meet in friendly competition. This dream materialized for the first time in 1937 at St. Paul's College, Concordia, Missouri, under the leadership of Professor William Reiss, who had formerly coached the Comets. Besides the St. Paul's College, St. John's College of Winfield, Kansas; Concordia College of Seward, Nebraska; and Concordia College of St. Paul entered teams in the tournament. The Winfield team won the honors in the first tournament. From the individual participants, the coaches chose an "All-Concordia All-Star Team." Ernst ("Gay") Gerike was chosen from the Comets. All-Concordia tournaments have been held every year since that time with the exception of the war years, 1943-1946. The same four colleges competed every year until 1956, after which there have been some changes in the colleges participating. Concordia College, Saint Paul, served as host to the tournament in 1947, 1952, and 1954. The Comets have won the championship five times. The first time was in 1952. It took fifteen years to accomplish this first victory. When it finally occurred it caused wild excitement. Championship trophies have been brought home by the Comets also in 1957, 1958, 1959, and 1960. Places on the All-Concordia All-Star Team have been won by Ernst Gerike (1937), Maurice Goldhammer and Harold Hallanger (1959), Bill Plath, Fred Schug, Warren Arndt, and Clark Gies (1960), and Ronald Rall and Dave Marth (1967).

In the spring of 1967 the Concordia Comets took part for the first time in the Concordia Invitational Tournament held at Seward, Nebraska, for the four-year colleges of our church. The River Forest "Cougars" came off with first honors this year. Concordia St. Paul conducted an invitational tournament of its own in 1966 in which the Comets turned out to be the champions.

Women's basketball began in the intramural program of 1950, the first year of coeducation. In more recent years the women's team known as the "Comerettes" has played in a number of intercollegiate contests and has been victorious in a large share of them. Among the colleges played are the Saint Paul Bible College, Northwestern College of Minneapolis, Bethel College of Saint Paul, and Augsburg College of Minneapolis.

Concordia has never lacked vigorous dynamic cheer leaders who could bring forth fiery vocal enthusiasm by their energetic contortions. In this they have always been assisted by the college band since its organization in 1927. Before that there were German Bands which performed their function well at the games. But in 1950, with the introduction of coeducation, a new source of enthusiasm appeared - coed cheer leaders. The first year there were only two with sufficient courage to venture forth in this new field - Marlene Schmid and Jeanette Fairchild - but as time passed, their number grew to three...six...nine. Watching these vivacious girls perform their spirited and racy routines could not help but bring out rousing cheers from the bleachers.

Academy Basketball

Some outstanding teams were developed when Professor Stor was coaching. In the 1927-28 season the academy team won nine out of ten games played.

he next year 1928-29 and again in 1932-33, the team won the championship of the Twin City Academic League and received the coveted cup of the league. Lloyd Possehl was the outstanding player; and Dick Siebert was the coach in the latter year.

In the ensuing years there were many teams of which the academy could be proud. In 1946 the team became co-champion with Shattuck in the Minnesota Private School League.

In 1946-47 the academy students decided to call their team the "Meteors," a name which has been used ever since. That year the "Meteors" became champions of the Minnesota Private School League in a tournament held at Macalester College. A banquet was held in honor of the players, their managers, and Coach Holman to which the boys invited their girl friends.

The season of 1950-51 is worth mentioning. Although the "Meteors" did not pile up an impressive list of victories, they did one thing which had not been done by any academy team for many years - they beat Breck on its own court.

In 1956 the "Meteors" won the Minnesota Independent School League tournament. Luther Gronseth was coach. The MISL tournament was held in our own Lutheran Memorial Center in 1966. At that time the Meteors took second place among the eight competing teams; but two of the players - Bob Porish and Julius Clausen - were honored by being chosen for the All-Tournament team. Other Academy students so honored are listed below:

Karl Petzke	1949	Dave Anderson	1960
Karl Petzke	1950	Glenn Rullman	1960
Gerald Kreinbring	1955	Kenneth Koch	1961
Maurice Goldhammer	1956	George Miller	1962
Fred Schug	1956	Lowell Braun	1962
Fred Schug	1957	Bill Wachholz	1963
Herbert Pinske	1957	Bob Mueller	1964
Ivan Gunderman	1957	Luther Gronseth, Jr.	1964
Fred Schug	1958	Bill Swensgard	1964
Jim Marquardt	1958	John Sullivan	1965

Tennis

Tennis always has its devotees on the campus. A team of champions was developing in 1925 which won every game played, but bad weather prevented them from completing the series. The next year they lost the championship by one game.

In 1936 under Coach Ewald, the tennis team won the championship of the SMJCC.

Norbert Streufert was declared the SMJCC champion in 1947.

In 1962 Ed Guettler was declared the most valuable tennis player. Others who have received this honor are John Hoyer (1965) and Roy Zerbe (1966).

Track

The first track meet at Concordia took place in 1913. Details are not available.

There was a great surge of interest in track in the early 1930's. The high school track team brought home the cup of the Twin City Academic League in the spring of 1931. The next year the college team came to life and secured Mr. Peterson of Augsburg College as coach for both high school and college. No smashing victories were recorded for the college, but the "Meteors" won first place in the Twin City Academic League and brought home

the loving cup. The following year, with Henry Holman as coach, the college team took part in the SMJCC track meet at Macalester College and came out in third place.

In order to do better work in track the students felt the dire need of a better running track. The Board of Control was not in a position to furnish funds for the purpose. Athletic Director Stor took hold of the matter. As a first step, Coach Holman secured the blueprints used in building the Macalester track. What happened next is best described by Professor Stor: "Students and coach soon had the track all staked out. Student Clarence Richter volunteered to have his father, Albert Richter, now 87 years old, who had a team of horses, do the plowing. Then a brigade of students with wheelbarrows and shovels went to work and moved all the plowed ground into a hollow where the L.M.C. now stands. Mr. John Henke, treasurer of Concordia and manager of the Reiss Coal Co., had his coal trucks haul cinders from the Coke Plant to the excavated track. Students again went to work, leveling the cinders, adding sand and clay, rolling and packing. Thus Concordia built its own track without spending a single cent." From such enthusiasm what could be expected?

The year is 1934 - Joe Rognstad is coach - and the "Comets" with their new cinder path are champions of the Southern Minnesota Junior College Conference in track! The academy team is also champion of the Twin City Academy League!

The Concordia cindermen have won the championship of the SMJCC four times since that date: In 1955 with Bill Sagert as coach, in 1956 and 1961 with Carroll Peter as coach, and in 1967 with Bob Barnes as coach. Individual track records too numerous to mention have been made by many Concordia students in all types of field and track events. The following have been honored as the most outstanding track men:

Lowell Holstein	1954	Rodney Otto	1962
Victor Bittner	1955	John Rohwer	1965
Ken Block	1956	Mike Jennetzski	1966
James Roos	1962.		

Under the leadership of Mr. Barnes interscholastic wrestling, hockey, and football were introduced into the academy program about 1948.

To provide the additional funds needed, Mr. Barnes was largely responsible for organizing a "Concordia Athletic Association" among our Twin City friends in 1949. In this he was assisted by Mr. Fred J. Fandrei of Minneapolis, an enthusiastic booster for the college. Members were sought who paid a small fee for a membership card which served as a season ticket to the games. When Dr. W. A. Maier, the famous Lutheran Hour speaker, came to the campus for a banquet talk in 1949, the boys invited him to become a member at their athletic association. He consented and they were much pleased to have such a distinguished name on the roster of the organization.

Football

Traditionally interscholastic football had never been allowed at Concordia because of the large number of injuries and deaths resulting from it every season. Even in baseball, a comparatively safe sport, one accident happened years ago when Karl Mueller, playing in an intramural baseball game, was hit by a pitched ball and succumbed soon afterwards. This is the only fatality in seventy-five years of athletics at Concordia. However, at the urgent request of the students, the faculty and Board finally granted their approval in 1948 for interscholastic football in the high school division only.

Professor Barnes got the first "Meteor" football team into shape for the fall season of 1949; and the first game was scheduled with Breck School of St. Paul. The students decided to make the first game the "Homecoming Game," and made preparations accordingly. They adopted the slogan, "Wreck Breck." Brian Vick was elected Homecoming King with Jim Fergin as his attendant. The king was crowned after the morning chapel exercises. At 3:30 the game started with great enthusiasm; and very soon our "Meteors" scored a touchdown. However, the more experienced Breck team proved too much for the "Meteors" who went down to defeat with a score of 18-39. But this did not spoil the homecoming spirit. After the game the students enjoyed a hearty meal and a treasure hunt. Then to the highly decorated dining hall for an entertaining program where the queen was crowned in an impressive ceremony. The queen was Barbara Ottinger, a student at the University of Minnesota. Her attendant was Delores Panning. A snake dance and bonfire concluded the evening program.

The first homecoming seems like simplicity itself when compared with some which have followed it. They tend to become more and more elaborate with every passing year. Extravagant floats prepared by the different classes follow the band in a parade down the city streets before the game. On the grandest float sits the queen, resplendent with sparkling crown and regal dress, surrounded by her six attendants. For the second homecoming in 1950 coeducation had been introduced; and the queen could be chosen from our own student body for the first time. During the year's training under the watchful eye of Coach Barnes, the "Meteors" had improved to such an extent that they trounced the Pillsbury Academy team 19-0.

After the first year of football practice the "Meteors" were able to meet their opponents half way, winning at least as many games as they lost. From time to time several of our high school boys gained first string positions on the Minnesota Private School League all-conference grid team. Jim Meichsner was chosen in 1951 and four others - Lowell Beck, Norman Raedeke, Dan Otto, and Wayne Panning - in 1953.

In 1954 the "Meteors" tied with Blake for the co-championship in the Minnesota Independent School League. The coaches were Bob Barnes and Don Timm. In 1956 they won their first real championship.

Another first was in 1957 when the "Meteors" could boast for the first time that they had not been defeated by Blake. They placed second in the conference however.

Many of the "Meteors" have been honored by election to the All-Conference football team of the year; among them the following:

Russel Howen	1949	David Hinck	1957
George Tank	1949	David Hinck	1958
Philip Fandrei	1950	Tom Hallstrom	1958
Karl Petzke	1950	Herbert Pinske	1958
Donald Kurtzahn	1950	Dick Danowsky	1958
Bruce Casper	1951	Dick Danowsky	1959
James Meichsner	1951	Dennis Schultz	1959
Norman Raedeke	1953	Robert Ulrich	1960
Wayne Panning	1953	Theodore Wuerffel	1960
Lowell Beck	1953	Theodore Wuerffel	1961
Daniel Otto	1953	Jon Wuerffel	1963
James Leiding	1954	Jerome Semans	1963
Charles Brehmer	1954	Steve Gottschalk	1964
Craig Bucher	1954	Fred Donath	1964
Dale Kramer	1954	Fred Donath	1965
Harold Huebner	1955	John Sullivan	1965

Philip Schuster	1955
Richard Koehler	1957
Gary Riser	1957
Herbert Pinske	1957

Tyrone Hamilton	1965
Tyrone Hamilton	1966
Clay Thompson	1966

Concordia Homecoming Royalty

1949	King -- Orien Vick Queen -- Barbara Ottinger
1950	King -- Karl Petzke Queen -- Ruth Krueger
1951	King -- Ernie Johnson Queen -- Lois E. Wenger
1952	King -- Roger Rappe Queen -- Roberta Will
1953	King -- Lowell Beck Queen -- Mertice Spaude
1954	King -- Ronald Kuxhaus Queen -- Becky Otto
1955	King -- Harold Huebner Queen -- Nancy Hannaman
1956	King -- R. Jacobs Queen -- Irene Jurchen
1957	King -- Fred Schug Queen -- Sue Neitzel
1958	King -- Herb Pinske Queen -- Myrna Kruckeberg

1959	King -- Denny Schultz Queen -- Carolyn Hardt
1960	King -- Dave Anderson Queen -- Donna Helm
1961	King -- Ted Wuerffel Queen -- Janyce Jaeger
1962	King -- Ted Friedrich Queen -- Susan Claussen
1963	King -- Jon Wuerffel Queen -- Candy Ristvedt
1964	King -- Jerry Semans Queen -- Jan Lehman
1965	King -- John Sullivan Queen -- Jean Edwards
1966	King -- Clay Thompson Queen -- none
1967	King -- Tyrone Hamilton Queen -- Darla Gee

Wrestling

Wrestling was introduced into the athletic program by Mr. Barnes in 1947. Interest in interscholastic wrestling was again revived with Professor Engelhardt as coach in 1954. In the following year the Academy wrestlers tied with Shattuck for the Minnesota Independent School League championship. At this tournament, held at Shattuck School, Duane Miller became the champion in the 145 pound class.

In 1962 the Concordia Academy wrestlers took the MISL championship.

The MISL tournament was held at Concordia in February, 1966. On this occasion Fred Donath became the lone champion in the heavy weight division. Bob Thompson was coach that year.

The college wrestling team gained the championship of the SMJCC in 1961 under the coaching of Professor Engelhardt. Recently the college wrestlers have had some good successes in the SMJCC with Professor John Chiapuzio as coach. Two men were placed on the championship round of the 1966 wrestling tournament held at Willmar, Minnesota. Captain Rusty Saboe and Dave Stricker with second place trophies in their respective classes.

The following boys have made names for themselves in wrestling, each in his own class:

ACADEMY:	Eddie LeBeau	1959
	Clark Adams	1959
	Jim Jaekel	1959
	Tom Utter	1959 & 1962
	Roger Holland	1960
	Lyle Stuerenberg	1960 & 1961
	Bob Thompson	1960 & 1961
	Rusty Saboe	1963

Richard Thun	1963
Fred Donath	1965
Gregory Rogahn	1966
Stein Mueller	1966

COLLEGE:

Eddie LeBeau	1961
Jim Schlie	1961
Bill Paepke	1961
Rusty Saboe	1965

Hockey

High school hockey was introduced by Professor Barnes in 1948. The Meteors met very tough opposition and lost most of their games at first. They claimed that they had to wait five years for their first victory, but this was probably an exaggeration. For the first three years the team was coached by students, Bob Berger, Paul Borchardt, and John Schmidt. From 1952 to 1955 Tom Cunningham was the coach. In spite of a shortage of skaters he produced good teams; and hockey became well established as a winter sport at Concordia. A modern hockey rink was erected in 1955 through the generosity of loyal alumni and the performance of the teams showed considerable improvement. Later coaches were Del Schultz, Vic Johnson, Bill Swanson, and Warren Strelow. Hockey was discontinued in 1960.

Four boys were honored by election to the MISL All-Conference Hockey team.

Ronald Kuxhaus	1954
Carl Borchardt	1956
Richard Koehler	1958
Ronald Braatz	1959

Soccer

The latest addition to the athletic program is soccer, introduced by Professor Barnes in 1964. Mr. Siegfried Satzinger was secured as coach. He is a native of Germany with a thorough education and wide experience in soccer. The sport is probably too new at Concordia to show any great records, but the "Comets" finished their second season in second place in the conference.

Intramural Athletics

The expressed desire of the athletic department has always been that every student should take part in at least one intramural sport. While one hundred percent participation is hardly to be expected, it is gratifying to know that student participation at Concordia has often pierced the ninety-five percent level.

Baseball was the first intramural sport to gain popularity and still has plenty of devotees among the students. An ancient and honorable custom at Concordia is to stage a "Little World Series" every fall in which the cues are taken from the World Series of the major leagues. The best baseball players are gathered together into teams named after the teams in the national contest, and the series is on. The sports writers of the student newspapers describe every play in the most imaginative baseball jargon possible, and everyone has a good time.

Intramural Basketball has long been a seething cauldron of activity. Before the gymnasium was built in 1912 it was played on an outdoor court. Games between the classes, the different dormitories, the various clubs and

societies have always been frequent occurrences during the winter months. In 1941-42 about one hundred such games were counted. Today the number would be somewhat larger. The names attached to some of the teams, by themselves, would seem to be enough to drive their opponents to distraction. For example, one might find the "Shooting Stars" attacking the "Cellar Dwellers."

For several years beginning in 1938 touch football was an important part of the intramural program. The champion team was one known as the "Prima Physicists."

Skating has always been a favorite winter activity. Occasionally races have been staged. Back in 1940 one of our present professors, Eugene Linse, was the skating champion for the academy.

In recent years several athletic activities formerly available only in the intramural program have been incorporated also into the physical education courses, and may be taken for credit. Some of these are: volleyball, archery, bowling, badminton, golf, tumbling, and trampoline.

An intramural program for women has been conducted for the last seventeen years under the auspices of a student group known as the W.A.O. (Women's Athletic Organization). It includes archery, badminton, basketball, softball, tennis, track, and volleyball. The names of some of the teams may inspire respect, if not terror; for example, "The Spectres" or "The Stardusters."

The academy has a strong intramural program supervised by the teachers. It includes baseball, basketball, wrestling, tennis, track, and golf.

Supervision of Athletics

Through its seventy-five year history Concordia has had five athletic directors. For the first eleven years Director Buenger was the director of athletics as well as of every other activity on the campus. From 1904 to 1931 Dr. H. W. F. Wollaeger served as athletic director. During these years the gymnasium was built; and he was placed in charge of its use. Several coaches worked under his supervision; and Concordia developed some excellent baseball and basketball teams. In 1931 Professor Paul W. Stor took over the reins. He had had considerable successful experience in coaching, some of it under Dr. Wollaeger, and knew how to get results. He was fortunate in securing some outstanding coaches who built up fine records in all sports. Professor Stor found it necessary to resign from the post of athletic director in 1946 due to the pressure of other duties. Dick Siebert took charge for the year 1946-47 with his usual outstanding success. In 1947 Concordia was fortunate in obtaining the services of Professor Robert E. Barnes, a graduate of the University of Minnesota with a degree in physical education. He was placed in charge of the regular scheduled classes in physical education in addition to serving as director of athletics. Mr. Barnes has continued to expand the activities of the athletic department to keep pace with the advancing size and standards of the college.

An oft-repeated thought at Concordia is that the ideal coach should be a faculty member who takes an interest in some form of athletics on the side, and coaches it for the love of the work. Such a man will strike the proper balance between work and play - between classroom activities and sports. This idea has been put into practice to a great extent in the past. Many faculty members have spent much time and energy on the athletic fields. However, it has not been possible, as a rule, to conduct a complete athletic program without help from outside the faculty.

Many excellent and outstanding coaches have served the athletic department. Both the college and the academy have been very fortunate indeed in securing coaches who have always acted like Christians and have made lasting

impressions on the athletes by their fine example of gentlemanly conduct. Some of the earliest coaches are listed below.

- 1896-1899 The first physical education classes considered important enough to merit listing in the catalog were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Richard von Niebelschuetz, pastor of St. Stephanus Lutheran Church of St. Paul. He was a graduate of a military school in Berlin where he is said to have been a schoolmate of Kaiser Wilhelm II. His classes in calisthenics were based upon a strict Prussian military system.
- 1899-1906 Mr. Theodore E. Berg taught the gymnasium classes with exercises based upon a Swedish system. He was a teacher in the parish school of Zion Lutheran Church of St. Paul.
- 1906-1913 Mr. C. Rothfuss, a prominent athlete and coach in St. Paul who later became manager of the Wilder Public Baths. Apparently he was
- 1916-1919 popular with the boys since the class of 1908 asked faculty permission to have his photo included with their graduation picture to be presented to the college.
- 1913-1915 M. L. Gerber served as coach and physical education instructor.
- 1915-1916 Captain Frank Drassal of the St. Paul Home Guards coached basketball, baseball, and physical education classes.

Coaches of later years, other than faculty members, are listed alphabetically below. Some of the dates are approximate.

Cunningham, Tom	Hockey	1952-55
Ewald, Leonard	Basketball	1934-36
Galles, Frank	Basketball	1920-21, 22-23
Holman, Henry	Baseball and Basketball	1931-33, 44-45, 46-47
Johnson, Vic	Hockey and Football	1954-57
Kempfert, Darrel	Tennis	1963-65
Klaus, Dick	Basketball	1955-56
Kramer, Pete	Baseball	1947-53
Krezowski, Don	Track	1937-38
Lieb, Bill	Football	1964-65
Liston, Ed	Baseball	1946-47
Ludwig, Bruce	Track	1952-53
Magnuson, Carl	Baseball	1944-52
Reed, Playford	Baseball	1939-40
Reiss, Bill	Basketball and Baseball	1934-35
Roach, Jack	Basketball	1955-56
Rognlie, Myron	Wrestling	1964-65
Rognstad, Joe	All Sports (Full Time)	1933-34
Sagert, B.	Track and Football	1954-56
Satzinger, Siegfried	Soccer	1964-67
Schroeder, W. B. ("Rip")	Baseball	1937-39
Schultz, Vern	Baseball	1953-54
Seebach, Dick	Baseball	1936-37
Siebert, Dick	Basketball	1937-47
Smoliak, Richard	Baseball and Football	1965-67
Stephens, John	Baseball	1964-65
Strelow, Warren	Track 1958-59, Football	1963-65
Swanson, Bill	Hockey	1957-58
Thompson, Bob	Wrestling	1966-67
Timm, Don	Basketball and Football	1953-55
Trooien, Ossie	Basketball	1948-49
Wallbloom, C.	Basketball	1935-36

Athletic Banquets

One of the highlights of the athletic year is the annual athletic banquet usually sponsored by the C-Club, the lettermen's club of Concordia. The first of these famous banquets was held Dec. 11, 1936, and arranged by Professor Stor and President Graebner, Professor E. G. R. Siebert served as master of ceremonies. A few words were spoken by Athletic Director Stor, former Athletic Director Wollaeger, and Coach Ewald, after which two of the best known athletes from the University of Minnesota - Sheldon Beise and Dick Seebach - related some of their most interesting experiences. Mr. Hoffstrom, "Hawf and Hawf" columnist of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, gave one of his amusing chalk talks; and music was furnished by the German Band and other college musical organizations. The first banquet was sponsored by the "Booster Club," a student group organized shortly before that time. These annual banquets have always drawn large crowds, and many famous athletes have appeared on the programs. Among these may be mentioned Halsey Hall, Howard Schultz, Paul Giel, Stan West, Bob Allison, Jim Hall, Mike Tingelhoff, Dick Siebert, and many others.

Field Days

Before 1929 athletic letters were awarded after a morning chapel service in the spring or sometimes at one of the numerous movie programs. In order to lend more importance to these affairs and at the same time provide some suitable entertainment at the close of the school year, an annual "Field Day" was inaugurated in 1929. It was continued for many years and always held on commencement day so that the parents of students could be present. The day usually started with a track meet followed by a baseball or softball game, perhaps between the faculty and the graduating class. A luncheon was then served to all the guests, either in the dining hall or under the trees. In the afternoon a varied program was held either in the chapel auditorium or on the campus knoll, weather permitting. All the musical organizations performed. The president of the student body welcomed the guests and introduced the student council, the Comet staff, and other important committees. Awards were presented to all students and teams who had earned them in athletics, music, forensics, debate, or other pursuits. After the program a baseball game occupied the remainder of the afternoon. The commencement exercises were held in the evening.

On the field day of 1932 the college was honored by the presence of alumni from the St. Louis Seminary who formed a chorus of thirty voices and embellished the usual program with three songs. The first was dedicated to Concordia College and President Graebner, the second to Professor Lorenz Blankenbuehler, and the third to Dr. Herman W. F. Wollaeger. Another feature of this particular day was a ceremony in which the Class of '32 planted a Linden tree on the campus with the hope that some day they might return and hold a reunion in the shade of their own class tree. The class chose Oswald Hoffmann as their spokesman to dedicate the tree. The tree stands near the front of the administration building a few steps southeast of the entrance.

The College Bus

Before 1940 students participating in intercollegiate athletic contests and other activities had been transported in private cars. The college had also acquired a seven-passenger 1925 Buick which was later replaced by a 1928 Cadillac. The latter was wearing out and it was also too small for many

urposes. The need for improved transportation facilities was being felt more keenly from year to year. At Christmas time in 1939 Hubert Mix, a member of the choral club, handed Professor Stor a one dollar bill with the words, "This is for the bus fund. The choral club received it for caroling." The students grasped the idea with great enthusiasm. No less enthusiastic was Professor Stor who investigated the possibilities from A to Z. Eventually he found an opportunity to obtain a new school bus from Buegel and Mesenbring, car dealers of Young America, Minnesota. Because of their loyalty to the college they were willing to sell the bus at cost. The faculty and board discussed the matter and decided to permit the students to raise the money. "Bus Fund" was established with Professor Wahlers as treasurer. The bus was ordered by the college, and Mr. Buegel himself drove it from the factory to St. Paul accepting not a cent for his trouble. Student organizations busied themselves preparing benefit performances for the bus fund. One group presented a very successful performance of Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice in ten different towns of Minnesota and Wisconsin. The Concordia College Choral Club gave several concerts in various places handing over its profits to the bus fund. Many students solicited funds from friends and made cash contributions themselves.

Within a year President Graebner was happy to announce that the bus was fully paid for. By that time it had already proved itself a great boon to the college. It had carried students to Taylors Falls for several outings, had brought the cast of The Merchant of Venice to several towns, had transported the basketball team to the All-Concordia Tournament at Seward, Nebraska, and to other games throughout the season, had transported the Concordia Choral Club to many places for concerts, had brought the debate teams safely to St. Louis and back, and had carried students on several field trips and social affairs.

For the next ten years the bus continued to give faithful service under the guidance of a faculty committee consisting of Professors Stor, Lussky, and Wahlers. During these years it traveled about 50,000 miles, hauled thousands of passengers, saved thousands of dollars for the college, and produced considerable revenue. When disposed of in 1951, Professor Wahlers turned over to the Board the balance of the bus fund, over \$2600.

Much credit is due to the drivers-students who served without compensation, and drove in all kinds of weather without a single accident. The following are on the record.

Harold Nuetzmann	1942	Elton Hafner	1947
Daniel Ondov	1943	Luther Russert	1947
Robert Heimgartner	1943	Martin Kruse	1948
Harold Brockopp	1943	Ralph Fette ex	1948
Bernard Geerdes	1943	Luther Koehler	1949
George Marg	1943	Everett Gerdes	1950
James Fehner	1944	John Israel	1951
Victor Mesenbring	1945	John Schmidt	1951
Luther Anderson	1945	Wayne Brandmire	1952
Donald Christiansen	1945	Edgar Otto	1946
John Geske	1947		

A letter from the Travelers Insurance Company, which carried the insurance on the bus, stated that they had never before seen a record like this one in which no accident had occurred in connection with a school bus driven by students for such a long period of time. Surely the guardian angels were watching over the drivers and their passengers.

HEALTH CENTER

In the small college family of the nineties the director served as a father to the boys. When serious illness struck, he called the doctor, but in cases of minor ailments he had a supply of pills which would soon relieve the symptoms. There was no nurse on regular duty at the college, but in case of necessity a graduate nurse was employed temporarily. Cases of contagious diseases were taken to the city hospital. Other cases were treated in the infirmary rooms set up in the Old Main Building. Admittedly this was not entirely satisfactory since some boys were housed in other rooms on the same floor, but it was the best that could be provided at the time. Although there are on record some serious epidemics and even occasional deaths, under the blessing of God the general health of the students was surprisingly good.

The first college physician was Dr. W. S. Briggs. After some years he was followed by Dr. L. E. Penny. Upon the retirement of the latter, Dr. Buenger remarked that he could not remember a single instance in which either of these two doctors had ever made an error in diagnosis.

In 1924 Dr. Herbert Busher accepted the post of college physician which he held for the next twenty-eight years. He is the son of a Missouri Synod pastor and an alumnus of Concordia. He accepted a small honorarium at first, but for the last ten years of his service declined to accept a cent. Dr. Busher showed great zeal for improving the health conditions at the college. Diphtheria had been the dread disease of former years. He introduced the recently perfected immunization against scarlet fever and diphtheria which practically put an end to these diseases. He inaugurated a system of physical examinations and health records for all students. At about the same time the official organ of the Minnesota District, "Our Inner Mission" made an appeal for contributions to create a fund for hospital expenses for Concordia College students. The students were getting a great deal more medical attention than they were paying for with their small medical fee.

When Dr. Graebner became president in 1927, he felt that he did not wish to take the responsibility of acting as a nurse for minor ailments. He asked the Board to employ a registered nurse on a more permanent basis. The beautiful new Dining Hall, finished in 1930, included an infirmary with excellent hospital rooms and nurses' quarters. For the first time the college could boast a health center really worthy of the name. But, so far, the school had no regular resident nurse. The Board soon remedied this situation by securing the services of a registered nurse, Miss Anna Gutz, who served efficiently for more than a quarter of a century. After twenty-five years she was honored in a special anniversary celebration in the Lutheran Memorial Center.

On May 18, 1949, Dr. Busher was honored at a banquet in the Dining Hall after serving twenty-five years as the college physician. President W. A. Poehler was the master of ceremonies. Dr. Graebner spoke for the faculty for whom Dr. Busher had done many favors. The Rev. Mr. H. A. Gamber, chairman of the Board, expressed the appreciation of the Board; Winfred Sprengeler spoke for the students; and Mr. Charles Thoele of the Board presented a gold clock to Dr. and Mrs. Busher as a token of thanks and appreciation. Dr. Busher then responded with some interesting experiences during his twenty-five years at the college. The program was interspersed with piano music by Herbert Spomer and Robert Leininger and vocal music by the Choral Club and Glee Club.

Dr. Busher resigned as college physician in 1952 and was thanked by the Board for his long and outstanding service to the college. Since that time three others have held the post of college physician:

Dr. William F. Hartfiel	1953 - 1963
Dr. Donald W. Koza	1963 - 1967
Dr. Daniel Johnson	1967 -

Following is a list of registered nurses who have served in the Concordia Health Center since 1930.

Miss Anna Gutz	1930 - 1963
Miss Lois Weinhold	1949 - 1950
Mrs. Bernadine Graham	1952 - 1954
Miss Sylvia Stoeckman	1954 - 1955
Miss Joan Bruss	1955 - 1959
Miss Rosella Denison	1957 - 1957
Miss Carol Koch (Mrs. M. Busse)	1957 - 1958 1960 - 1961
Miss Elizabeth Backlund	1958 - 1959
Mrs. Barbara Lyon	1959 -
Mrs. E. Whalen	1959 -
Mrs. Corrine Schauer	1965 -
Miss Joarna Atkins	1961 -

In 1959 the shortage of dormitory space became so acute that the Health Service rooms had to be used as a dormitory for women. Temporarily the Health Service was moved to the old Buenger residence. This unsettled condition continued until Wollaeger Hall was finished. This relieved the dormitory situation sufficiently to permit the Health Service to return to its home in the Dining Hall Building.

The efforts of the Health Center have kept pace with developments in the advancing science of medicine. Preventive medicine has been particularly emphasized in its operations. Lectures, movies, and conferences have been held to instruct the students in the ways of health. Bulletins have been issued on the common complaints of youth. The mantoux test and chest x-rays have long been a matter of regular routine. Mrs. Barbara Lyon who has headed the Health Service for some years has devoted much study and effort to this phase of medical science.

During the past year the Health Center has affiliated with the new Earl Clinic recently established near the campus. At this clinic fourteen medical specialists are available under the direction of Dr. Daniel Johnson and his associates. One of its staff members is available at Midway Hospital twenty-four hours a day. Concordia's nursing staff continues as before. It is hoped that this arrangement will make a major contribution to the health and convenience of our students.

THE COLLEGE MUSEUM

The Concordia College Museum traces its beginnings to the very first years of the school's existence. Dr. Buenger, in addition to his other numerous duties, served as the first teacher of science. In this capacity he felt the need of collecting many specimens for study, especially in his courses in zoology and botany. The students were ardent assistants in this endeavor, bringing in clams, turtles, insects, snakes, and many other items from the nearby woods and ponds. Since the campus was surrounded by trees, students had an excellent opportunity to study many varieties of birds and to gather a number of nests which were placed in a case in the science storeroom. This was the "museum" of those days.

Dr. Buenger delighted in telling the story of three boys in the first graduating class who had been busily engaged for some time in watching a pair of crows building their nest in a high oak tree in the neighboring woods. One day they determined to please their teacher with a crow's nest for the museum. They went forth armed with a saw and a light rope. One tied the rope around his body and climbed the tree. After reaching the level of the nest and lifting the saw with the rope, he fastened one end of the rope securely around the branch which held the nest, hoisted the free end over a higher branch, and let it down to the ground where his two companions could hold it securely. Thinking that the branch would now be safely held, he started to saw. The boys on the ground waited patiently until the branch was severed from the tree when there was a sudden crackle and crash. Alas! he had not attached the rope at the center of gravity. The branch swung around, bumped against the tree, and the twigs of the carefully built crow's nest were scattered in all directions. As the dejected boys lowered the branch to the ground, they were at a loss to know what to do next. They knew of no other crow's nest. They were ashamed to return home without their quarry. Suddenly one got a bright idea to which the others agreed. They would rebuild the nest and bring it home. They sawed off the fork in which the nest had reposed, leaving it about three feet long. Then they gathered up as many likely twigs as they thought necessary and rebuilt the nest with all the ingenuity they could muster as they tried to remember the original. No doubt the crows would have laughed at their masterpiece, but they carried it home and proudly presented it to their teacher. He was delighted, showed it to the class, and poured lavish praise on the boys who had risked their lives in the interest of science. The three boys sat silently and felt quite ashamed, but they kept their secret. Dr. Buenger placed the fork with the "crow's nest" in the storeroom. A beautiful live badger had been sent to the college by a friend in Wisconsin, and Dr. Buenger had temporarily placed this also in the storeroom. The badger escaped from its cage and raced around the room scattering the fragments of the "crow's nest" over the floor. When Dr. Buenger discovered this, he felt that he could not disappoint the boys by allowing them to see such destruction. He picked up the twigs and carefully reconstructed the nest as best he could from memory. The three students involved all became prominent in the church. They were H. Mueller, later pastor in Missouri Valley, Iowa, and in South Saint Paul; August Schlueter, later professor at Concordia College; and Adolph Haentzschel, later professor of Philosophy at Valparaiso University. Many years later Professor Haentzschel confessed his part in this plot to Dr. Buenger who had never before realized that he had rebuilt the nest according to the ideas not of the crows but of his students.

The badger was later stuffed and mounted and may still be seen in the museum today.

Other mounted animals were received from some of our pastors and missionaries. One notable example was a mounted mongoose fighting a cobra coiled around it. This came from one of our missionaries in India. Unfortunately his specimen has wasted away.

Another prized specimen obtained by Dr. Buenger, and perhaps the best remembered by our alumni, was a human skeleton known among the students by the endearing epithet, "Billy Bones." Poor Billy Bones, after taking the principal part in several campus pranks, found himself in such bad shape that Prof. Stor recently took pity on him and gave him an honorable burial.

In 1902, when Prof. Edward L. Arndt took over all the science classes, he also became responsible for the museum. Since that time it has been assumed that the chairman of the science department is also the director of the museum.

Professor Arndt was a great collector, especially in the fields of biology and geology. His most notable achievement for the museum was the acquisition of a remarkable collection of mounted birds. These were obtained, for the most part, from a dime museum in St. Paul, owned by a member of our church, G. Schroeder by name. It is said that Mr. Schroeder originally asked a rather high price; but he was getting old, and Prof. Arndt continued to negotiate with him until he finally agreed on a price which Professor Arndt later described as a "song."

Professor Arndt handled these birds with loving care, carrying many of them home himself, one by one, on the street car. There were also some duplicate specimens which he sent to our sister college at River Forest. The college already possessed several fine old storage cases some of which were used for storing these birds. But there were too many birds for the cases, and some had to stand in the open for a while. Money was extremely scarce in those days, and the museum had no regular source of income. To buy new display cases for these birds was out of the question. Eventually four old commercial showcases were found which could be purchased with available funds, and the homeless birds were crowded into these. Lack of storage space and display space has always plagued the museum. For this reason it should more properly have been called a storeroom for illustrative teaching materials. With few exceptions, these materials were limited to the natural sciences.

During the decade 1910 to 1920 several professors had charge of the museum in succession, namely, Walter Baumhoefer, Paul E. Kretzmann, William J. Luke, and Dr. Herbert Busher.

Professor Kretzmann had charge of moving the museum into the new quarters in the new administration building in 1918. He interested himself in ornithology and started to make a catalog of the birds in our collection. Assistant Professor William H. Luke showed his great interest in ornithology by printing (by hand) very neat identification cards which he attached to a number of the birds. Dr. Busher, who was temporarily in charge for one semester, brought in a number of preserved specimens of human organs of great value to the physiology students. Still the museum remained, for the most part, a storeroom filled with unlabeled teaching materials.

Professor Overn, who took charge in 1920, felt that a college museum should have a broader scope. He outlined his purposes and objectives for the museum as follows:

Purposes

1. The museum should serve all departments of learning as far as possible. Objects in the museum should illustrate or enhance the knowledge gained in the classroom and help to complete the student's understanding of all subjects.
2. The college museum should be a place where the student can browse again and again, picking up a little additional knowledge each time, and fixing previous knowledge by repeated visits. An occasional visit to a great museum does not serve this purpose nearly as well.
3. The museum should be a show place where visitors are welcome and which helps to improve public relations by its attractive appearance.

In order to achieve these purposes, his immediate objectives were outlined as follows:

Objectives

1. Display cases must be provided.
2. Cards must be provided explaining the exhibits. These must be beautiful as well as useful.
3. In order to print these cards economically a printing press and types must be provided.
4. The museum must have a regular income to make it possible gradually to achieve these objectives. Since the director is a professor with a heavy teaching load, he cannot properly be expected to devote much time to the museum. To keep up with this slow rate of work, the income need not be large, but must be regular.

The faculty agreed and resolved to grant a regular income to the museum taken from the profits of the book store. This was continued until the great depression put an end to it. While it lasted, the museum made some very noticeable advances.

Overn believed that every professional man should do some work with his hands every day in order to preserve a healthy mind. He devoted most of his own hand-work to the museum. The small income provided sufficient funds to buy the materials needed to convert several of the old storage cabinets into acceptable display cases. In addition he gradually made several display cases himself and bought two others. These acquisitions achieved the objective of converting the museum into a show place which has been enjoyed by many visitors.

Within a short time a small printing outfit was procured, and a student was trained to set the type and operate the press. Hundreds of cards have since been printed on this press for the museum exhibits, and more are being turned out from time to time. The printing press turned out to be useful also for other departments of the college. Much printed matter has been turned out over the years, including commencement and concert programs, school announcements, posters, registration cards, etc. The first student to be called upon to do this work was Eugene Friedrich, now a pastor in Michigan. Curiously enough, the latest incumbent is Mary Friedrich, a niece of Eugene. However, the job of museum assistant is not essentially hereditary. A number of important men have held it during their student days. Among them may be mentioned: Rev. Philip Albrecht, MST; Prof. Herbert J. Bouman, MST, D.D.; Rev. Theodore Eickelberg; Mr. William F. Hantelmann; Rev. Emerson Leckband; Rev. Henry L. Lieske; Mr. William M. Overn; Rev. Leo Scheelk; Rev. Siegfried H. Schroeder; Rev. Winfred A. Schroeder; Mr. Otto F. Teyler; Rev. Theodore W. Teyler; Rev. Carl A. Volz, M.A., MST; Rev. Paul M. Volz; Paul Otte; and David Muhlenbruch.

These people have not only benefited the museum by their work, but also have profited personally from the experience.

ocation

The museum materials were originally housed in a room on the third floor of the old South Building. When the Administration Building was built in 1918 a large room was reserved for the museum on the second floor adjoining the laboratory. As the enrollment increased in the early twenties and the need for classroom space became acute, the museum was moved to a basement room in Luther Hall. It remained there until 1935 when the depression had cut the enrollment to the point that classrooms were in oversupply. At this time the museum was moved back to its former place in the Administration Building, and a second room was added to it with an archway between. (At present these two rooms are numbered 207 and 209.) Here it came into its own, made a fine appearance, and received many favorable comments. When the new library building was built, the ground floor was planned especially for the museum; and here it enjoyed spacious quarters for a short time. However, the school soon needed more room and the museum suffered again, being piled in a corner for a few years. Finally, in 1965, it was moved to its present quarters in the new Science Building where, it is hoped, it can remain undisturbed for a while.

onations

Most of the exhibits in the museum are gifts from alumni and other friends of the college. The first donation of great value came from Pastor H. C. Jaus in 1937. It includes a great variety of items from ancient Chinese vases to American Indian weapons. As a young man, Rev. Jaus was an ardent collector and also a heavy cigar smoker. His small salary made it necessary for him to pass up many opportunities to obtain beautiful specimens for his collection. One day he bethought himself thus: Here I cannot afford these lovely specimens which I so greatly desire, and, on the other hand, I am daily burning up my money on tobacco. Henceforth I shall do without the cigars and spend all my tobacco-money on my collection. And he did, to the benefit of both health and happiness. When he was old he put his collection, worth thousands of dollars, where it could do more good - in the Concordia College Museum. He also served as assistant curator of the museum for a few years and gathered in a number of additional items.

In the late thirties, a dream of forty years standing was finally realized by Dr. Buenger when he received for the museum a shipment of large rocks from the bed of an ancient glacier near Mount Adams, Washington. These show the work of the glacier in gouging out furrows in the rock bed of the valley as it flows along. They are the gift of Mr. Hugo Schmidt of Klickitat, Washington, who collected them at the request of Dr. Buenger. Dr. Buenger also made an attempt to wangle a few dinosaur bones from a group of scientists who were excavating in Wyoming, but he returned with the report, "Not chance."

Among the art objects in the museum is a very fine bronze bust of Shakespeare, an original work by the famous French sculptor, Carriere Bel-lesue. This was given to the museum by the Concordia College Choral Club in 1937.

Other outstanding donations have been received from Mr. Henry Neils, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tetzlaff, Mrs. Theodore Doederlein, Dr. H. W. F. Wolaege, Rev. Henry Weseloh, and foreign missionaries John G. Naumann, Gerhard R. Stelter, Willard L. Burce, Vernon W. Kooper and Eugene N. Seltz. In addition to these, gifts and cash donations have been received from over

250 alumni and other friends of the college.

Since the museum gets no support from the synod, it is always in need of funds and contributions are always acceptable.

PATRON ORGANIZATIONS

Concordia Guild

It was in March, 1931, that President Graebner first suggested to the Board that a ladies' guild could be of inestimable value to the college in many ways and outlined a plan for the organization of such a society. President and Mrs. Graebner continued to work up interest in such an organization. The "Concordia Guild" finally materialized and held its first meeting in January, 1935. At that meeting Mrs. Emma Selle of Minneapolis was elected president. A few weeks later Mrs. Selle moved to Milwaukee. At the second meeting, in March, Mrs. Albert Drew of Saint Paul became the first active president. The objectives of the Guild were to promote interest in Concordia College among the congregations, and to assist in raising funds for purposes of importance to the school for which the synod makes no provision. Membership was to consist of two voting delegates from each of the ladies' aid societies in the Twin City area. Faculty wives and female faculty members were invited to become honorary members. Other women who were members of the church were welcomed as associate members. Each participating ladies' aid society was to make an annual voluntary contribution according to its means. Additional fund raising activities were also to be undertaken.

The ladies entered upon the work of the Guild with gusto, and it was soon evident that this was to be an effective organization. Before long the feminine touch became very noticeable on the campus. Drapes appeared on the windows of the Dining Hall and Luther Hall, an almost unheard of luxury for those depression days. But this was only the beginning. Soon rich dark blue velour stage curtains appeared in the auditorium with similar curtains over the large window areas to darken the hall for film programs - all gifts from the Guild. Other gifts have continued to appear year after year at such a rate that a mere mention of them individually would require pages of print.

Moreover, the Guild wished to serve in other ways as well, especially by bringing people to the campus and thus increasing their interest in the college. Soon they developed a plan for celebrating an annual "Open House" on the last Sunday in April with tours through the college buildings conducted by students, and a dinner served by the ladies of the Guild from 5 to 7 o'clock. During the afternoon the visitors were entertained by the College Band and other student organizations, and at 8:00 in the evening a grand concert was given, usually by the Concordia Choral Club. Such affairs have taken place every year since 1936. The first "Guild dinner" drew a crowd of 350 people; at some of the later ones the ladies of the Guild have served over 1,000 guests.

Besides the "Guild dinners" the ladies of the Guild have served in a number of other ways. They have welcomed the new students at the beginning of the school year and served refreshments to them and their parents. They have held receptions and served refreshments at commencement exercises and other special events such as the dedication of a new building or an anniversary. They have helped with serving at the various conventions held at the college. They have solicited funds from ladies' aid societies throughout the State of Minnesota for special college purposes.

The fall meeting of the Guild has come to be called "Ladies' Day." It includes a devotional meeting in the chapel, a luncheon in the Dining Hall, a tour of the campus, a talk by the president or dean of the college, and a program of music by the students. At the Christmas parties the college tries to

show appreciation to the Guild members for their generous efforts and gifts. Formerly these parties took the form of banquets at which the Guild furnished cakes and cookies. Of late the Christmas parties have become pageants and concerts performed by the students. These have been highly successful and have received wide acclaim.

The following have served as presidents of the Guild.

1935-1937	Mrs. Albert Drew
1938-1941	Mrs. C. J. Allison
1942-1945	Mrs. O. H. Lottes
1946-1947	Mrs. Eugene F. Heuer
1948-1949	Mrs. James von Lorenz
1950-1951	Mrs. Robert F. Cordes
1952-1955	Mrs. George Busse
1955-1957	Mrs. George Koepcke
1957-1960	Mrs. T. J. Bloedel
1960-1962	Mrs. Guy Trafton
1963-1966	Mrs. Carl Winn
1966-	Mrs. Russel E. Anderson

A partial list of the gifts presented to the college by the Guild follows.

Cash donations to the bus fund and the chapel organ fund.

Linoleum and venetian blinds for the president's office, faculty room and reception room.

Drapes for the windows of all the dormitories.

Curtains for the old auditorium for stage and windows.

Emergency fund for students.

Linens for the kitchen and the hospital rooms.

New American flag.

Drapes for the Dining Hall windows.

Phonograph to the Dining Hall for dinner music.

16 mm. moving picture sound projector and large portable screen.

Trays for the cafeteria.

New desks for the dormitory buildings.

Walk-in refrigerator for the kitchen.

Many scholarships for deserving young women.

Family scholarships.

Strip screens for the Dining Hall windows.

Many dormitory beds.

Hymnals and vestments for the chapel.

Kitchen facilities for the dormitories.

College sign on the corner of Marshall and Syndicate.

Bedside tables and hospital lamps for the infirmary.

Furniture for the faculty ladies' lounge.

Furnishings for the ladies' lounge in the student union.

Furnishings for the coatroom in the Arndt Science Hall.

The Lutheran Education Association of the Northwest

This organization seems to have been founded about 1912 to further the cause of higher education within the Lutheran Church. Its first officers were Mr. Eugene Tetzlaff, president, and the Rev. Mr. E. G. Nachtsheim, secretary. While its stated purposes were quite general, its first efforts were directed toward building up Concordia College of Saint Paul. It helped

especially in gathering funds for the erection of the Administration Building in 1917. Originally it held meetings four times a year. Sometimes banquets were held with famous speakers. Memberships were solicited at \$5. a year. For some time it published a bulletin called the "Northwest Clarion." Besides contributing liberally to the Administration Building, this society furnished the original equipment for the Chemistry Laboratory in the early 1920's and paid for the final grading of the campus for which the synod had not supplied sufficient funds.

This association ceased to exist as a separate organization in the Twenties. Since that time the Minnesota section of the national Lutheran Education Association has continued to support the college with gifts from time to time.

The North Central District of the Lutheran Laymen's League

This group has helped Concordia College in a variety of ways, among them the following:

It has granted scholarships to a number of deserving students.

It has been very active in promoting "Food for Concordia" drives.

It made a major contribution both in money and in publicity in 1949 when it produced the film, "A Boy Goes to College" which was shown in many congregations as an aid to recruitment.

The Concordia College Alumni Association

The members of the first class to graduate from the junior college in 1907 met again at Concordia Theological Seminary in Saint Louis. When they were joined by the second class a year later and began to think of the good old days in Saint Paul, they were moved to form an alumni association. The first preliminary meeting on record took place in April, 1909, when they decided to postpone a more definite organization until they could line up more of the alumni. They elected officers as follows:

George Griesse, President
Henry W. Krieger, Secretary
Walter Neils, Treasurer

A more complete organization was effected in 1911. However, after a few meetings had been held, the organization seems to have gone to sleep until aroused again in 1918. In that year - the silver anniversary of the founding of the college - the dedication of the new Administration Building seems to have put new life into the alumni. A very active group met, adopted a new constitution and elected officers. Enthusiasm ran high. The members were ready to do everything in their power to promote the welfare of the college, to cultivate a fraternal spirit among the alumni, and to keep them in touch with each other and with the college. These purposes were stated in the new constitution. The officers put on quite a campaign to advertise the association and seek new members. Within a short time local chapters had been founded in several regions. The constitution provides that any person who has completed one year or more as a student at the college is eligible for membership if he is a communicant member of the Synodical Conference. Others may be elected to honorary membership by action of the executive committee. The annual dues were originally set at \$1.00.

Meetings have been held annually and sometimes more often ever since

1918, usually during the conventions of the general synod or of the Minnesota District synod. A feature of each meeting is a dinner or luncheon held in the Concordia Dining Hall or in some convenient restaurant or hotel, always accompanied with some appropriate addresses by distinguished members or guests.

One of the first actions taken by the new organization was the resolution of 1919 to publish a quarterly bulletin as an aid to accomplishing the stated objectives of the association. The executive committee was empowered to print the first issue as soon as the association reached a membership of 100. The president, the Reverend Paul Walther ('08), was tired of waiting and published the first bulletin on the regular association stationery when there were but eighty-four paid-up members. In this letter he called upon all members to seek additional members. Apparently this appeal met with some success since the second bulletin reported 106 members in good standing. In its first year, 1920-1921, the bulletin continued as a printed sheet circulated by the president, but the second volume appeared in printed form in an eight-page octavo edition edited by Professor Lorenz Blankenbueher ('04). Sometimes four more pages were added. The bulletin contained some scholarly essays written by alumni, news of alumni achievements, reports of happenings at the college and discussions of current problems, such as the desirability of coeducation or the need of a senior college in our pre-ministerial course. The bulletin was continued for sixteen years. However, in the years of the great depression the association finally decided to pool its resources with those of the Concordia Comet. From that time the Comet remained for many years the official organ not only of the student body, but also of the Alumni Association. One member of the faculty was elected executive secretary of the Alumni Association and was asked to write a column for the alumni in each issue of the Comet. Every member of the Alumni Association who had paid his dues then received the Comet regularly. Prof. Wahlers held the position of executive secretary from 1942 to 1961. Since 1961 the college has published a special newsletter which is sent to all alumni and alumnae by the college alumni office.

The banquets held by the Alumni Association have all been great affairs, but two of them were so outstanding as to deserve special mention. The first of these was held on June 18, 1924.

Contrary to the usual custom, this banquet was held in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Buenger. The rooms had been rearranged into a banquet hall for forty-five guests, and Mrs. Buenger had prepared a sumptuous feast with the help of the wives of the Twin City alumni. While Mrs. Buenger had all the work and worry, Dr. Buenger received most of the glory. After the meal, the toastmaster, Rev. A. E. Frey, introduced the chief speaker, Rev. W. C. Fleischer, who held his audience for forty-five minutes singing the praises of Dr. Buenger, after which Dr. Buenger responded with a few modest and dignified words, giving all glory to God. Many other famous pastors were called upon, including Dr. P. E. Kretzmann, then professor at the Saint Louis Seminary, and the Rev. E. G. Nachtsheim, honorary alumnus representing the Board of Control. President Herman Meyer of the Minnesota District also spoke a few words. Several humorous speeches added much hilarity to the occasion. Mrs. Buenger expressed satisfaction with the way the "boys" put away the feast, and all gave her a rising vote of thanks for a wonderful evening.

Another historic alumni banquet, held December 1, 1939, was the first to which wives of alumni were invited. It was also the first to be held during the school year, and the only one to boast so many patriarchs among its guests. Attendance was about 100. Honored guests were Dr. Buenger;

Theodore Berg, music instructor from 1893 to 1908; Mrs. A. Hillman, board member from 1893 to 1933; Mrs. M. J. Stoll, board member from 1893 to 1905; Mr. E. Berger, member of the first entering class of 1893; Dr. J. H. N. Jahn, former president of the Brazilian Concordia College; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Rubbert, long-time honorary members and donors of the Luther statue. The Rev. P. J. Seltz, newly-elected president of the Alumni Association, was master of ceremonies. The Rev. A. E. Frey, member of the first college graduating class of 1907, congratulated Dr. H. W. F. Wollaeger upon his completion of thirty-five years of faithful service to the college. Other speakers were President Emeritus Theodore Buenger, President Graebner, Dr. Herbert Busher, Rev. W. Milbrath, Rev. H. J. Bouman and Dick Siebert.

Alumni of most American colleges are successful doctors, lawyers, engineers, business executives and others, many of whom are prominent and wealthy. They often give large gifts of money in gratitude to the Alma Mater which has helped so greatly to make them what they are. Alumni of Concordia are also successful and rich, but their riches are of a different type. It is spiritual. To be sure, there are among them a few who have accumulated monetary wealth, but most are working to make others rich in heavenly wisdom. Their contributions to their Alma Mater must be chiefly from their own type of wealth. They pray for her, they recommend her to their congregations, they solicit students, and they help in many other ways. The value of these services far exceeds that of any possible cash contributions. Nevertheless, over and above these things, many have given generously of their earthly possessions.

In 1921 the alumni furnished the college with the most up-to-date moving picture projector available at that time - a 35 mm. "Motograph," regular theatre model - which served for many years for instruction and entertainment.

In 1923 the association decided to award cash prizes each year to the two students earning the highest scholarship averages, one in the college division and one in the high school. These scholarship prizes were awarded annually up to 1951, often by a personal representative of the Alumni Association.

In 1923 a splendid bronze tablet in honor of Dr. Buenger was presented to the school by the Alumni Association.

In 1924 a collection of books was presented to the library.

In 1925 the latest radio receiving set (a "Radiola" Super-Heterodyne) was the gift of the alumni. Radio was in its infancy at this time. Sets were very expensive and this was the only radio on the campus. It was much enjoyed by the boys and used also during the moving picture entertainments.

In 1927 the library was the beneficiary of the alumni gift. This was the new "Oxford English Dictionary" - a large twenty-volume work containing the history of every word used in the English language since the year 1150. The last volume was in press at the time, and the cost was about \$300.

In 1936 the Alumni Association contributed \$300. toward the purchase of a Wangerin pipe organ for the college chapel.

In the 1940's the alumni donated the first tape recorder to be used by the Speech Department, contributed also to the bus fund and the altar fund for the chapel.

In 1950 the scholarship cash prizes were increased in amount.

In 1951 contributions were made for furniture in the new library building.

In 1954 the museum received \$1200. from the Alumni to improve its exhibits. Since the museum receives no support from the synod, this gift was particularly acceptable.

Many additional gifts have come to the college through its alumni. Those mentioned above are only those coming officially from the association as such by special resolution.

ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIP PRIZES

Listed below are the names of the students who have been awarded the Alumni Scholarship Prizes.

<u>Year</u>	<u>College Division</u>	<u>High School Division</u>
1923	Edwin A. Uecker	P. Melcher
1924	Ralph Stephan	R. Dowidat
1925	Fred Blume	R. Raedeke
1926	Herbert J. Bouman	Martin H. Scharlemann
1927	Martin Seltz	Henry Lieske
1928	Martin Seltz	Theodore Schauland
1929	Martin H. Scharlemann	Siegbert Becker and Edgar Brammer tied
1930	Henry Lieske	Henry Mueller
1931	Louie R. Helmstetter (Oswald Hoffman, Hon. Men.)	Henry Selle
1932	Oswald Hoffman.	Paul Puseman
1933	Siegbert Becker	Randolph Mueller (Paul Puseman, Hon. Men.)
1934	Otto Klett	Theodore Teyler (Randolph Mueller and Paul Puseman, Hon. Men.)
1935	Otto Klett	Alfred Kelm (Theodore Teyler, Hon. Men.)
1936	Randolph Mueller	Carl Peter
1937	Paul Puseman	Arthur Wahlers
1938	Theodore Teyler (Carl Peter, Hon. Men.)	Wilbert Rosin
1939	Roger Matters (C. Peter and W. Rosin, Hon. Men.)	Neil Lundberg (Arthur Wahlers, Hon. Men.)
1940	Carl Peter	Gerald Kuhn
1941	Theodore Schubkegel	Willard Burce
1942	Willard Burce	John Juergens
1943	Robert Koehler	Norbert Streufert
1944	Gerald Kuhn (Robert Koehler, Hon. Men.)	Donald Roth (Norbert Streufert, Hon. Men.)
1945	Donald Roth (Jan. 12)	
1946	Robert Schultz and Edward Nauss tied - both received prize, Feb. 8	
1947	Norbert Streufert	Robert Seltz
1948	Wallace Misterek	John Beck and Herbert Spomer tied
1949	Frank Koepke	DeLoyd Wippich
1950	John Krueger	Leonard Stahlke
1951	Herbert Spomer	John Buegel

Several alumni scholarship prizes have been awarded later than 1951, but records of such awards seem to be lacking.

Class Reunions

The class of 1927, the last to graduate under Dr. Buenger's administration, was the first in the history of the college to hold a reunion - June 10 and 11, 1937. Of the forty-three class members, thirty-seven were still in the ministry. Only eleven were in attendance at the reunion banquet, but five of these brought their wives along. All but six of the absent ones sent messages which were read at the dinner. Greetings were read from their former professors, Wahlers, Blankenbuehler and Overn, and also from the president of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, Dr. J. W. Behnken. The class strongly advocated coeducation for Concordia, and one member, Ernest E. Heuer, claimed that he had already registered his young daughter for the class of 1950. Unfortunately, she was born just two years too early. The class also gathered for a short visit at Dr. Buenger's home. On June 11, Field Day, the class challenged the high school baseball team and defeated it by a score of 7-5, thus proving that in ten years they had not yet lost their batting eye.

The class of 1929 held a tenth anniversary reunion on June 8, 1939, and presented the college with a lectern Bible in memory of "Billy" Rueter, the first of their classmates to be called to his heavenly home.

The class of 1924 was the first to hold a twenty-fifth anniversary reunion. This took place in connection with the commencement exercises of 1949. In 1924 they had chosen as their motto, "Rowing, not Drifting." By the grace of God they were still following this motto in 1949. One member had departed this life. Of the twenty-five remaining twenty were pastors and five were laymen. Fourteen pastors and one layman were present to feast on steak and to enjoy the good Christian fellowship of their classmates.

The class of 1928 held a twenty-fifth anniversary reunion September 8, 1953, with thirteen members present.

Tenth anniversary reunions have been held by the classes of 1929, 1930, 1952, 1955, 1956 and 1957. The 1952 class reunion was the first to be attended by alumnae as well as alumni.

In 1967 the class of 1927 added another first to its record by holding a fortieth anniversary reunion. Sixteen of the forty living members were present at the banquet with their wives, a few children, and at least one grandchild. Although a few gray hairs were in evidence, the class had lost none of its pep. A grand time was enjoyed by all.

The last and biggest class reunion celebrated so far marked the tenth anniversary of the class of 1957 on August 5 and 6, 1967, when sixty-five persons assembled on the campus for an elaborate program of fellowship.

During World War II many alumni served our country in the armed forces, some as chaplains and others as fighting men. A few made the supreme sacrifice. Beginning in 1942, these men were honored by having their names posted on a specially designed "HONOR ROLL" which was exhibited in the hall of the Administration Building for several years. Every effort was made to have the names of all eligible men reported and posted on this roll. The names of these men are listed on the following pages.

HONOR ROLL

World War II

Ahl, Kenneth L.	'28	Hagberg, Andre C.	ex'46
Allison, Harold	'26	Heitmann, Paul H.	'27
Allison, Stanley	'37	Heuer, Ernest E.	'27
		Heuer, Herman H.	'29
Beach, Harlan	ex'43	Hill, Omar	'34
Beck, Gilbert	ex'42	Hinck, Waldemar E.	'28
Beer, Martin	ex'45	Hoffmann, Benjamin G.	'28
Berger, Robert J.	ex'48	Hohenstein, Emil	'28
Bertram, Arnold H.	'34	Hohenstein, Raymond C.	ex'27**
Beyer, David H.	ex'42	Holz, Theodore	ex'45
Bloedel, Bruno	'27	Huchthausen, Walter A.	'28
Bock, Richard	'36	Huwe, Ralph	ex'46
Boettcher, John E.	ex'42		
Boettcher, Roland L.	ex'43	Imm, L. S.	'19
Bohlmann, Reinhold F.	'40		
Bollinger, Albert R.	ex'33	Jannssen, Vernon H.	ex'45
Borchardt, Howard L.	ex'38	Janzow, Paul	ex'40
Bouman, Herman H.	ex'36	Jasmer, Winfred E.	ex'44
Brammer, Martin G.	'16	Jensen, Ernest H.	ex'42
Bramscher, Kenneth	ex'39	Johnson, William J.	ex'44
Brandes, Robert	ex'37	Jorgensen, Carroll C.	ex'42
Burandt, Earl F.	ex'49	Juergens, John	ex'45
Bussmann, H. L.	'24		
Callies, Wayne W.	ex'45	Kamrath, James E.	ex'46
Chase, Glen	ex'44	Kanning, William D.	'18
Claussen, G. Werner	'34	Kautz, George W.	'24
Curfman, Everett	ex'43	Kautz, William	'24
Drew, Carl	'38	Kelm, Wilbert F.	ex'41
Duwe, Robert W.	ex'45	Klaus, Anton L.	ex'30
Ehlers, Robert E.	ex'40	Klausler, Alfred P.	'29
Ehrlichmann, Donald	ex'44	Klett, Otto	'35
Eidmann, Philipp H.	ex'44	Kleweno, Hugo E.	'35
Ellinger, Melvin W.	'42	Klinkenberg, Carl R.	'43
Erbe, Fred	'30	Kluckmann, Warren A.	'41
Frautschi, Richard J.	ex'44	Kramer, Elwood	ex'41
Frovold, Duane P.	ex'48	Kretzschmar, Martin H.	ex'37
Gierke, Victor	'35	Kreutz, Emanuel M.	ex'32
Grabarkewitz, Paul M.	ex'46	Kreutz, Victor E.	'32
Graebner, Lawrence A.	'40	Kroll, Orlando B.	ex'44
Graebner, Martin L.	'34	Krug, W. P.	'21
Grumm, Walter W.	'40		
Gumz, Fred A.	ex'34	Langhans, Ruben W.	'31
		Larson, Leland R.	'29
		Lemke, Adelbert	'40
		Link, Walter	'42
		Lohrke, Waldemar C.	'32
		Luedke, Henry W. C.	'23

Lund, Carroll J.	ex'47	Schrader, Carl W.	'31
Lussky, Frederic	'40	Schramm, Gerhard	ex'43
Mack, Titus G.	ex'42	Schramm, "Spike"	ex'42
Madson, Charles E.	ex'44	Schroeder, Carl E.	'30
Mandehr, Norman A.	ex'47	Schroeder, Roland	'39
Mandehr, George	ex'46	Schuetzler, Richard	'43
Markgraf, Orville H.	'34	Schuler, Donald	ex'46
Marwede, Walter	'32	Schwichtenberg, Ralph	ex'42
Miller, Fred M.	'30	Schwier, Paul W.	ex'46
Mueller, Kurt H.	'32	Seltz, Eugene N.	'24
Munderloh, Herbert T.	'25	Shepherd, Martin A.	ex'45
Neumeister, Carlton	ex'43	Siebert, Paul L.	ex'36
Nuetzmann, Harold W.	'42*	Spaude, Roy E.	ex'46
Oehlert, Byron A.	ex'45*	Stein, Martin J.	'35
Overn, Robert A.	ex'46	Stolper, Victor A.	'31
Overn, William M.	ex'45	Sylwester, Bernhard J.	ex'33
Panning, Paul H.	'29	Taron, Milton W.	'39
Puppe, Wallace	'31	Tjernagel, Rolf	ex'32
quast, John A.	ex'46	Tomfohr, Henry	ex'45
Raddatz, Ivan A.	ex'41	Traub, Robert F.	ex'42
Raedeke, John W.	ex'34	Truwe, George H.	ex'46
Riedemann, Elroy W.	ex'48	Tschirley, Richard A.	'18
Robinson, Eugene G.	'32*	Vogel, William G.	'47
Roehl, Donald D.	'43	Wahlers, Fred E.	ex'28
Rohe, Arthur B.	'45	Weerts, Edgar F.	'39
Rolf, Bernard	'40	Weinhold, Martin	'35
Ross, Ferdinand	'42	Wiese, Frederick A.	'27
Ross, Joel E.	'29	Wohlfel, Leonard T.	ex'43
Ruthenbeck, L.	'30	Wohlfel, Walter	ex'44
Scharlemann, Martin	'30	Wurdemann, Robert	ex'37
Schatz, Miles	ex'43	Zagel, Milton	'30
Schmalz, Loren	ex'51	Ziegler, Everett	ex'46
Schmidt, Arnold W.	'29	Ziegler, Howard W.	ex'44
Schmidt, Raymond D.	ex'45	Zinke, Erich O.	ex'48
* Killed in action			
** Severely wounded			

Alumni at Concordia

Several alumni have been called back to serve their Alma Mater as board members or teachers. Six have served on the Board of Control at various times. Over thirty have occupied teaching positions at Concordia, most of them temporary, but some have been called to permanent professorships.

Concordia College is justly proud of her alumni. Many of them today are occupying positions of great trust and influence in the church. Among the alumni are numbered many district presidents, theological seminary professors, college professors, religious counselors, pastors, teachers, and military chaplains; also a goodly number of eminently successful men in other professions, such as medicine, engineering, and business.

OFFICERS OF THE CONCORDIA COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

1911-

Rev. George Griesse, '07, President
Rev. Carl Janzow, '08, Vice-President
Rev. H. Krieger, '07, Secretary
Mr. Walter Neils, '07, Treasurer
Rev. Paul Siegel, '07, Post-Mortemist

1918-1921

Rev. Paul Walther, '08, President
Rev. E. H. H. Gade, '04, Vice-President
Rev. H. Krieger, '07, Secretary
Rev. E. Kirsch, '11, Treasurer
Prof. M. Bertram, '07, Chronicler
Rev. Paul E. Meyer, '08, Biographer

1921-1924

Dr. Herbert Busher, ex'12, President
Rev. F. J. Seltz, '01, Vice-President
Prof. L. Blankenbuehler, '04, Secretary-Treasurer
Prof. August Schlueter, '06, Chronicler
Rev. W. Schwentker, '04, Biographer

1924-1927

Rev. F. M. Abraham, '07, President
Teacher F. W. Friedrich, '06, Vice-President
Rev. Ernst Sprengeler, '09, Secretary-Treasurer
Rev. E. H. H. Gade, '04, Chronicler
Rev. C. W. Kuehner, '10, Biographer

1927-1930

The Hon. William Stradtman, '14, President
Dr. Alex. Schuldt, ex'14, Vice-President
Rev. W. H. Bouman, '22, Secretary-Treasurer and Chronicler
Rev. L. F. Brandes, '11, Biographer

1930-1933

Rev. E. T. Hilpert, '17, President
Rev. J. Spomer, '24, Vice-President
Rev. E. T. Meichsner, '19, Secretary-Treasurer
Rev. John R. Schulz, '14, Chronicler (to 1931)
Rev. H. L. Sprengeler, '15, Chronicler (from 1931)
Rev. Martin Beck, '16, Biographer

1933-1936

Rev. O. Lottes, '12, President
Rev. V. Ostermann, '24, Vice-President
Rev. A. E. Frey, '07, Secretary-Treasurer
Rev. L. S. Imm, '19, Chronicler
Rev. P. Huchthausen, '26, Biographer

1936-1939

Rev. Paul Brill, '26, President
Rev. M. G. Kirsch, '27, Vice-President
Rev. W. E. Friedrich, '30, Secretary
Rev. G. Eschenbacher, '29, Treasurer
Rev. C. Joesting, '28, Biographer

1939-1942

Rev. P. J. Seltz, '14, President
Rev. E. H. Bertram, '16, Vice-President
Rev. L. F. Wohlfeil, '16, Biographer
Rev. Paul Zitzmann, '18, Secretary
Rev. Arnold Schulz, '26, Treasurer
Prof. L. Blankenbuehler, Executive Secretary

1942-1945

Beginning with 1942 the officers were not designated by individual titles but simply collectively as the executive committee.

Rev. D. Pfeiffer, '28
Rev. A. A. Affeldt, '30
Rev. Paul H. T. Gierke, '12
Rev. Louis R. Rosin, '12
Rev. E. T. Meichsner, '19
Prof. Fred Wahlers, Executive Secretary

1945-1948

Rev. Henry Brill, '30
Rev. Alvin C. Mack, '33
Rev. F. E. Geske, '33
Rev. H. Hafner, '12
Rev. O. H. Lottes, '12
Rev. O. Dressel, '32

1948-1951

Rev. Walter Marwede, '32
Rev. Henry Brill, '30
Rev. Victor Ostermann, '24
Rev. A. Schulz, '30
Rev. Arthur C. Klemp, '35

1952-1954

O. H. Lottes, '12, Chairman (Later Arthur C. Klemp)
Theodore Raedeke, '36, Recording Secretary (Later Arnold A. H. Schulz)
Weldon Priebe, '42
Harold Schweigert, Membership Secretary
Clemens B. Brose, '34, Treasurer

1954-1956

Elmer Koberg, '31, President
Theodore Goehle, '37, Vice-President
Theodore Raedeke, '36, Secretary (Later G. Blume)
Floyd Possehl, '35, Treasurer
Fred Wahlers, Executive Secretary

Erhard Eifert, '30, President
 Fred Geske, '33, Vice-President
 Delphin Schulz, '45, Secretary
 Eugene Seltz, '24, Treasurer (Later Henry W. C. Luedke)

The biographers had the duty of collecting biographies of as many alumni as possible. A few of them were quite successful at their job. Many of these biographies are preserved in the college archives. In the early 1950's Professor Fred Wahlers made a systematic effort to collect more of these by sending out questionnaires to all alumni whose addresses were known. Those returned are preserved in the alumni records and the college archives.

Faculty

Traditionally faculty members were chosen from men who had several years of successful experience in the ministry. For this reason the average age was somewhat higher than in most American schools. Professors were still considered members of the clergy and expected to meet with their brothers in the parish ministry at their regular pastoral conferences twice a year so as to keep in touch with other phases of the work of the church.

The calls extended to the earlier professors were general calls, that is to say, men were not, as a rule, called to teach in a special field, but were expected to fit in where needed. For example, a man teaching Greek in the junior college might be asked to take an algebra class in the high school. The high school students no doubt profited by such an arrangement since they often had much more learned men for teachers than they could have had in the average high school.

There were no curricular departments in the college; but every faculty member was assumed to be interested in and responsible for almost every detail in the instruction and discipline of the school. Every case of discipline was heard and resolved by the whole faculty. Serious cases meriting expulsion had to be laid before the Board of Control before final disposition. Every book or magazine to be placed in the library was passed upon by the whole faculty; every change in textbooks or courses came before the whole faculty for approval. Beautiful as this condition was, it sometimes led to very long hours for the men; but they were dedicated and happy in their work. The whole faculty sat for many hours at the end of each semester determining the grades in deportment and application for each student. This practice continued until 1949 when such grades were discontinued in the junior college division.

For many years the faculty had no written constitution or by-laws. None were needed. This is not to say that the faculty members were completely without any guide as to their rights, privileges and responsibilities. These had been established by the Synod and printed in the synodical handbook.

Faculty meetings were held regularly once a month and special meetings were often called by the president between times for discussion of unforeseen occurrences. The faculty meetings were conducted by the president in a most informal manner. While the prerogatives of the president were, of course, different from those of the other faculty members, all were equal in rank; and the president was simply primus inter pares. This was not merely a fact—it was a principle. "Absolute equality in the church of God" was the emphatic way in which Dr. Wollaeger expressed it.

While equality in the faculty was a fact, there were, of course, some little concessions to seniority. All the catalogs before 1958 list the

faculty members in the order of seniority of service to the college, and this order was observed also with regard to some small privileges such as choice of classrooms, offices, or schedule hours.

The informal organization is also indicated by the fact that there were many joint meetings of the board and faculty up to about the year 1926. It was understood that faculty members were welcome to attend all board meetings, except the occasional executive sessions.

The earliest minutes of faculty meetings which have been preserved are those of 1906-07. The first secretary on record was Dr. H. W. F. Wollaeger who held that office from 1906 to 1931. Later secretaries were Dr. Ernest A. Lussky (1931-32), Professor E. G. R. Siebert (1932-36), Professor A. C. Streufert (1945-51), Professor William A. Dobberfuhl (1951-53), Professor John W. Berger (1953-57), Professor Kenneth P. Kaden (1957-64), Professor Roy E. Kramer (1964-67), and Professor Edward Brockmann since 1967.

The new Administration Building, built in 1918, contained a small faculty meeting room finished in beautiful mahogany woodwork and furnished with elegant mahogany furniture from the Wollaeger factory in Milwaukee. Faculty men also met socially in this room for many a pleasant conversation between classes and especially during the intermission between the morning chapel service and the next class period. This room was used until the faculty grew too large for it. Since 1955 the Robinson Room in the L.M.C. building has been used for faculty meetings.

Provisions for Faculty Growth

In 1949, upon the suggestion of President Poehler, the faculty decided to hold a conference meeting every month for the purpose of discussing questions of educational policy, curriculum and related topics. No routine business was to be conducted at these meetings, but they were to be helpful in keeping the faculty members up to date with developments, especially in the field of education. A committee was elected to formulate a program for the school year. These conference meetings have continued to the present day. Many subjects have been presented and discussed - some by faculty members and some by guest speakers - with much profit to the participants.

Acting upon the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education, the Synodical Convention of 1950 authorized leaves of absence for faculty members after ten years of service. These leaves now provide half salary for a full year, or full salary for two quarters. The usual purpose is for further study, but the Board for Higher Education is also willing to approve leaves for other worthy purposes. The first such leave granted at our college was in 1954. To date these leaves have been enjoyed by fifteen faculty members.

In recent years many new opportunities for self-improvement have become available to college faculty members in the form of fellowships, scholarships and grants from various foundations. Many of our faculty members have availed themselves of these splendid opportunities to study at universities of their choice with the result that faculty competence is steadily increasing and the college standards of excellence are on the upgrade.

Faculty Ranking

The equality of the faculty members referred to above was, of course, a most excellent and desirable condition as long as the schools of the synod were small. However, as the faculties grew in numbers, some of the church leaders began to see certain weaknesses in such a lack of organization. In particular, they felt that, for the sake of efficiency, the president should have more powers; and that other administrative officers were needed among

the faculty members. Certain arguments were also set forth in favor of ranking all the professors.

After the Board for Higher Education was appointed in 1938, Professor Neeb of Austin, Texas, was asked to make a study of ranking. He presented his findings and recommendations to a plenary meeting of the Board for Higher Education in 1940. The board studied the matter further and made recommendations to the 1947 Synodical Convention, and these were adopted.

The system adopted provided for five ranks in the faculties, namely, 1. Professor; 2. Associate Professor; 3. Assistant Professor; 4. Instructor; and 5. Graduate Assistant. Professors and Associate Professors were to be nominated, elected, and called according to the synodical regulations; and these two ranks implied permanent tenure.

In September, 1947, all professors who had been called prior to this date automatically became Associate Professors, with the understanding that the most deserving among them might, at some later time, be promoted to the rank of Professor. With the exception of men with great experience and reputation, new men would not henceforth be called to permanent professorships, but would initially be given a "call-appointment" to one of the lower ranks. After proving themselves they might be nominated, elected and called as Associate Professors.

To begin with, the faculty was not pleased with the idea of ranking and decided to keep the status of equality as Associate Professors. Thus the president was the only man with the rank of Professor. However, for new additions to the faculty, the system went into effect February 1, 1950.

As the faculty grew in number the feeling against ranking gradually disappeared; and a committee was elected in 1957 to spell out criteria for the different ranks. These were approved by faculty and board. Using these criteria the Board of Control, with the approval of the Board for Higher Education, appointed the first three faculty members to hold the rank of "Professor" under the new system. These were Overn, Streufert and Otto. This was in 1958. Older men who might have been eligible had already retired. Since 1958, Linse, Manz, Otte, Pavel, Sohn and Stach have had this honor thrust upon them.

The college faculty now (1967) consists of nine professors (including the president, five associate professors, twenty-eight assistant professors and three instructors. (The high school is now completely separated from the college. Ranking regulations do not apply to the high school teachers.)

In July, 1957, the faculty adopted the first handbook containing its constitution and by-laws as worked out by a committee during the previous year. This was issued in mimeographed form and has been revised and enlarged from time to time.

Administrative Organization

Traditionally the director was the only administrative officer of the college although some of his duties and responsibilities were shared by faculty members to a limited extent. This condition prevailed through the presidencies of Dr. Buenger and Dr. Graebner up to the year 1946 when a registrar was appointed, (Professor Fred Wahlers). When Dr. Poehler became president in 1946, Dr. Graebner was asked to continue as Academy principal, which he did temporarily. In 1949 Professor A. M. Ahlschwede became the first permanently appointed principal of the Academy. For a time Reverend Henry W. C. Luedke served as dean of students between 1947 and 1951. In 1953 Professor Ahlschwede was appointed dean of teacher training, and in 1955 became the first academic dean of the college. Also in 1955, the first

business manager was appointed, (Mr. Martin Koenemann). In 1956 Rev. Walter G. Sohn was appointed dean of students after ten years of experience in a similar position at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Indiana. The necessary administrative staff was now sufficiently complete for the first time in history.

Since that time the chief administrative officers have been the president, the academic dean, the dean of students, the business manager, the director of recruitment and the public relations officer. There are at least a dozen other faculty men who have some administrative function, but this group of six is sometimes called the administrative council. This organization had made it possible for the president to devote time to larger problems and to leave the campus when necessary in the interest of the college without disrupting the work. The administrative council has held weekly meetings since 1958 to discuss matters of importance to the welfare of the college. It makes recommendations to the faculty and implements faculty decisions.

Personnel of the Administrative Council

President

W. A. Poehler, 1946-

Academic Dean

Arthur M. Ahlschwede, 1955-1956

O. B. Overn, 1957-1960 (Acting, 1956-1957)

Harold W. Otte, 1960- (Assistant Dean, 1959-1960)

Jan Pavel, (Acting Dean, 1961-1962)

Dean of Students

Walter G. Sohn, 1956-

Herbert Treichel, (Acting Dean, 1967)

Business Manager

Martin Koenemann, 1955-1958

Lloyd Brutlag, 1958-

Director of Recruitment and Public Relations

Eugene W. Linse, 1957-

Public Relations

Edward A. Lange, 1963-1965

Roy E. Kramer, 1965-1967

Paul A. Lassanske, 1967-

Faculty Anniversaries

Some of the earlier anniversaries of the professors have already been described. When the faculty was small these were observed one at a time; but with the recent growth of the faculty this has become well nigh impossible. Some years ago the Board decided to celebrate the anniversaries of professors who had served the church for twenty-five or fifty years. After the fiftieth year there was to be another observance every fifth year. Anniversaries of faculty members who had served Concordia College itself for ten years, or for any multiple of five above ten, were also to be celebrated. In 1960 there were six such men, and it was decided to observe their anniversaries in con-

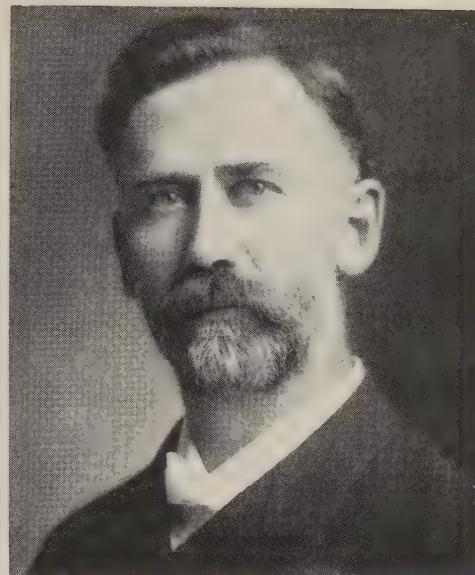
nection with the baccalaureate service on June 2. The six men and their wives were given seats of honor at the service. The Rev. M. Philip Mueller of Huron, South Dakota, president of the South Dakota district of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, was the speaker of the evening. In his congratulatory remarks he called attention to the fact that the combined service of these men amounted to 175 years.

After the service the graduates and the assembly were invited to the dining hall where the committee in charge had prepared an elegant reception with dainty refreshments and decorations. The master of ceremonies, Professor Herbert Treichel, called upon each of the jubilarians for a few remarks; and the friends present were all very gracious with their congratulations. Similar affairs have taken place every year since that time.

CONCLUSION

In looking back over the preceding pages it becomes apparent that the good things that have been omitted far exceed the few that have been covered. The blessings showered upon Concordia in the past by a good and gracious God have been enormous. The greatest of these has been the fact that He has permitted the gospel of the forgiveness of sins through the blood of Jesus Christ to be taught in all its purity through the seventy-five years of the school's existence. As long as this gospel continues to be taught at our college we may expect the Lord's continued blessings and look forward to a still greater future. May the Lord grant that the principles of Scripture alone, grace alone, and faith alone may ever hold sway among the faculty and students of Concordia.

OUR PRESIDENTS



THEODORE HENRY CARL BUENGER

Concordia's First President

1893 - 1927

Dr. Theodore Buenger descended from long lines of pastors on both his father's and his mother's side. In fact, two Buengers signed the Formula of Concord in 1577. His father and mother both came to Perry County, Missouri, with the original Samon pilgrims in 1839. His maternal grandfather was one of the teachers at the first log cabin college. His mother, Martha Loeber, was one of the three girls who were students in this first school. His father, Theodore E. Buenger, was the teacher in one of the first parochial schools of our Church in St. Louis and later in Chicago where the subject of this sketch was born on April 29, 1860. He attended the Gymnasium at Fort Wayne, Indiana, for his six years of high school and junior college training and then proceeded to the theological seminary in St. Louis. Dr. C. F. W. Walther was his uncle by marriage, and he had the great privilege of sitting at his uncle's table during his three-year seminary course, absorbing the wisdom and theological acumen of this great teacher. Immediately after finishing his seminary course in 1882, he left for a mission field in northwestern Wisconsin where he served ten mission stations and founded twenty others over a territory served by about 500 miles of railroad. After two years of this rugged life he was called to an established congregation in Tinley Park,

Illinois. While there he found some time for study which he devoted to writing a complete index to Baier's Compendium of Theology, a famous Latin work which had been expanded by Dr. Walther.

While in Tinley Park he was married to Ottolie Pauline Meier, daughter of Mr. E. F. W. Meier of St. Louis, treasurer of the Missouri Synod. In due time their marriage was blessed with four children, Mrs. Paul Neils, Theodore, Albert and Edgar.

In 1891 he accepted a call to Zion Lutheran, the oldest congregation in St. Paul. There he thought he had found his life's work. But two years later he received an unexpected call to become the first professor of the proposed new Concordia College in St. Paul. He accepted with the hope of eventually becoming the teacher of science in the new school. Professor Duemling at Fort Wayne had awakened in him a great love for such subjects as botany, zoology, astronomy and geology. He started studying zoology at the University of Minnesota during the summers. But his scientific ambitions were damped when he 1896 he was called to the position of permanent director. This position he held until 1927.

In 1923 Concordia Theological Seminary of St. Louis conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in recognition of his outstanding work as director and president. Two new buildings stand on the campus as monuments to his leadership, the Administration Building and Luther Hall. Much of the money which went into the Administration Building was collected through his personal efforts. In 1926 he was almost exhausted from all the extra work in connection with the building of the new dormitory. To aid his recuperation his son treated him to a long voyage. With Mrs. Buenger he traveled through Europe, Asia, Palestine and northern Africa.

In 1927 Dr. Buenger resigned from his position as president and became professor of Latin, a subject in which he was not only a scholar but also an enthusiastic teacher. In 1930 he again sailed with his wife for Europe, visiting especially the great art centers of Italy.

His life was saddened in 1935 by the sudden death of his wife shortly after celebrating their golden wedding day together.

When the humanities course was introduced in 1937, Dr. Buenger agreed to take over the section of the course dealing with the visual arts, since this was one of his numerous interests. At the age of twenty-seven he took a course in art at the University of Minnesota to better prepare himself for this work. He also took a third trip to Europe to examine more closely some of the great cathedrals and other art works of France, Germany and England.

April 29, 1940, Dr. Buenger's eightieth birthday anniversary was celebrated in his home. The wives of some of the professors helped him to prepare a dinner for the faculty members and their wives. The presidents of the other synodical colleges and the president of the synod sent congratulations. Dr. Graebner read these as he addressed the students at the morning chapel service which was attended also by board members and Twin City pastors. Wesley Kuhn, president of the student body, gave a short address on behalf of the students. President J. C. Meyer extended congratulations for the Board of Control, and Rev. O. H. Lottes spoke for the Twin City Pastoral Conference. Dr. Buenger responded, acknowledging the special grace God had permitted him to enjoy. He exhorted all to stand firmly on the Word of God and asked the blessing of God upon all present whether or not they should live to be eighty years old. At that time Dr. Buenger was the oldest active professor in the Missouri Synod. The student body presented him with a briefcase, and Dr. Buenger treated them to a social evening which they appreciated very much.

In his later years Dr. Buenger was called upon to speak on numerous occasions and on various subjects. He retired in 1943 after fifty years of service to the college. The celebration of his fiftieth anniversary is described elsewhere in this volume. After retirement he went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Paul Neils, in Portland, Oregon, where he died September 9, 1943. Funeral services were held in the college chapel on September 13. Faculty members served as pallbearers. His body was laid to rest in Sunset Memorial Park beside that of his wife. The funeral speakers were his pastor, the Rev. Mr. F. J. Seltz, and Mr. Martin Graebner. Several eulogies by faculty members were published in the Concordia Comet of October, 1943.

Dr. Buenger was a most versatile man, a profound and sound theolian, a solid Latin scholar, an ardent lover of the fine arts, and a man possessed of a lively interest in every field of human knowledge. He had a ready wit and an alert mind which made him a charming conversationalist and an excellent host. He was a member of Classical Association of the Middle West and of the American Junior College Association.

His biography is recorded in Who's Who in America; Golden Jubilee Booklet of Concordia College of 1943; History of Concordia College by Fred Wahlers, D.D.; Lutheran Witness, October 26, 1943; Concordia Cyclopedias, 1927.



MARTIN ADOLPH HENRY GRAEBNER

Second President of Concordia College

1927 - 1946

Son of Augustus L. Graebner and Anna (Schaller) Graebner, both parents descend from a line of theologians. Martin was born September 22, 1879, in Milwaukee where his father was president of a theological seminary. Later the family moved to Saint Louis, Missouri.

After graduating from the Holy Cross elementary school in St. Louis and Concordia College in Fort Wayne, Martin entered Concordia Theological Seminary at St. Louis in 1898, completing the course in 1901. Ordained in that year, he accepted a mission call to Cushing, Oklahoma. The next year he was called to a parish in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where he remained for eight years. In 1910 he became professor of Greek at St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas. After twelve years there, he accepted a similar position at Concordia College, Milwaukee, where he remained until called to Concordia College, Saint Paul, as president in 1927. Concordia Seminary in St. Louis conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1942 in recognition of his services to the church as pastor, professor, author and college president. On that occasion he delivered a speech in Latin. In 1946 he retired from the presidency to become a professor in the classical languages. In 1950 he retired to "modified service".

Dr. Graebner was admitted to the bar in 1914 and made use of his professional legal status in several ways for the benefit of the church. He served as legal advisor for the Missouri Synod Church Extension Board from 1918 to 1927. He was also active in educational affairs outside of the college, serving on the Missouri Synod Curriculum Committee, the University of Minnesota Committee on Educational Research and the 1944 St. Paul School Investigation Committee. In 1947 he was sent to Germany for a year as European Director of Lutheran Relief and Rehabilitation.

Dr. Graebner held membership in the Minnesota State Speakers Bureau, the Midway Commercial Club and the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship. He was the author of numerous articles in the Theological Monthly, the Lutheran Witness, the Homiletic Magazine and the Junior College Journal. Other publications were "The Lord's Prayer and the Christian Life," "Meditation of Psalm 110" and "Vesper Sermons" (co-author).

His interests were very broad. His chief hobbies were perhaps reading and chess, at which he was past master. He died November 13, 1950.

Dr. Graebner was married to Anna Albers of Oklahoma City on May 31, 1906. Their marriage was blessed with seven children, one of whom died in an auto accident in 1927. The remaining children are: Paul William, Robert Carl, (Rev.) Martin Luther, Ruth Elizabeth (Mrs. Roger Sutherland), Lawrence Arthur and Herbert John.

Biography in Who's Who in America, Concordia Cyclopedias. Dr. Graebner was a great teacher, a versatile scholar and a silver-tongued orator. He had the ability to make an excellent speech at a moment's notice. At the same time he exhibited a simple child-like faith in his Savior. His chapel sermonettes will be long remembered by his students.



WILLIAM AUGUST POEHLER

1946 -

Our third president is the first alumnus to occupy the president's chair. He is also the first one who can claim to be a true product of Minnesota. His forebears were among the early settlers in the state and took an active part in civic affairs. His maternal grandfather fought the Indians in 1865 at the time of the historic massacre near New Ulm. His uncle, John Havemeier, sat in the Minnesota State Legislature; and another uncle, William Schweppé, was a judge at St. James.

Dr. Poehler first saw the light of day in Courtland, Minnesota, where he was born on July 9, 1904, the son of Herman F. Poehler, a business man, and Mary (Havemeier) Poehler.

After attending Immanuel Lutheran School and the public school at Courtland, he took his first year of high school at nearby New Ulm, after which he continued his preministerial education through high school and junior college at Concordia College, St. Paul, graduating in 1924. He proceeded with theological studies at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri. After his first two years of seminary training he served as a vicar at Kelowna, British Columbia, and at Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada. Returning to the seminary in 1928 after two years in the field, he graduated from the seminary with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1929.

Later he pursued advanced studies at the University of Minnesota, earning the Master of Arts degree in 1945 and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1954.

He also received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Illinois, in 1965.

Upon finishing the seminary course in 1929, Dr. Poehler was called as a missionary to China. Although he looked forward to this with enthusiasm, the Lord had other plans for him. He was stricken with severe illness which confined him for several months and put an end to his plans for China. After his recovery early in 1930, he accepted a call to St. Luke's Lutheran Church of Wood Lake, Minnesota, where he remained for five years. The next five years were spent as pastor of Bethlehem Church, Morristown, Minnesota. In 1940 he accepted a call to Trinity First Lutheran Church of Minneapolis, the oldest Missouri Synod congregation in Minnesota. The Lord blessed his ministry; and the congregation grew rapidly under his guidance. When Dr. Graebner retired from the Concordia College presidency in 1946, Dr. Poehler was called by the Board of Control to succeed him. He accepted the call and took over his new duties on July 1, 1946.

During the administration of Dr. Poehler the college has advanced in many ways and continues to advance. Administrative offices have been established and well organized. The financial and business affairs of the college have been put on a sound basis. The faculty has been greatly enlarged and properly organized. The library has grown immensely and has become more functional. The curriculum has been completely overhauled and improved. A new division for music and other fine arts has been established. The old buildings have been remodeled and seven new buildings have been erected. Six apartment buildings have been purchased near the campus for use as dormitories. Coeducation has been introduced; and teacher and deaconess training courses established. A four-year Teachers College has been established and fully accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as well as by the State Department of Education. Very successful departments of Recruitment and Public Relations have been organized; and the enrollment has almost tripled. Indeed, many other things mentioned elsewhere in this volume as happening after 1946 reflect credit on the administration of Dr. Poehler.

During his career as pastor and president he has engaged in several extra activities among which may be mentioned circuit visitor in local conferences, Walther League camp manager in 1942, Prisoner of War Representative of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod in 1945, Curriculum Commission for the LC-MS from 1958 to 1965, Civil and Human Rights Commission for St. Paul, Legislative Interim Committee on Education.

He holds membership in the National Society for the Study of Education, Phi Delta Kappa, International Platform Association, Philosophy of Education Society, Lutheran Education Association, Comparative Education Society, Association for Higher Education, National Education Association, The Lutheran Academy for Scholarship.

He has presented papers at various conventions, including "Missionaries and Education" at Albury, N.S.W., 1959; "The Lutheran Chaplain - a Man of God," 1964 at Washington, D. C., Dallas, Texas, and San Francisco, 1965; "Education in Germany" at Geneva, Switzerland, 1956.

His published works include "Progress Test for Luther's Catechism," 1954; "Portals of Prayer," 1956; and "Religious Education Through the Ages," 1966; also articles and book reviews in the Concordia Theological Monthly, Lutheran Education, The Lutheran Chaplain and The Cresset.

Biographies of Dr. Poehler have been published in Who's Who in America, Who's Who in Minnesota, Who's Who in Education and Who's Who in the Midwest.

His hobbies are writing and travel. His recent travels have included Europe in 1956, the Orient in 1958, Australia in 1959. In 1966 Dr. and Mrs.

Poehler travelled in Africa, the Near East including the Holy Land, Russia and Europe. They visited a number of our mission stations throughout their travels.

Dr. Poehler was united in holy wedlock with Justine Schneidmiller of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, in 1929. Their marriage has been blessed with four daughters: Mrs. Bernadine Graham, Mrs. Zona Lusk, Mrs. Elizabeth Trembath and Mrs. Theodora Koeppen.

FACULTY

(Arranged Chronologically)

A. C. Landeck, 1894 - 1896. Born June 11, 1853, in Bavaria, Germany. Attended the Fort Wayne Concordia and studied theology at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis, Missouri, graduating in 1875. From that year until 1894 he held pastorates in Minnesota. Accepted a professorship at Concordia College of St. Paul in 1894, but returned to the parish ministry in 1896, serving congregations in Illinois until his retirement.

Hans Juergensen, 1895 - 1904. Born April 22, 1872, at Hadersleben, Schleswig-Holstein and came with his parents to Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1880. He studied at Concordia of Fort Wayne from 1885 to 1890 and went on to Concordia Seminary in St. Louis where he graduated in 1893. The following year he studied at the Universities of Leipzig and Munich and then spent a year at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1895 he became professor at our Concordia, teaching Greek, German, history, mathematics, geography and music. In 1904 he left to take a position in the German Department of the University of Minnesota. He died September 5, 1912, at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Edward Louis Arndt, 1897 - 1911. Born December 19, 1864, in Boekowni, Pomerania, Prussia, and came to America with his parents in 1866. Graduated from Concordia College of Fort Wayne in 1882 and from Concordia Seminary in St. Louis in 1885. Established Trinity Church, East Saginaw, Michigan, 1885-1897. Professor at Concordia College, St. Paul, 1897-1911, where he taught many subjects, including all the sciences in the curriculum at that time. Left Concordia in 1911 to found the China mission in Hankow in 1913, and spent the rest of his life in this great work. Died in China, April 17, 1929. The Concordia Science Building is named after him.

C. Abbetmeyer, Ph.D., 1902 - 1920. Born August 19, 1867, in Bodenteich, Hanover. Came to America with his parents in 1873 and settled on a farm near Nicollet, Minnesota. Attended college at Watertown, Wisconsin, and the seminary in Milwaukee. Later studied in the graduate schools of the University of Minnesota and Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland. Pastor in three localities before 1902. Professor of English, Concordia College, St. Paul, 1902-1920. Died July 16, 1929.

Herman William Franz Wollaeger, 1904 - 1941. Born December 7, 1872, in Milwaukee. Graduated from the Fort Wayne Concordia College with the first prima class. Graduated from Concordia Seminary of St. Louis in 1895 and continued his studies at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore for one year, after which he proceeded to Germany, studying one year at Leipzig and one year at Heidelberg where he earned the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1898. Accepted the pastorate of a small congregation in Hartford, Conn., where he remained four years. In 1904 he became professor of German at Concordia where he remained until 1941. Died July 14, 1941.

William Moenkemoeller, 1905 - 1933. Born November 9, 1867, in Schwenigdorf, Westphalia, Germany. Came to America with his parents in 1870 and settled in Pekin, Illinois. Studied at the Fort Wayne Concordia and at Concordia Theological Seminary in St. Louis, graduating in 1889. From that year to 1905 he served three pastorates in Cairo, Illinois; Springfield, Massachusetts; and New Britain, Connecticut. Professor at our Concordia, 1905-1933, teaching Greek, religion and sometimes Latin, Hebrew or history. Acting director of Concordia College, 1917-1919. Died May 9, 1933.

Karl J. M. Heuer, 1906 - 1915. Born January 29, 1870, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Studied at the Concordia Academy in Milwaukee, 1882-1886. Went on to college at Fort Wayne and Theological Seminary at St. Louis where he graduated in 1891. For the next ten years he held pastorates in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. In 1901 he was called back to Minnesota as pastor of Zion Lutheran Church in St. Paul. After five years he became professor of Latin and Hebrew at Concordia College. Incapacitated by a severe stroke in 1915, he lingered on in a semiparalyzed condition until December 7, 1925, when he died in St. Paul.

Ernest Alfred Lussky, 1906 - Born October 3, 1883, in Sterling, Illinois. Son of Pastor Frederick and Anna (Beyer) Lussky. High school and college at the Fort Wayne Concordia, and Concordia Theological Seminary at St. Louis, where he graduated in 1906. Later he studied in the graduate schools of the Universities of Chicago and Minnesota, earning degrees of Master of Arts in 1918 and Doctor of Philosophy in 1928. Came to Concordia in 1906 as assistant instructor and became professor of Latin in 1909. In the early years he taught history, algebra, geometry and geography. Married Gertrude Schulze of Chicago, Illinois, June 28, 1916. Three sons: Edward, Frederic and William. Professor Emeritus since 1954.

Paul Edward Kretzmann, 1912 - 1919. Born August 24, 1883, at Farmers Retreat, Indiana, son of Rev. Carl H. E. and Elizabeth (Polack) Kretzmann. After graduating from the Fort Wayne Concordia College in 1902, he studied two years at the St. Louis Seminary and then went west for his health. He became a teacher in Lutheran schools in Colorado and Kansas. After ordination in 1906 he held pastorates in Shady Bend, Kansas, and Denver, Colorado. Professor of science and mathematics at Concordia, St. Paul, 1912-1919. Later served four years as editor for Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, and twenty-two years as professor at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. During his teaching career he studied at several universities earning the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Education. Honored by Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Author of Popular Commentary of the Bible, Christian Art, Brief History of Education. Died July 13, 1965, in Minneapolis.

August Bernard Frederick Schlueter, 1916 - 1926. Born October 11, 1879, at Schwarmbeck, Germany, son of John William and Anna M. (Schlueter) Schlueter. Entered the St. Paul Concordia High School in 1894 as a sophomore. After two years went on to finish his college and seminary courses at Milwaukee and St. Louis. His studies were twice interrupted by teaching assignments, one of which was at Concordia High School in St. Paul for a year. In 1904 he was called as pastor and teacher for twelve years. In 1916 he became professor at Concordia College where he taught Latin, Hebrew and German. Married Belva Cohoe of North Tonawanda, N. Y. Three children: Renata (Mrs. Ernest Munsche), Ilsa (Mrs. Paul G. Mueller) and Robert. Died June 23, 1926.

Sigurd C. Ylvisaker, 1919 - 1923. B.A., Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, 1903. Graduate study, University of Minnesota, 1903-1904. Luther Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1904-1907. University of Leipzig, Germany, 1907-1910, Ph.D. Pastor at Minot, North Dakota, 1910-1911. Professor of Hebrew and Greek, Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, 1911-1919. Professor of Norse, Greek and Hebrew at Concordia, 1919-1923. Later became president of Bethany College, Mankato, Minnesota.

Oswald Benjamin Overn, 1920 - Born January 26, 1891, in Mankato, Minnesota, son of Pastor Anton G. H. and Rena (Wieding) Overn. B.A., University of Minnesota, 1912. M.S., State University of Iowa, 1918. Additional graduate studies at the Universities of Iowa, Chicago and Minnesota. Teacher of physics and mathematics at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, 1912-1919. Teaching Fellowship at the State University of Iowa, 1917-1918. Luther Institute Chicago, 1912-1920. At Concordia since 1920 teaching sciences, mathematics, English, music and art. Registrar and Admissions Officer, 1951-1957. Acting Dean, 1956-1957. Dean, 1957-1960. Professor Emeritus since 1963. Chairman of Science and Mathematics Department for thirty-five years. Director of the college museum since 1920. Author: History of Concordia College, 1967. Married Maybelle H. Jenson, a school teacher from Fenton, Iowa, 1920. Five children: Vivian Marie (Mrs. Roland Hopmann), William Matthew, Robert Anthony, Dorothy Isabelle (Mrs. Paul Randolph) and Esther Mathilde (Mrs. Donald Asmus).

Lorenz F. R. Blankenbuehler, 1921 - 1941. Born February 7, 1886, in Webster City, Iowa. Graduate of Concordia High School, St. Paul, 1903; Milwaukee Concordia, 1906; Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, 1911. M.A., University of Oregon, 1921. Further advanced study at the University of Minnesota. Honorary degree of Litt.D., Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., 1951. Professor of English, Concordia College, Portland, Oregon, 1911-1921. Professor of English and Foreign Literature, Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., 1921-1941. Director of the Concordia Choral Club from its beginning to 1941. The Comet began under his direction. After leaving St. Paul he became dean of the editorial office of Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Missouri, 1941-1952. Editor of the Lutheran Witness 1952-1960, and editor emeritus after 1960. Married Elsie Pieper, daughter of Dr. Francis Pieper, 1913. Two children: Lorenz, Jr. and Lois (Mrs. Hoelter). Died February 21, 1964, in St. Louis.

Fred Wahlers, 1922 - 1965. Born January 1, 1881, in Deepen, Hanover, Germany. Moved with his parents in 1883 to a farm near Webster City, Iowa. Graduated from the three-year course at Concordia, St. Paul, in 1898, from the Milwaukee Concordia in 1901, and from the St. Louis Seminary in 1904. Later he pursued graduate studies at the University of Minnesota. In 1904 accepted a teaching position in Immanuel Lutheran College at Concord, N. C., relocated in 1905 at Greensboro, N. C. In 1919 Professor Wahlers accepted a pastorate in Remsen, Iowa, where he remained two years. In 1922 he became professor of Greek, Hebrew, history and religion at Concordia College, St. Paul. Registrar, 1946-1951. Honored in 1960 by Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, with the degree of D. D. Author of A History of Concordia College for the sixtieth anniversary in 1953. Married Emma Schwieger of Webster City, Iowa, in 1905. Three sons and three daughters: Fred E., Rev. Lorenz F., Rev. Arthur G., Clara (Mrs. John Edwardsen), Henrietta (Mrs. Robert Olander) and Margarete (Mrs. Norman Carlson). Died February 8, 1965.

Paul W. Stor, 1922 - Born August 5, 1896, at Cheney, Kansas. Graduated from St. John's College in Winfield, Kansas, 1917. Continued for two years at Concordia Theological Seminary at St. Louis, after which he pursued advanced studies at Washington University in St. Louis and the Universities of Chicago and Minnesota. Started his career as a teacher in a parish school in Martinsville, New York. In 1922 he accepted an assistant instructorship at Concordia, St. Paul. In 1928 he was elected to a professorship in science and mathematics. Coach of nearly all sports at Concordia, 1922-1929. Director of Athletics, 1929-1946. Married Belva Cohoe Schlueter of St. Paul, August 31, 1927.

William A. Dobberfuhl, 1923 - 1954. Born November 9, 1889, in Freistadt, Wisconsin. Graduated from Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, in 1913. Pastor in Detroit, Michigan, 1913-1923. Professor of languages at Concordia, 1923-1954. Taught Latin, Greek, Hebrew and German. Director of Music at Concordia, 1941-1953. Member of the Mission Board of the Michigan District. Married Martha Frenz of Freistadt, Wisconsin, August 5, 1914. Seven children, two of whom died in childhood. Survivors are Rudolph, Walter, Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, Mrs. Nora Gehrke and Mrs. Ruth Ziegler. Died February 9, 1954.

Oliver Harstad, 1923 - 1928. B.A., Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, 1914. Experience in the U. S. Army and in professional baseball. Teacher at Luther Academy, Albert Lea, Minnesota, 1914-1918. Superintendent of schools, McVille, North Dakota, 1919-1923. Norse professor at Concordia, teaching also Latin, English and history, 1923-1928. Coach of athletics. Later taught at Bethany College, Mankato, Minnesota.

Eduard Gustave Richard Siebert, 1926 - 1927. Born Proekuls, East Prussia, September 28, 1887. Son of Richard Karl and Therese (Adler) Siebert. Parents moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1888. Enrolled in the Synodical high school at Hawthorne, N. Y. (later Bronxville). He finished his pre-ministerial training at the Fort Wayne Concordia in 1907 and his theological studies at the St. Louis Seminary in 1910. Later he studied at the University of Minnesota, earning the degree of M.A. in 1937. Held pastorates in Fall River, Massachusetts; Schenectady, New York; and Cass Lake, Minnesota. Installed at Concordia in 1926 as professor of English and history. District Archivist for the Minnesota District, 1940-1957. Married Caroline Krato of St. Louis, May 3, 1911. Three children: Richard Walter (Dick of baseball fame), Dorothea (Mrs. Michael J. Usas) and Paul Louis. Retired in 1958; died in 1967.

Arthur Carl Streufert, 1929 - Born November 20, 1898, in Lodi, California. Son of the Rev. Dr. Frank Carl and Lydia (Burgdorf) Streufert. After graduating from Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, continued at Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, graduating in 1922. M.A., University of Minnesota, 1933. Further advanced study at the University of Chicago. Pastor of three congregations at White Lake and Plankinton, South Dakota, 1922-1928. Pastor at Lake Zurich, Illinois, 1928-1929. Professor of Greek and Latin at Concordia, 1929-1954. Professor of Religion since 1954. Manager of Concordia Book Store, 1947-1957. Married Lillian Freundt in Chicago, 1922. Two sons: Carl Alvin, a pastor, and Norbert Arthur, a professor of religion.

John W. Berger, 1931 - 1957. Born April 30, 1897, in Riley, Michigan, son of the Rev. Gustav and Ida (Oetjen) Berger. Attended Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Graduated from the Theological Seminary in St. Louis in 1922. Later pursued graduate studies at the University of Minnesota. Held pastorates at St. Joseph, Canton and Jefferson City, Missouri. While at Canton, he was also a part-time teacher at Culver-Stockton College, 1923-1926. Professor of German and foreign literature at Concordia, 1931-1957. Married Laura F. Maack, daughter of Pastor H. Maack of St. Louis. Children: Robert J., Thomas W., Charles E. and Lois (Mrs. Robert Walther). Died November 19, 1957.

Edgar John Christopher Otto, 1943 - Born March 24, 1900, at Galva, Iowa, son of John William and Sophia (Hustedt) Otto. Graduated from Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Illinois, 1924. B.A., Morningside College, Sioux City Iowa, 1932. M.A., State University of Iowa, Iowa City, 1935. Further graduate study, University of Minnesota. Pastoral ministry in Oklahoma and Iowa, 1924-1940. Student pastor at Ames, Iowa, 1940-1943. Associate professor at Concordia, 1943-1958. Professor of English and Speech since 1958. U.S. Army S.A.T.C., World War I, 1918. Coach of Debate, Oratory, Forensics and Literary Societies. Honorary degree of D.D. conferred by Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Illinois, in 1958. Married Anna Hattie Wendel, a teacher from Schaller, Iowa, 1924. Four children: Wendeline Dorothy (Mrs. L. D. Crey), Rev. Edgar John, Rachel Marie (Mrs. Roger Kotsaqis), Rebecca Ruth (Mrs. Victor G. Fry).

Henry W. C. Luedke, 1946 - 1951. Graduated from Concordia College, St. Paul Minnesota, in 1923 and from Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1926. Earned the degree of B.S. in Ed. from the University of Minnesota in 1935. Parish ministry and chaplain in World War II, 1926-1946. Instructor at Concordia in social science, and Dean of Students, 1946-1951. Left for Chicago, Illinois, in 1951 to accept a call into the parish ministry.

Robert Eugene Barnes, 1947 - Born March 26, 1923, in Minneapolis, son of Eugene H. and Ada M. (Farrenkop) Barnes. B.S., University of Minnesota, 1947; M.Ed., 1964. Additional graduate study at Concordia College, Seward, Nebraska, and at the University of Minnesota. Instructor in physical education at Concordia, 1947-1955. Assistant Professor, 1955-1964. Associate Professor since 1964. Athletic director and basketball coach since 1947. Coach of baseball, track, tennis and football from time to time. Married Lillian Alice Schueler, 1947. Three children: Susan Kay, Ann Marie and Richard Michael.

Arthur M. Ahlschwede, 1949 - 1956. Graduate of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, 1935. B.S. in Ed., 1941. M.A., University of Minnesota, 1949. Further advanced study at the University of Minnesota. Teaching and administrative experience in Lutheran schools, 1935-1949. Principal of Concordia Academy, 1949-1951. Associate Professor Education, Concordia College, 1951-1955. Dean of the college, 1955-1956. Introduced the teacher training program on the college level. Left in 1956 to become Assistant Executive Secretary of the Board for Higher Education of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod.

Mrs. Phyllis (Heike) Molnau, 1953 - 1957. Instructor of Music. B.Mus., MacPhail School of Music, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1945. B.Mus., University of Minnesota, 1946. Additional graduate study. Director of Music Zion Lutheran Church, Hopkins, Minn., 1949-1950. Instructor in Music, St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas, 1951-1953. Concordia, St. Paul, 1953-1957.

Jan Pavel, 1950 - Born August 15, 1925, in Garfield, New Jersey, son of John and Anna (Sisko) Pavel. Attended our pre-ministerial schools at Bronxville and Fort Wayne and Concordia Theological Seminary in St. Louis. B.A., Concordia, St. Louis, Missouri, 1947, and B.D., 1949. M.A., Washington University, St. Louis, 1950. Further graduate study at the University of Minnesota. Instructor in Latin and Greek at Concordia, 1950-1953. Assistant Professor, 1953-1954. Associate Professor, 1954-1963. Professor, 1963-. Registrar and Admissions Officer, 1957-1963. Acting Dean, 1961-1962. Chairman of Humanities Division since 1963. Married Evelyn Betty Rollins, June 12, 1954. Three children: John Darryl, Deanne Joy and Deborah Jean.

Robert Theodore Koehler, 1950 - 1958. Graduated from Concordia College, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1944. B.A. and B.D., Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, 1946 and 1948. Graduate study at Concordia Seminary, 1948-1949. Graduate study at the University of Hamburg and Augustana Seminary of Bavaria, Germany, 1954-1956. Pastoral ministry in Texas, 1949-1950. Instructor in Religion at Concordia, 1950-1953. Assistant Professor, 1953-1958. Chairman of Religion Division, 1955-1958.

Harold William Otte, 1951 - Born November 7, 1915, in York, Nebraska, son of William and Ida (Bentzenberg) Otte. Graduate of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, 1935. B.S. in Ed., Mankato State Teachers College, Mankato, Minnesota, 1947. M.A., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1954. Ed.D., University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, 1965. Teacher in elementary parish schools, 1935-1939. Principal in parish schools, 1939-1951. Instructor in geography, Concordia College, St. Paul, 1951-1954. Associate Professor, 1954-1960. Assistant Dean of the College, 1959-1960. Dean since 1960. Director of Concordia Choral Club and Band, 1952-1960. Married Bernice Ester Schmidt of Young America, Minnesota, 1939. Two sons: William Harold and Paul Roland.

Walter Henry Engelhardt, 1954 - Born March 23, 1909, in Garrison, North Dakota, son of Henry E. and Marie (Petersen) Engelhardt. Attended Dr. Martin Luther College at New Ulm, Minnesota, Concordia at St. Paul, Concordia at Seward, Nebraska, and Midland College at Fremont, Nebraska. B.A., Midland College, 1939. M.A., University of Nebraska, Lincoln, 1943. Additional graduate study at the University of Minnesota. Teacher in parish schools and public high schools, 1935-1943. Shattuck Military School, Faribault, Minnesota, 1943-1954. Assistant Professor of German and Latin at Concordia, 1954-1958. Associate Professor since 1958. Baseball and wrestling coach for thirty years. Married Magdeline Augusta Petersen of Alamosa, Colorado, 1936. Three children: Marianne (Mrs. David Vinz), Elizabeth and Walter, Jr.

Delphin Leo Schulz, 1954 - 1963. Born January 22, 1926, in Faribault, Minnesota. Studied at Concordia Academy in St. Paul, graduating in 1943. Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois, 1943-1944. B.S. in Ed., University of Minnesota, 1949. M.A., Minnesota, 1957. Principal of Zion Lutheran School, Alexandria, Minn., 1950-1954. Instructor in social sciences and education at Concordia, 1954-1956. Assistant Professor Education, 1956-1958. Associate Professor and Director of Teacher Education and Placement, 1958-1963. Principal of Concordia Academy, 1956-1960. Coordinator of Summer Schools, 1960-1963. Directed the development of the four-year teacher education program. Left Concordia in 1963 to become Assistant Executive Secretary of the Board for Higher Education of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod.

Marvin Busse, 1955 - 1964. B.S. in Ed., Dr. Martin Luther College, New Ulm, Minnesota, 1953. M.A., University of Minnesota, 1959. Teacher at Dr. Martin Luther College, 1953-1955. Assistant at Concordia, 1955-1957. Instructor of Organ and Piano, 1957-1961. Assistant Professor of Music, 1961-1964.

Kenneth Paul Kaden, 1955 - Born September 25, 1929, in Hannibal, Missouri, son of Paul F. and Amelia E. (Hoenes) Kaden. B.A., Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, 1951; C.T., 1954. M.A., Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, 1955. Further study at the University of Minnesota. Instructor in English at Concordia, St. Paul, 1955-1958. Assistant Professor, 1958-1967. Associate Professor since 1967. Counseling and Testing Director. Married Evelyn Caroline Drebels, 1955. Two children: Joel Kenneth and Janice Ruth.

Carroll Eugene Peter, 1955 - Born December 30, 1929, at Elmore, Minnesota, son of Herman Carl and Emma Bertha (Oldenburg) Peter. B.S., University of Minnesota, 1951. M.A., University of Minnesota, 1958. Further advanced studies at the University of California, Western Reserve University and the University of Minnesota. Principal and teacher at Trinity Lutheran School, Elgin, Minnesota, 1951-1955. Instructor at Concordia, 1955-1957; Assistant Professor of Physical Science, 1957-1966; Associate Professor since 1966. Registrar since 1964. Married Helen Louise Bierwagen of Milesville, South Dakota, 1957. Five children: Kathryn Louise, David Carl, John Walter, Beth Lynn and Sarah Marie.

Norbert E. Hattendorf, 1956 - 1962. Son of the Rev. Gerhard C. Hattendorf. A.A., St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas, 1951. B.A. and B.D., Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, 1953 and 1956. M.Th., Luther Theological Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1961. Teacher of Religion and Latin at Concordia Academy, 1956-1962. Accepted a call into the parish ministry in 1962.

Miss Margaret Helen Horn, 1956 - Born July 28, 1924, in St. Paul Minnesota, daughter of George G. and Edna (Seagren) Horn. B.A., Hamline University, 1946. B.A. in Library Science, University of Minnesota, 1949. Library Assistant, Hamline University, 1946-1948. Librarian, Ames Library of South Asia, 1949-1956. Concordia College librarian since 1956. Instructor 1957-1963; Assistant Professor since 1963.

Eugene W. Linse, Jr., 1956 - Born January 29, 1923, in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, son of Eugene and Anna J. (List) Linse. Completed high school and junior college at Concordia, St. Paul, in 1942. Graduated from the theological seminary at St. Louis in 1947. B.A., Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, 1944. M.A., Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, 1950. Further advanced studies at the University of Texas, Concordia Seminary and the University of Minnesota. Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1965. Graduate Assistant, Concordia College, Austin, Texas, 1948-1949. Assistant Professor of Humanities at Concordia, St. Paul, 1955-1960. Associate Professor, 1960-1966. Professor since 1966. Director of Recruitment and Public Relations for Concordia, St. Paul. Chairman of the Religion and Social Science Division. Married Barbara J. Hitchcock of Baldwin, Kansas. Four children: Robert, Pamela, James and Daniel.

Mrs. Helen (Bierwagen) Peter, 1956 - 1958. Instructor in organ and piano. B.S. in Ed., Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, 1956. Further advanced study at the University of Minnesota.

Helen Rupprecht, 1956 - 1958. Instructor in music. B.S. in Ed., Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois, 1956.

Walter George Sohn, 1956 - Born August 14, 1920, Columbia, Pennsylvania. Son of Rev. John George and A. Margaret (Ebert) Sohn. Attended high school and junior college at Concordia, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Concordia Seminary, St. Louis - A.B., 1942; B.D., 1944. Further advanced studies at Concordia Seminary and University of California. S.T.M. at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, 1964. Dean of Students and Instructor, Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., 1945-1947 and 1948-1956. Pastor, Bethany Lutheran Church, Connersville, Ind., 1947-1948. Dean of Students, Concordia, St. Paul, 1956-. Married Joan Marie Wuerger of Appleton, Wisconsin, 1953. Two children: Martha Marie and Stephen Mark.

Luther Gronseth, 1957 - 1962. B.A., Augsburg College, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1943. C.T., Augsburg Theological Seminary, Minneapolis, 1946. Further graduate study at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota. Pastor at Bagley, Minnesota, 1946-1950. Director of athletics and public relations at other schools, 1950-1956. Physical education and public relations at Concordia, 1957-1962. Athletic coach, 1957-1962. Left in 1962 to become principal of the Minneapolis Lutheran High School.

Robert G. Johnston, 1957 - 1960. Graduated from Northwestern College, Watertown, Wisconsin, in 1946. Graduated from Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Illinois, 1950. B.A. and B.D., Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, 1957. Additional graduate study, University of Minnesota. Pastoral Ministry, 1950-1957. Instructor in religion and Latin at Concordia Academy, 1957-1960. Left in 1960 to become headmaster of a Lutheran academy in Australia.

Paul O. Manz, 1957 - Born May 10, 1919, in Cleveland, Ohio, son of Otto and Hulda (Jeske) Manz. B.S. in Ed., Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois, 1941. Concurrent studies at the American Conservatory, Chicago. M.Mus., Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, 1952. Fulbright scholar, Royal Flemish Conservatory, Antwerp, Belgium, where he studied with Flor Peeters. Studied also with Helmuth Walcha in Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, summer of 1956. Further study in Belgium, 1959. Instructor and principal in Lutheran schools, 1941-1946. Organist and choirmaster at Mount Olive Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, 1946-. Instructor at Macalester College, St. Paul, 1949-1955. Instructor at the University of Minnesota, 1956-1957. Assistant Professor of Music, Concordia College, St. Paul, 1957-1961; Associate Professor, 1961-1966; Professor, since 1966. Honored with the degree of Litt.D. by Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, in 1966. Placement officer since 1966. Chairman of the Division of Music and Other Fine Arts. Married Ruth Mueller of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Children: Michael, John, Peter, Mary, Anne, Sarah, John Herbert.

Bernard Richard Olson, 1957 - 1960. B.S., University of Minnesota, 1932. Further graduate study, University of Minnesota. Vocational and secondary school teacher at Red Wing Training School, 1938-1955. Junior college and high school at Emmetsburg, Iowa, 1956-1957. Instructor in English and speech at Concordia, 1957-1960.

Marvin Luther Middendorf, 1957 - Born December 29, 1927, Larson, North Dakota, son of Rev. Harry and Meta (Buth) Middendorf. Attended St. Paul's High School, Concordia, Missouri; St. Paul's College, Concordia, Missouri, 1946-1948; Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, 1948-1953, B.A. and B.D.; Concordia Seminary Graduate School, 1953-1954, S.T.M.; Washington University, St. Louis, 1954-1955, M.A. Additional graduate study, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. St. Paul's College, Concordia, Missouri, 1955-1957. Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin, Concordia, 1957-. Married Melba Eckert of Diggins, Missouri, 1953. Four children: Mark Daniel, Matthew John, Michael Paul, Thomas Joel.

Karen M. Larson Pone', 1957 - 1963. B.S., University of Minnesota, 1957. Further graduate study also. Instructor in music at Concordia, 1957-1963.

John Frederick Stach, 1957 - Born December 14, 1901, in Lamar, Indiana, son of George and Mary (Ondrasek) Stach. B.S., Wayne University in 1926. M.A., Columbia University, 1929. Ph.D., University of Michigan, 1943. Teacher and principal in Michigan parish schools, 1922-1942. Instructor at Concordia High School, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1942-1947. Associate Professor, Concordia College, Fort Wayne, 1947-1957. Associate Professor of religion and social science at Concordia, St. Paul, 1957-1963. Professor, 1963-. Chairman of Division of Religion and Social Science, 1957-1966. Married Elsie Lunz of Fort Wayne, Indiana, August 13, 1931.

Erlo Henry Warnke, 1957 - Born March 30, 1916, in Waco, Nebraska. B.S. in Ed., Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois, 1937. M.A., Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, North Carolina, 1953. Additional graduate study, University of Minnesota and Colorado State College, Greeley, Colorado. Principal and teacher in Lutheran schools, 1937-1957. Assistant Professor of mathematics at Concordia, 1957-1963. Associate Professor since 1963. Chairman of Division D, Science and Mathematics, Concordia. Director of Colloquy Program since 1966. Married Ella Marie Wenz of Otis, Colorado. Two children: Barbara and John.

John Edmiston Bauman, 1958 - 1962. Born September 22, 1897, at Allentown, Pennsylvania. A.B. and B.S. degrees from Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. C.E. and M.S., Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. Ph.D., University of Nebraska. Taught in various colleges with the exception of the years 1941-1945, when he was engaged in work for the War Department. Assistant Professor of biology at Concordia, 1958-1962. Died March 4, 1962.

Philip Crolius, 1958 - 1965. B.S. in Ed., St. Cloud State Teachers College, 1949. Teacher in public high schools, 1949-1958. Teacher of history and business education at Concordia Academy, 1958-1965.

Elmer Frederick Fiebig, 1958 - 1960. B.S. in Ed., Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois, 1944. M.A., Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, 1950. Teaching experience, 1933-1958. Assistant Professor of mathematics at Concordia and Principal of the Academy, 1958-1960. Principal of St. Paul Lutheran High School, 1960-1966. Principal of St. Paul's College High School, Concordia, Missouri, 1966-1968. Married Ruth Amanda Wiedenhoeft, Chicago, Illinois. Two living children: Ronald, teacher at Gethsemane Lutheran School of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Marilyn, at home in Concordia, Missouri. Died March 25, 1968.

Paul John Heideman, 1958 - Born April 25, 1905, in Tobias, Nebraska, son of John and Anna (Ransyck) Heideman. Graduate of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, 1927. B.S. in Ed., University of Omaha, 1943; M.A., 1948. Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1957. Principal of Lutheran elementary schools, 1924-1958. Assistant Professor of psychology and education at Concordia, 1958-1964. Associate Professor since 1964. Married Viola C. Hawkins of Deshler, Nebraska, 1927. Four children: LaVern Roy, Donald Wayne, Marlon Paul, Sharon Darlene Liljedahl.

Ruta Inara Kalnins, 1958 - Born January 4, 1933, at Riga, Latvia, daughter of Dr. Arnold and Milda (Gailins) Kalnins. Attended San Francisco Conservatory of Music, San Francisco, Calif., 1952-1954; University of Minnesota, B.A., 1959; University of Minnesota, M.A., 1964; further graduate study, University of Minnesota. Teaching assistant, class piano, University of Minnesota, 1956-1959. Instructor in class piano, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, summers, 1957, 1958, 1959. Instructor in music, Concordia College, St. Paul, 1958-1965. Assistant Professor since 1965.

Edward C. Mattila, 1958 - 1962. B.A. in Mus., University of Minnesota in Duluth, 1950. Graduate study at University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1950-1951. New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., 1954-1956. University of Indiana, Bloomington, 1956-1957; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1957-1959, M.Mus., 1959. Part-time teaching at New England Conservatory, Boston Center for Adult Education and University of Indiana.

Mrs. Barbara Blon Nymark, 1958 - 1965. B.A., University of Minnesota, 1957. M.A., University of Minnesota, 1959. Further study at Columbia University, 1960. Instructor in piano, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, 1957-1958. Graduate assistant in piano, Concordia, 1958-1960. Instructor, 1961-1965.

Frederick A. Radtke, 1958 - 1961. Graduate of Dr. Martin Luther College, New Ulm, Minnesota, 1951. B.S. in Ed., Wisconsin State College, LaCrosse, 1957. Graduate study, University of Minnesota. Principal of Grace Lutheran School, Glendale, Arizona, 1951-1954. Instructor in English at Concordia Academy, 1958-1961.

Jack O. Riedel, 1958 - 1967. Born December 19, 1899, in Crimea, South Russia. Graduated from Concordia in 1921. Attended Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, 1921-1924. Earned the B.A. degree at Dickinson State College, and the M.A. at the University of North Dakota in 1956. Head of the Foreign Language Department at Bismarck Junior College for seventeen years before coming to Concordia College in 1958. Instructor in German at Concordia, 1958-1960. Assistant Professor, 1960-1964. Married Irene E. Geske in 1928. Two children: Jeanette (Mrs. J. B. Preston of Midland, Texas) and Jack F. of Minneapolis. Retired in 1964. Died January 12, 1967.

Mrs. Marguerite Bruncke Stephens, 1958 - Born January 11, 1913, in St. Paul, Minnesota, daughter of Conrad H. and Ada (Grabowski) Bruncke. B.S. in Ed., University of Minnesota, 1935. Advanced studies at the University of Gottingen, Germany. Teacher in the public high schools of new Glarus, Wisconsin, and St. Paul, Minnesota, 1937-1942. Concordia Academy since 1958. Married Ben Stephens, Jr., 1942. Four children: Connie, Ben III, Jeff and Mary Elizabeth.

Herbert W. Treichel, 1958 - Born at Laurium, Michigan. Entered Valparaiso University in 1942, but after one year of college entered the military service and worked with displaced persons in England, Belgium and Germany until 1946. Returned to Valparaiso University, graduating with a B.A. degree in 1948. Continued with graduate study at the University of Wisconsin, 1948-1949. Taught a year and a half at Luther High North in Chicago and was called back into service in Korea. Earned the degree of M.S. at Purdue University in 1953. Teacher and registrar at Luther High North, Chicago, 1953-1958. Assistant Professor of English at Concordia since 1958. Principal of the Academy, 1959-1964. Married Emagine Kampschmidt of Greensboro, N.C., June 18, 1961. Two children: Randall and Kent.

Edward Adolph Lange, 1959 - Born August 13, 1918, in Chicago, Illinois, son of Henry Lange and Amalia (Zander) Lange. Concordia High School in River Forest, Illinois. Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, 1936-1939. Valparaiso University, 1940-1941, B.A., 1941. University of Chicago, M.A., 1945. Teacher at St. John's School, Cleveland, Ohio, 1939-1940; St. James School, Quincy, Illinois, 1941-1942; St. Paul's School, Brookfield, Illinois, 1942-1946. Luther Institute and Luther High School North, Chicago, 1946-1959. Chairman of English Department, Luther High School North, Chicago. Assistant Professor of English at Concordia since 1959. Public Relations officer at Concordia, St. Paul. Married Arlis Ann Rohrsen of Chicago, 1941. Four children: Gretchen, Peter, Kristen and Amalie.

Henry F. Werling, 1959 - Born July 16, 1911, son of Henry C. and Anna C. (Hockemeyer) Werling. Graduated from Concordia College, Fort Wayne, in 1931 and from Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, in 1935. M.A., University of Indiana, 1938. Ph.D., University of Wyoming, 1962. Advanced studies at Chicago Lutheran Seminary and at the University of Nebraska. Pastoral ministry, 1939-1945 and 1955-1959. Associate Professor at Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, 1945-1955. Assistant Professor of social science at Concordia, St. Paul, since 1959. Married Lillian C. Scheimann of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Three sons: Dennis H., Joel Arthur and Henry J.

Irene Biberdorf, 1960 - 1965. B.S., Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, 1956. M.A., University of Minnesota, 1959. Further study at the University of Michigan. Instructor at Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, 1955-1960. Instructor in music at Concordia, St. Paul, 1960-1963. Assistant Professor, 1963-1965. Resigned in 1965 to teach in our sister Concordia at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

John E. Buegel, 1960 - Born June 5, 1935, at Waconia, Minnesota. Graduate of Concordia College, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1955. B.D., Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, 1960. M.A., University of Minnesota, 1964. Graduate assistant at Concordia, 1960-1962. Instructor, 1962-1965. Assistant Professor of biological science since 1965.

Luther Henry Mueller, 1960 - Born November 2, 1917 at Brighton, Colorado. Graduate of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, 1939. B.S. in Ed., Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, 1943. M.A., Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, 1952. Ed.D., Colorado State College, Greeley, Colorado, 1966. Teacher and principal in Lutheran schools, 1939-1960. Assistant Professor of Education at Concordia, 1960-1967. Associate Professor since 1967. Placement officer. Chairman of the Division of Education, Psychology and Physical Education. Married Clara Louise Hubach of Powhattan, Kansas. Three children: Richard Henry, Robert John, Raymond Lee.

Mrs. Donna Drees Widenhoefer, 1960 - 1965. B.S. in Ed., Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois, 1955. M.A., University of Minnesota, 1960. Additional graduate studies at the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks. Teacher in Lutheran Schools, 1955-1960. Assistant Professor of psychology and education and Dean of Women at Concordia, 1960-1965. Acting Registrar, 1964.

Edith Yaeger, 1960 - 1962. A.A., Concordia College, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1957. B.S. in Ed., Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois, 1959. Graduate study at St. Cloud State College, St. Cloud, Minnesota. Instructor in physical education at Concordia, 1960-1962.

Frederick Albert Bartling, 1961 - Born June 3, 1928, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Son of Professor Victor Bartling and Dorothea (Pfotenhauer) Bartling. Concordia High School and Junior College, Milwaukee, 1948; Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, B.A., 1950; B.D., 1953; Washington State University, M.A., 1961. Further advanced study at Yale Divinity School and University of Minnesota. Campus pastor, Washington State and Idaho Universities, 1953-1958; Danforth Campus Christian Worker, Yale University, 1958-1959; Campus Pastor, Auburn University, 1959-1961. Teacher, Concordia Academy, St. Paul, Minnesota, since 1961. Married Ruth Dorothy Tiemann. Five children: Victoria Ruth, Frederick Paul, Catherine Sue, Elizabeth Ann and Anastasia Lynn.

Roy Edward Kramer, 1961 - Born February 25, 1932, in Frohna, Missouri, son of Ernst and Martha (Vogel) Kramer. Attended St. Paul's Academy, Concordia, Missouri, 1946-1950; St. Paul's College, Concordia, Missouri, 1950-1952. Spent 1952-1954 in the United States Army. Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois, 1954-1956, B.S. in Ed., 1956. University of Houston, Texas, M.A., 1959. Further graduate studies, State University of Iowa. Teacher of English, Lutheran High School, Houston, Texas, 1956-1961. Assistant Professor of English at Concordia since 1961. Married Ramona Nadean Rathe of Readlyn, Iowa, 1956. Five children: Gizelle Marie, Llewellyn Jay, Garrett Shawn, Carlyle Scott, Quentin Ernst.

James Elwood Rahn, 1961 - Born September 12, 1936, in St. Paul, Minnesota, son of Elmer and Lydia (Becker) Rahn. A.A., Concordia College, St. Paul, 1956. B.S., Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois, 1959. Graduate study, Hofstra College, Hempstead, N.Y., 1959-1960. Additional graduate study, University of Minnesota. Teacher in Lutheran schools, 1957-1961. Teacher of mathematics and science at Concordia Academy, 1961-1966. Acting principal, 1965-1966. Principal of Concordia Academy since 1966. Married Gail Kathryn Grob of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, August 11, 1963. Two children: John and Eric.

Karl William Rutz, 1961 - Born February 25, 1930, in Chicago, Illinois, son of Emil William and Bertha Louise (Irsch) Rutz. A.A., St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas, 1950. B.A. and B.D., Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., 1952 and 1960. M.A., Washington University, St. Louis, 1958. Th.D., Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, 1963. Assistant pastor at Atlanta, Georgia, 1958-1959; at Overland, Missouri, 1959-1960; and at Lemay, Missouri, 1960-1961. Research fellow of the LC-MS, 1958-1960. Assistant Professor of Religion at Concordia since 1961. Professor at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Baguio City, Philippine Islands, 1964-1966, on leave from Concordia. Married Lillie Ann Luecker of St. Louis, June 8, 1957. Three children: Karen Marie, John Michael and Pamela Ann.

Robert P. Schultz, 1961 - 1967. B.A., Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, 1964. Choir Director, Trinity Lutheran Church, Gary, Indiana, 1958-1960. Minister of Music, Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1960-. Teacher of music and director of the Glee Club, Concordia Academy, 1961-1967.

Leon Gilbert Titus, 1961 - Born March 25, 1912, at Letcher, South Dakota. B.A., Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota, 1933. M.S. University of Illinois, 1939. M.Mus., Illinois Wesleyan University, 1942. Additional graduate study, University of Iowa. Teacher of music in several high schools, 1933-1961. Assistant Professor of music at Concordia since 1961. Married Irene K. Prieb of Webster, South Dakota, August 10, 1937. Three children: Gerald L., Jean R., and Joanne I.

Mrs. Arleen (Beiswenger) Boyd, 1962 - 1965. B.S. degree from Bemidji State College, 1961, and M.Ed. in 1964. Instructor, St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas, 1960-1961; teacher, East Grand Forks High School, 1961-1962. Instructor in physical education, Concordia College, St. Paul, 1962-1965.

Robert Earl Holtz, 1962 - Born January 20, 1933, in Plato, Minnesota, son of Reuben J. and Bertha (Rolf) Holtz. Attended Concordia Academy, 1946-1950; Concordia College, St. Paul, 1950-1952; Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, 1953-1955; B.S. in Ed., 1955; Albany (N.Y.) State Teachers College, 1960-1961; University of Minnesota, M.S., 1965. Further graduate study, University of Minnesota. Teacher, Grace Lutheran School, Dodge Center, Minnesota, 1952-1953; director of religious education, Albany, N.Y., 1955-1956; principal, Our Savior's Lutheran School, Albany, N.Y., 1956-1962. Concordia College, instructor in biology, 1962-1963; Academy instructor, 1963-1964; Assistant Professor since 1964. Married Lois Arlene Brakenhoff, 1955. Three children: Debra, Joel, and Timothy.

Willard Everett Kehrberg, 1962 - Born July 10, 1920, in Tawas City, Michigan, son of Pastor August and Lillian (Hill) Kehrberg. Northwestern College, Watertown, Wisconsin, B.A., 1940; Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary, Mequon, Wisconsin, 1940-1943; University of Wisconsin, summer, 1955; University of Minnesota, M.A., 1958; Ph.D., 1962. Post doctoral training program in clinical psychology with Veteran's Administration, Fort Snelling and Minneapolis, 1963-1964. Pastor, Hale, Michigan, 1943-1945; St. Luke's, Vassar, Michigan, 1945-1953; St. Mark's, Watertown, Wisconsin, 1953-1956; St. John's Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1956-1963. Concordia College, Assistant Professor of psychology since 1962. Admissions officer. Married Mildred Ruthig of Saginaw, Michigan, 1944. Three children: Kent Theodore, Daniel Delmar, Noelle Link.

Enno Ernest Klammer, 1962 - Born April 19, 1926, in Good Thunder, Minnesota, son of Pastor Albert Carl and Margaret Eva (Wuerflein) Klammer. A.A., Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1945. B.A. and B.D., Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, 1947 and 1953. B.S., Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, 1949. M.A., University of Nebraska at Lincoln, 1956. Additional advanced study at Washington University of St. Louis, Sacramento State, and the Universities of Michigan and Minnesota. Teacher in Lutheran high schools, 1947-1956. Pastor at Zion, North Highlands, California, 1956-1962. Concordia Academy, St. Paul, 1962-1967. Assistant Professor English, Concordia College, since 1967. Married Dorothea Alma Theiss. Five children: Gretchen Gail, Heidi Ann, Lisa Marie, Martin Paul and Peter Jon.

Adolph Theodore Koehler, 1962 - Born June 15, 1904, in Nicollet, Minnesota, son of Pastor Fred and Lydia (Albrecht) Koehler. Concordia Academy, St. Paul, 1922; Concordia College, St. Paul, 1922-1924. University of Minnesota, 1924-1925 and 1927-1928, B.S. in Ed. Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, 1928-1931. Graduate studies, summer of 1963. Graduate studies, Luther Seminary, St. Paul, summers of 1964, 1965 and 1967. University of Hamburg, summer of 1966. Teacher in parish schools in Green Bay, Wisconsin, and Hutchinson, Minnesota, 1925-1927. Concordia Seminary, Hankow, Hupeh, China, 1931-1938, and Principal, 1932-1938. Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, 1940-1942. Lutheran Hour, St. Louis, Missouri, 1941-1942. Pastor, Decatur, Indiana, 1942-1946; Janesville, Minnesota, 1946-1955; and Northfield, Minnesota, 1955-1962. Institutional Chaplain, 1955-1962. Teacher at Concordia Academy, 1960-1967. Dean of Chapel, campus pastor and Assistant Professor of Latin, Concordia College since 1967. Married Irmgard Anna Elsel of Mapleton, Minnesota, daughter of Pastor Paul Elsel. Two children: Pastor James Koehler of Columbus, Ohio and Marilyn (Mrs. Ralph Starenko) of Rock Island, Illinois.

Robert Edmund Rickels, 1962 - Born May 2, 1923, Atkins, Iowa. Son of Rev. G. Rickels and Augusta (Schnell) Rickels. Bethany College, 1941-1943, A.A., 1943; Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois, B.S., 1941; Art Institute of Chicago, 1951-1956; Montana State University, Missoula, M.A. in Art, Concordia, St. Paul, since 1962. Married Thelma Pearl Gerstman of Regina, Sask., 1965.

Mrs. Anita Eggert Werling, 1962 - 1966. B.S. in Ed., Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois, 1961. M.Mus., Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, 1963. Instructor in music at Concordia, 1962-1965. Assistant professor, 1965-1966.

LeRoy O. Young, 1962 - Born January 7, 1927, at Cannon Falls, Minnesota. B.S., Wisconsin State College, River Falls, Wisconsin, 1951; M.A., University of South Dakota, 1961; further graduate study at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. High school instructor, 1951-1962. Assistant professor of physical science at Concordia since 1962. Married Carolyn L. Eldred of Red Wing, Minnesota, September 1, 1951. Four children: Randie Kay, Cary Conrad, Mark Charles, Daniel Brian.

Mrs. Margaret Sihler Anderson, 1963 - 1965. B.A., Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, 1957. M.A., University of Minnesota, 1963. Instructor in piano at Concordia, 1963-1965.

Pearl Englund, 1963 - 1964. Ph.D. in linguistics and anthropology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Linguistic expert for the American Bible Society. Instructor in humanities at Concordia, 1963-1964.

Reuben Lang, 1963 - 1967. Born January 7, 1925, at Tappen, North Dakota. B.A., Wartburg College, Dubuque, Iowa, 1945. B.D., Wartburg Seminary, 1949. Studied at the University of Erlangen, Germany, 1951-1952. M.A., University of South Dakota, Vermillion, 1955. Ph.D., Kiel University, Germany, 1967. Instructor, Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota, 1956-1957. Assistant Professor of German and history at Concordia, St. Paul, 1963-1967.

Edward Sievert, 1963 - 1965. A.A. Concordia College, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1958. B.S. in Ed., Wisconsin State College at Eau Claire, 1963. Instructor in mathematics and physical education at Concordia Academy, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1963-1965.

Charles William Stelling, 1963 - 1967. B.S. in Ed., Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, 1959. M.A. in Library Science, University of Minnesota, 1964. Teacher in Lutheran schools, 1957-1963. Assistant librarian at Concordia, 1963-1967.

Donald Swanson, 1963 - 1965. A.A., St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas, 1954. B.A., Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, 1956. B.D., Concordia Seminary, 1959. M.A., New Mexico Western College, Silver City, 1962. Pastor, Messiah Lutheran Church, Silver City, New Mexico, 1959-1962. Teacher of Religion and Guidance Director at Concordia Academy, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1963-1964. Principal, 1964-1965.

Paul Henry Comnick, 1964 - 1967. B.Mus., MacPhail College of Music, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1960. M.Mus., Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y., 1963. Teacher of piano and organ at Concordia, 1964-1967.

John Emerson Hilbert, 1964 - 1967. B.S., Carroll College, 1959. M.A., State University of South Dakota, 1960. Central Lutheran Seminary, Fremont, Nebraska, 1960-1963. Instructor of speech, Midland Lutheran College, 1960-1961 and 1962-1963. Hope College, 1961-1962. Wayne State College, summer, 1963. Assistant Professor of English at Concordia, 1964-1967.

Joel Herman Kuznik, 1964 - 1966. Born June 29, 1936, in Waukegan, Illinois, son of Frank Joseph and Hilda (Hinz) Kuznik. Northwestern University, 1954-1957 and Concordia Senior College, Fort Wayne, Indiana, B.A., 1959. Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, 1959-1962. Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N.Y., 1962-1963, M.Mus. Concordia Seminary School for Graduate Studies, 1963. Director of Music, Concordia Lutheran Church, Maplewood, Missouri, 1963-1964. Assistant Professor of religion and music at Concordia, 1964-1966. Left in 1966 to accept a position at Concordia Senior College, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Gerhardt V. Meyer, 1964 - Born April 11, 1926, Elk Creek, Nebraska. Son of Martin E. and Elisa (Klipp) Meyer. Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, B.S. in Ed., 1947; University of Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska, M.S. in Ed., 1952; Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, D.Ed., 1964. Teacher and principal in Lutheran parish schools, 1947-1963; Assistant Professor of education, Concordia College, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1964-. Coordinator of Student Teaching since 1964. Married Loma Ruth Meyerhoff, a Lutheran teacher, of Palmer Kansas, 1949. Two children: Miriam Ruth and Martin Paul.

Paul Anthony Nyhuis, 1964 - Born June 25, 1940, at Sheboygan, Wisconsin. B.A., Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, 1962. M.A., University of Minnesota, 1965. Part-time laboratory instructor, University of Minnesota, 1962-1964. Part-time instructor of physics at Concordia since December, 1964. Married Gayle Doreen Madison of Red Wing, Minnesota, September 21, 1962.

Eleanor Bergmann Plenni, 1964 - 1967. B.A., Hamline University, 1941; Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., 1959-1960; M.A., University of Minnesota, 1962. Additional graduate study, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont. Foreign service, 1943-1950. Elementary teacher, Montgomery County, Maryland, 1957-1959. Instructor in French and German, St. Petersburg Junior College, St. Petersburg, Florida, 1962-1964; Assistant Professor of German, Concordia College, 1964-1967.

Milton Leroy Rudnick, 1964 - Born December 24, 1927, at Fresno, California. B.D., Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, 1952. Th.D., Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, 1963. Seminary instructor, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, 1953-1954. Pastor in New York, 1954-1957, and in St. Louis, 1957-1963. Professor of religion, University of Illinois, 1963-1964. Assistant Professor of religion at Concordia since 1964. Married Joyce Alyce Schroeder of St. Louis, February 7, 1953. Three children: Robert Arthur, Deborah Joyce and Richard William.

Margaret Ruth Birkeland, 1965 - 1966. B.A., St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, 1961. M.Mus., Chicago Musical College of Roosevelt University, 1963. Further graduate work at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, 1963-1964. Instructor in music at Concordia, 1965-1966.

A. Allen Buuck, 1965 - B.S. in Ed., Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, 1965. Instructor in typing and physical education at Concordia Academy since 1965.

John Chiapuzio, 1965 - Born April 3, 1925, Bessemer, Michigan, son of John and Suzanna (Sakalos) Chiapuzio. University of Oregon, B.S., 1949; M.S., 1950. Additional graduate study, University of Oregon. Teacher and coach of high school, Redmond, Oregon, 1950-1953. Teacher, coach, Director of Health and Physical Education, North Bend Public Schools, 1953-1965. Concordia College, Assistant Professor of physical education since 1965. Married Nadine A. Lee, 1950. Three children: Rex, Kurt, Suzanne.

Rodney D. Dannehl, 1965 - Born October 26, 1927, at Bertrand, Nebraska. B.A. and Theological Diploma, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, 1953; M.A. University of Michigan, 1952; M.A., Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, 1954; M.S., University of Wisconsin, 1965. Director of Social Service at Bethesda Lutheran Home, Watertown, Wisconsin, 1957-1959; Supervisor of Material Relief Department of Lutheran World Service in Hong Kong, 1959-1961; Assistant Professor at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota, 1961-1965. Assistant Professor of social science at Concordia since 1965. Married Ruth Esther Proft, August 13, 1948.

Robert P. Dosien, 1965 - Born July 13, 1925, at Chicago, Illinois. B.S. in Ed., Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois, 1947; M.A., University of Denver, 1962; additional graduate study at the University of Colorado at Boulder. Teacher in parish schools in Texas and Lutheran High School of Denver, 1947-1965. Assistant Professor of music at Concordia since 1965. Married Roberta Henrietta Hofmann, August 16, 1947. Children: Renee, Barbara, Edward, Rebecca, Randall and Margo.

Paul A. Lassanske, 1965 - Born May 12, 1912, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, son of Otto and Amanda (Schulz) Lassanske. Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois, B.S. in Ed., 1942. Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, M.A., 1945. Entered pastoral ministry by colloquy, 1954. Graduate studies at Western Reserve University, Columbia University Teachers College, Wisconsin Conservatory of Music and Union Theological Seminary. Ph.D. from Western Reserve University, 1962. Lutheran school teacher, 1933-1954. Faculty member, Walther Lutheran Hospital School of Nursing, Chicago. Pastoral ministry, 1954-1965. Assistant Professor of education at Concordia since 1965. Assistant Pastor of Messiah Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, 1965-1967. Married Ruth B. Konemann of Riverside, Illinois. Two children: Mrs. Ruth Joan Strubel and Paul Wayne.

Robert Walter Leininger, 1965 - Born May 27, 1933, in MacNutt, Sask., Canada, son of Pastor W. E. and Helen Rose (Behrmann) Leininger. St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas, A.A., 1953; U.S. Army Signal Corps in Asia and America, 1954-1957; Valparaiso University, B.A., 1959; University of Illinois, M.Mus., 1963. Further studies at St. Louis Institute of Music and at the University of Illinois. Teacher for three years at Our Savior's Lutheran School of Lansing, Michigan. Public schools at Flatville and Danville, Illinois. Assistant Professor of music at Concordia since 1965. Married Phyllis Louise Pruetz of Frankenlust, Michigan. Four children: Anna Maria, John Michael Carl, James Robert and Jeffrey Walter, twins.

Mrs. Robin Burns Madson, 1965 - 1967. Studied at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, 1950-1951. B.S., Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, 1952. J.D., Northwestern University School of Law, Chicago, Illinois, 1955. M.A., University of Minnesota, 1965. Further study at the University of Minnesota. Practiced law for five years. Instructor in public speaking at the University of Minnesota for one year. Instructor in sociology, American government and speech at Concordia, 1965-1967.

Meta Maneks, 1965 - Born January 13, 1922, in Latvia, . . . Earned her B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Minnesota. Additional graduate study also at the University of Minnesota. Experience in counseling, administration and social work, 1946-1963. Assistant Professor of education and psychology, also Dean of Women at Concordia College since 1965.

Benjamin Walter Marxhausen, 1965 - Born October 27, 1933, in Waltham, Minnesota, son of Rev. E. J. A. and Aurelia (Schaefer) Marxhausen. Nicollet High School and Concordia Academy, St. Paul; Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, B.S., 1958. Graduate study at Chicago Art Institute and University of Minnesota. Teacher, Trinity Lutheran School, Sheboygan, Wisconsin; teacher of art in Lutheran high schools of Melrose Park, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, 1958-1965. Married Joanne G. Prochnow of Seward, Nebraska, 1958. Three children: Kim Elaine, Matthew James and Vaughn Jay.

Walter (Raymond) Wifall, Jr., 1965 - Born September 18, 1935, St. Paul, Minnesota. Son of Walter Raymond, Sr. and Elva Anna (Strunk) Wifall. Attended Concordia High School and Junior College, St. Paul, A.A., 1955; Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., B.A., 1957; B.D., 1960; M.S.T., 1961. Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., M.A., 1961; The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., Ph.D., 1965. Vicar, Immanuel Lutheran Church, Valparaiso, Indiana, 1959; part-time assistant pastor in Baltimore, Md., 1961-1965; assistant pastor, Gethsemane Lutheran Church, St. Paul since 1965. Assistant professor of religion at Concordia since 1965. Married Arleen Joyce Mohr of Baltimore, Md., 1965.

Edward Louis Brockmann, 1966 - Born August 30, 1930, in Uniontown, Perry County, Missouri, son of Ernst H. C. Brockmann. Concordia High School and College, Seward, Nebraska, graduating with the degree of B.S. in 1953. Pursued graduate studies at the Universities of Indiana, Western Michigan and New York at Buffalo, earning the degrees of M.S. in 1962 and Ed.D. in 1967. Teacher and principal in Lutheran schools, 1953-1965. Research assistant and assistant to the director of summer sessions, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1963-1966. Assistant Professor of Education at Concordia since 1966. Married Barbara Ann Scheuneman, New York, June 27, 1954. Two children: Kathleen Elaine and Gretchen Joan.

Victor Earl Gebauer, 1966 - Born October 13, 1938, in Christ Church, New Zealand, son of Pastor A. Oscar and Gertrude Forster Gebauer. Luther High South, Chicago, Illinois. A.A., Milwaukee Concordia, 1958; B.A., Concordia Senior College, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1960. B.D. Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, 1964. M.A., University of Minnesota, 1966. Part-time instructor in music at Concordia since 1966. Organist and choir director. Married Marilyn Ruth Schreiber of Aitkin, Minnesota, 1966.

Emily Ruth Maxson, 1966 - Member of the first class to graduate from Concordia College of St. Paul with the B.A. degree, 1964. Graduate studies at the Universities of Minnesota and Michigan. Teacher at St. Peter's School, Richmond, Michigan, 1964-1965. Instructor in music at Concordia since 1966.

Jean Avis Woodsend, 1966 - 1967. B.S., Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, 1963. Graduate study, Winona State College, Winona, Minnesota. Instructor in physical education at Concordia and assistant to the Dean of Women, 1966-1967.

Friedrich Brauer, 1967 - M.Mus., University of Texas. Formerly taught at the Lutheran High School of Denver, Colorado. Assistant professor of music at Concordia since 1967.

Judith Victoria Carlson, 1967 - B.A., in library science, College of St. Catherine, St. Paul. Assistant librarian at Concordia since 1967.

Mrs. Beverly Jean Ferguson, 1967 - M.S., North Dakota University at Grand Forks. Formerly taught at Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa. Assistant professor of speech at Concordia since 1967.

Sharon Hayenga, 1967 - M.A., University of Denver. Formerly taught at Northwestern Junior College of Sterling, Colorado. Assistant professor of English at Concordia since 1967.

Mrs. Rosaline Mesnik, 1967 - B.S. in library science, University of Minnesota. Library experience at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota. Assistant librarian at Concordia since 1967.

Mrs. Loma Meyer, 1967 - M.S., University of Oklahoma. Extensive experience in elementary education. Assistant professor of education at Concordia since 1967.

Glenn Offermann, 1967 - M.A. in library science, University of Chicago. Librarian at Luther High School South of Chicago. Librarian with rank of Assistant Professor at Concordia since 1967.

David Paulsen, 1967 - Graduate of Concordia Academy and College, St. Paul, Minnesota; Ph.D., University of Chicago. Assistant professor of Greek and Latin at Concordia since 1967.

Carol Roos, 1967 - B.A., Concordia College, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1967. Instructor in physical education for women at Concordia since 1967.

David Sieving, 1967 - M.A., University of Minnesota. Instructor in history at Concordia since 1967.

John Wenger, 1967 - M.A., Wayne State University of Detroit, Michigan.
Teaching experience in the senior high school of Bemidji, Minnesota.
Assistant professor of mathematics at Concordia since 1967.

S. Sallie Wolf, 1967 - M.A., University of Kansas. Assistant professor
of English at Concordia since 1967.

(Insert after page 205)

Eugene F. Heuer, Jr., 1951 - Born January 27, 1929, son of Eugene F., Sr., and
Ertrude (Schmeider) Heuer. Grandson of Professor Karl J. M. Heuer. Graduated
from Concordia Academy in 1946. B.S., University of Minnesota, 1951. U.S.
Army, 1953-54. Graduate Assistant at Concordia, 1951-53. Instructor in
Sociology and Mathematics, 1954-56. Assistant Professor of Sociology, 1956-65.
Registrar, 1960-63. Student Guidance Counselor. Teaching Mathematics and
Social Sciences in the Academy since 1965.

ASSISTANTS

(Arranged Alphabetically)

(Piano and organ assistants are listed in the chapter on Musico.)

Arndt, Professor William -- Latin -- 1919-20

Bastis, Charles -- Algebra and Geometry -- 1956-57

Baumhoefer, Rev. Walter -- Sciences -- 1909-12

Beisel, Rev. Reuben -- Religion -- 1957-58

Berg, Theodore E. -- Music and Physical Education -- 1893-1906

Bertram, Rev. E. H. -- English -- 1926-27

Bertram, Rev. Martin H. -- Latin and English -- 1913-16

Bertram, Rev. Walter E. -- Latin -- 1947-48

Besondy, Miss Lois -- Physical Education -- 1951-54

Bilzens, Rev. Dr. Karlis -- History, German - 1953-54

Blomberg, Mrs. Karen -- Mathematics -- 1953-55

Blume, Fred -- English -- 1926-27

Boettcher, Rev. Henry J., Ph.D. -- Psychology and Education -- 1951-52

Bolle, Rev. Carl -- Music -- 1936-40

Bragg, Alan -- Latin and Geometry -- 1928-30

Brose, Clemens -- Band -- 1948-49

Brust, Theodore -- English, German, Latin -- 1931-33

Buenger, Albert, M. E. -- Physics -- 1919-20

Buenger, Rev. Theodore A. -- Mathematics and Drawing - 1904-05

Busher, Herbert, M.D. -- Sciences -- 1919-20

Caldwell, Mrs. Lydia (Dierks) -- Commercial -- 1947-48

Detzer, Rev. J. A. -- English -- 1893-96

Dicke, Miss Elinor -- Commercial -- 1947-48

Domsch, J. -- German, History - 1930-32

Eid, Rev. Paul -- Urban Sociology -- 1966-

Engen, Richard T. -- English -- 1967

Erbe, Fred, Ph.D., -- Psychology and Social Science -- 1952-53
Estabo, Mrs. May -- Commercial -- 1949
Faye, Rev. Christopher U. -- Norse, Mathematics -- 1922-24
Franzmeier, Rev. Alvin H. -- Religion -- 1965-66
Frey, Hugo -- Band -- 1938-44
Frey, Oskar -- Music -- 1916-22 and 1925-29
Fuerbringer, Ed. -- Music -- 1913-15
Gerber, L. -- Physical Education -- 1913-15
Glaeser, Rev. E. Buckley, D.D. -- Social Studies -- 1942-43
Goehle, Rev. Theodore H. -- Religion -- 1957-58
Gosso, Mrs. Dora -- Music Theory -- 1951-54
Grunau, Rev. Herman C., M.A., -- Latin, English, History -- 1921-22, 1924-26
Hall, Mrs. Florence -- Commercial -- 1946-56
Hallin, Miss Una -- Librarian -- 1955-56
Hansen, Dale -- Choral Club and Band -- 1950-52
Harms, Paul W. -- English, Mathematics -- 1946-48
Hasskamp, Rev. Hubert -- Singing -- 1947-52
Heyne, Rev. E. T. -- English -- 1920-21
Hubner, Eldon -- History, English, Band -- 1960-61
Huchthausen, Paul -- History, Algebra -- 1929-30
Huth, Rev. Harry A. -- Religion and Latin -- 1961-62
Juergensen, Paul -- German, Algebra -- 1922-23
Kannenberg, F. A. -- Singing -- 1908-13 and 1923-26
Kearney, Nolan C., Ph.D. -- Psychology -- 1950-52
Kildahl, Philip, M.A. -- History -- 1953-54
Knight, Patricia -- Physical Education -- 1954-56
Koch, Paul G. -- German -- 1923-26

Korby, Kenneth -- English, Latin -- 1946-48
Kothe, Stella -- Physical Education -- 1954-55
Kramer, A. -- Hebrew, Latin, German -- 1915-16
Kreinheder, Rev. Oscar E. -- English -- 1915-16
Kruger, Rev. Obert -- Latin, Mathematics -- 1930-34
Lichthardt, Rev. Kurt F. -- English -- 1946-48 and 1953-55
Lowry, Miss June, M.A. -- English, Commercial -- 1955-57
Luecke, George -- English, Religion -- 1948-49
Luke, Rev. William -- Science, Mathematics -- 1919-21
Lyon, Mrs. Barbara -- Health -- 1959-
Mack, Martin, M.A. -- Geometry -- 1953-54
Marquardt, Rev. Reinhold A., Ph.D., D.D. -- Sociology -- 1966-
Meyer, Rev. Herman -- Religion -- 1905-06
Mickelberg, E. D. -- Biology -- 1957
Morgan, Carl R. -- Sciences -- 1957-58 and 1960-61
Morrow, Mrs. Jo Ann, M.A. -- Physical Education -- 1966
Nachtsheim, Rev. E. G. -- Religion -- 1899-1900
Narvaez, John, Ph.D. -- Spanish -- 1961-62
Naumann, Rev. John -- Religion, German -- 1946-47 and 1953-54
Niebelshuetz, Rev. Richard von -- 1896-99 and 1905-06
Niebuhr, William -- Band and Choral Club -- 1960-61
Niedner, Rev. F. -- Hebrew -- 1913-14
Nolan, W. -- Art -- 1961-62
Ochsner, Mrs. Renata (Schmidt) -- Summers, 1964 and 1965
Oermann, Ed. -- Mathematics -- 1944-45
Overn, William M. -- Physics -- 1954-55
Plagens, Rev. Robert -- 1947-48

Poggemeier, Rev. Willis F. -- Religion -- 1959-60
Polster, Emil -- Biology, German -- 1921-22
Possehl, Rev. Floyd F. -- Chemistry -- 1953-55
Randolph, Paul -- Mathematics -- 1948-49
Randt, Rev. Fred -- Substituted many times between 1915 and 1937
Reckdahl, Jerome N. -- Science and Mathematics -- 1959-61
Reeb, Rev. Daniel -- Greek -- 1960-61
Reiss, William -- Physical Education -- 1934-35
Remlig, Mary -- Physical Education -- 1956-57
Rohwer, Ardis -- Physical Education -- 1957-58
Rothfuss, C. -- Physical Education -- 1906-13 and 1916-19
Schamber, Edward, M.Mus. -- Music -- 1952-54
Schelp, Paul -- 1916-17
Schlossberg, Herbert -- 1961
Schmidt, Rev. Eugene S. -- English, Algebra, Religion -- 1946-47
Schmidt, Mrs. Florence M. -- German, Typing - 1957-58
Schroedel, Rev. Theophil H. -- English -- 1926-27
Schroeder, Erwin E. -- English and German -- 1927-28
Schwab, Susan E., M.Mus. -- Music and Typing -- 1954-55
Seltz, Martin -- German, English, Chemistry -- 1929-31
Sievers, Rev. F. -- 1896-97
Spomer, Herbert -- Chapel Choir -- 1950-52
Sprengeler, Rev. Ernest -- Latin -- 1919-20
Steffenhagen, Rev. -- Greek -- 1963
Streufert, Rev. Alfred R. -- German -- 1959-60
Sylvester, F. -- 1903-04
Voss, F. C. -- Physical Education -- 1905-06

Wade, Philip -- Messiah Choir -- 1952-54

Wanglie, Mrs. Helga -- Commercial -- 1956-57

Winhold, Ralph -- English, Forensics -- 1949-50

Wendt, Gerald -- Commercial -- 1948-49

Wenger, Arnold E. -- German -- 1926-27

Wesenberg, Clarence H. -- English -- 1954-56

White, C. M. -- English -- 1961-62

Widman, Elmer -- English -- 1922-23

Witte, Rev. Edgar F. -- English -- 1920-21

Wohlfel, Rev. Louis T. -- German -- 1942-43

Wolf, Miss Della --

Zanow, Paul W., -- Greek, German, English -- 1918-19

NOTES

- (1) For the Rev. Sievers' report see H. Meyer, The Planting Story, p.16 ff., Publication of the Minnesota District of LC-MS, 1932.
- (2) Ibid.. p.30.
- (3) Ibid., p.32.
- (4) Ibid., p.34.
- (5) Ebenezer, p.336, Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo., 1932.
- (6) Ibid., p.338
- (7) Full text of this memorial in Synodalbericht, C.P.H., St. Louis, Mo., 1893.
- (8) Alma Mater, Concordia Theol. Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., Vol. 3, May 9, 1913, p.274.
- (9) Full text of Dr. Pfotenhauer's sermon in Lehre and Wehre, Vol. 39, p.294. Also in English translation in F. Wahlers, Short History of Concordia College, Private Print, 1953.
- (10) These sites are enumerated in Wahler's History. See also Article by Dr. Theo. Buenger in Concordia Moccasin, 1927, p.81.
- (11) Synodalbericht, C.P.H., St. Louis, Mo., 1896, p.65.
- (12) Synodical Handbook, p.115
- (13) Juergensen's original German Poem was printed in Alma Mater, Concordia Theol. Seminary, Vol. 3, No. 9, May, 1913, p.277.
- (14) The writer had the good fortune to sit at Professor Juergensen's feet in a German class at the University of Minnesota in 1909-10. As a teacher Juergensen was a genius. To be in his class was a liberal education in itself. The students who had him as their teacher at Concordia seemed to think that he was pretty rough on them. At the university he himself admitted that he had to calm down somewhat to keep his job.
- (15) Bulletin 1919, No.35, Department of the Interior, Burueau of Education, Washington, D. C. - The Junior College.
- (16) This preliminary meeting was held June 30 - July 1, 1920, in Chicago. Ten years later the American Junior College Association had become strong enough to publish a journal of its own, the Junior College Journal, which still continues.
- (17) Concordia Comet, November, 1925, p.8.
- (18) Full text of this address in Lutheran Witness, 1921, p.382.
- (19) The St. Paul Pioneer Press of Sunday, Oct. 23, 1921, carried a feature article on the unveiling with a picture of the statue and the sculpture group at Worms. The Minneapolis Journal also gave the event good publicity.
- (20) There was good evidence for the high rank of our school. Early in 1942 two professors at the University of Minnesota had made statements praising Concordia's scholarship standards, basing their remarks upon the records made at the university by students trained at Concordia.
- (21) Full text of Dr. Buenger's response was printed in the Comet of Oct., 1943, p.4; also in the Northwest Lutheran Journal, Vol.7, No.3.
- (22) Quoted from W. A. Poehler, Comet, Vol. 20, No.2, Sept. 27, 1963.
- (23) Full text of Dr. Poehler's address was published in the President's Report of Concordia College for the year 1963-64.
- (24) Outlines of these addresses were published in the Alumni Bulletin, Vol.5, No.4, Oct., 1925, p.2.

- (25) Full text of Dr. Pieper's address in the alumni Bulletin, Vol. 6, No.2, March, 1926.
- (26) Full text of Dr. Haentzschel's address in the Alumni Bulletin, Vol.6, No. 1, Dec., 1925.
- (27) Evaluative Criteria for Evaluating Secondary Schools, 1940 Edicition, Washington D.C., Cooperative Study of Secondary School Standards, 744 Jackson Place.
- (28) Complete report of this committee is preserved in the college archives, 1949.
- (29) "Reminiscences" in Alumni Bulletin, Vol.2, No.2, January, 1922.
- (30) This refers to Professor August Schlueter.
- (31) A. W. Arndt, "A Few Jottings", in Alumni Bulletin, Vol.5, No.2, January, 1925.
- (32) F. W. Friedrich, "Props and Preps", in Alumni Bulletin, Vol.5, No.3, April, 1925.
- (33) Concordia Comet, June, 1933, p.41
- (34) See Alumni Bulletin, Vol.3, No.1. Also Concordia Comet, October, 1942, p.2.

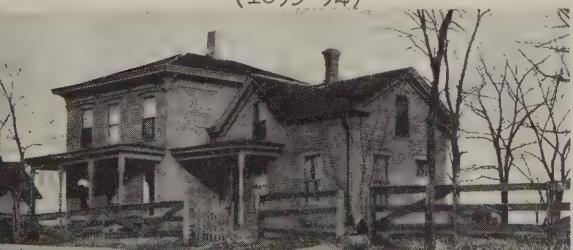
PICTURES



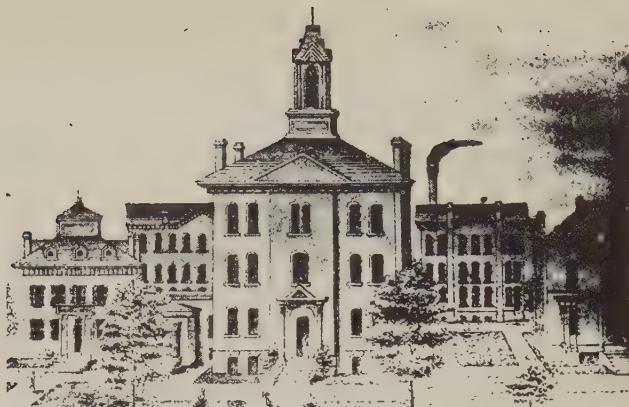
A boy packs his trunk in preparation for his journey to Concordia College, St. Paul, in 1905. This picture covered a full page in Lutherisches Kinder und Jugendblatt, a magazine for young people published by Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Missouri. (Vol. 33, No. 9, Sept., 1905, p. 135.)



The first home of Concordia College (1893-94)



An adjoining building used as a dormitory (1893-94)



The original buildings of the "House of Refuge" in 1880. Left to Right: Director's House built before 1860, Workshop built 1879 and wrecked 1902, Old Main built 1869, South Building built 1879, West Building.. South of the South Building stood a heating plant with a tall smokestack. Print: Courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.



President's House and Old Main before the fire of 1899



Old Main about 1908. Note the gas lamp used for illuminating the campus in those days.



Wrecking Old Main in 1963



The South Building about 1908



The Old Gymnasium built in 1859



The Old President's Mansion
Built before 1860. Razed in 1963



The Old Dining Hall. Bought in 1894.
Served as residence for two professors
until 1908 when it was remodeled for a
dining hall. Continued to serve as
such until 1930 when the new dining
hall was built on the same site.



West Building in 1908



Administration Building as it appeared in 1918



The Chapel - Auditorium in the Administration Building



Luther Statue
Luther Hall in background



Main Entrance
Administration Building



Luther Hall, built 1925
(Photo about 1935)



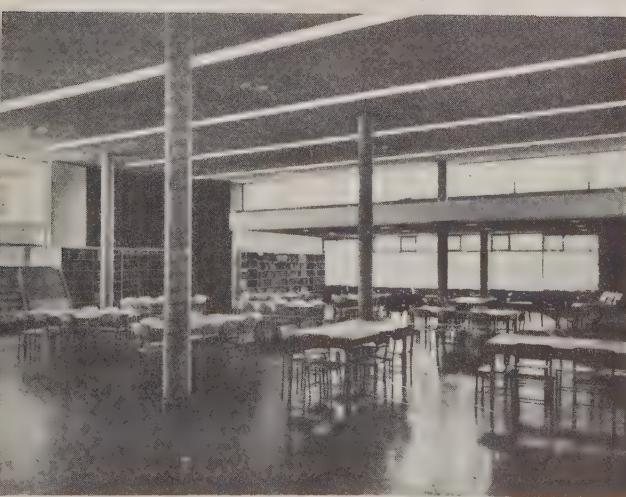
New Dining Hall - 1930



Library Stack Room on the ground floor
of Luther Hall (about 1950)



Cornerstone Laying Ceremony
Buenger Memorial Library Dr.
Poehler handles the trowel
while Professors Otto and
Siebert observe.

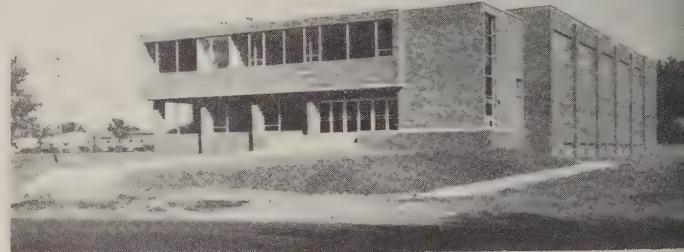


Buenger Memorial Library Reading Room



Cornerstone Laying for the Lutheran
Memorial Center

Mr. O. Harold Swanson of the Board
and Pastor Otto E. Kohn, Chairman
of the L.M.C. Committee place the
documents into the cornerstone.
April 26, 1953



The Lutheran Memorial Center
(finished 1953)



The Basketball court in the Lutheran
Memorial Center



The Lutheran Memorial Center Lounge
(about 1958)



The Graebner Memorial Chapel during the
dedication service.



Dedication of the Graebner Memorial Chapel
Nov. 13, 1955



Graebner Memorial Chapel at Night



Ground-Breaking Ceremony for the
Science Building President
Poehler and Dean Sohn, Officiants



E. L. Arndt Science Building on
Dedication Day



Centennial Hall



Ground-Breaking for Minnesota Hall



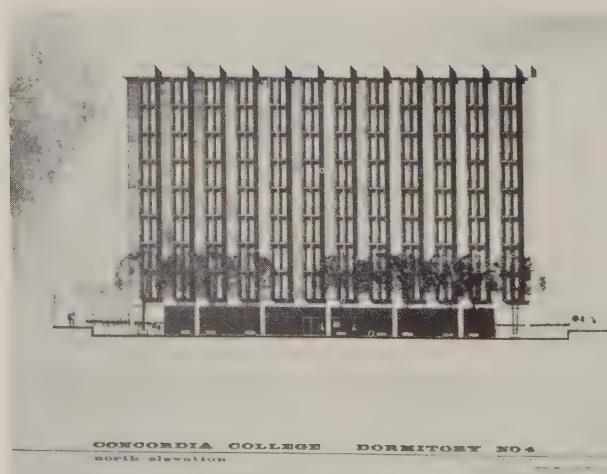
Minnesota Hall during construction



Walther Hall



Wollaeger Hall and Architect's Sketch as it will probably appear at some future time when six additional stories are completed as planned.



CONCORDIA COLLEGE DORMITORY NO. 4
North elevation



Mary and Martha Halls, corner Marshall
and Hamline



Moenkemoeller Hall, residence hall for
women students at 1280 Marshall Avenue.



Schlueter Hall at 1287 Dayton Avenue



Dobberfuhl Hall at 1232 Marshall



Berger Hall 316 N. Lexington



Chemistry Laboratory Class with Professor Arndt about 1900.



Chemistry Laboratory Class, 1943



Physics Laboratory Class, 1943



Archery Class



SUPERVISED STUDENT TEACHING



Language Laboratory with Prof. Middendorf



Faculty Row



The Museum in 1937



Mrs. Lydia Caldwell,
the first secretary,
and Miss Anna Gutz,
the first full time
college nurse,
are congratulated by Dr.
Poehler upon the
completion of a quarter
century of faithful
service in 1955.



Professor Barnes instructs
in the intricacies of Golf



Basketball Cheerleaders



The Student Council of 1927
standing: Eickelberg, Heuer, Paul, Hinck,
ibeldorf Seated: Kruckeberg, Fry,
ertram, Sprengeler



Debate Champions of 1951
John Israel, Palmer Ruschke, George
Rattelmuller, and Dean Stinger, with
their coach, Dr. E. J. Otto



Crowning the Concordia Snow Queen
Sno-Weekend of 1965



Sno-Weekend Royalty, 1961



Homecoming Bonfire



Students teaching Sunday School lessons
to patients in the Gillette State
Hospital for Crippled Children



Concordia Choral Club of 1938



Academy Glee Club of 1958



Chapel Choir of 1957



Concordia Choral Club of 1957



Concordia Band of 1938
Mr. Hugo Frey, Director



Concordia Band of 1959. Professor Harold
W. Otte, Director



The Messiah Choir
of 1953-54
in concert



Baseball Team of 1904

Front Row: P. Meyer, L. Blankenbuehler
Second Row: Steiner, Hoffmann,
Fleischfresser, Dobberstein Top Row:
Gade, Kuehnert, Stapel, Gierke,
Karsten (Umpire)



Baseball team of 1908

Front row: J. Dewald, A. Stapel Second Row:
P. Schmidtke, J. Schumacher, P. Meyer, C.
Hinrichs Top row: Trost, E. Kirsch, A.
Klammer, T. Bakalyar



The College Bus 1940 - 1951



Basketball Team of 1925

Seated: Ziegler, Rubbert, Klemp Standing:
Coach Harstad, DroegeMueller, Wetzel, Lenz,
Kruckeberg, and Eifert (Manager)



Tennis Champions of 1958



Dick Siebert
Coach of basketball for
ten years and hero of
all Concordia's athletes



Student at his desk in the dormitory about 1912. Note the kerosene student lamp on the desk.



The College Cadillac
for transporting teams in the 1930's



ARBOR DAY (Clean-up Day)



The College Orchestra about 1912 with its director,
Mr. F. A. Kannenberg



The Street Car Line is extended to Concordia College about 1913.



Foreground: the skating rink which occupied the site of the present administration building before 1917. Looking northeast toward the old buildings.



Concordia's first faculty in 1893
Left to right: Pastor A. J. Detzer,
Prof. T. E. Berg, Dr. Theodore Buenger



Faculty of 1907 with the first class to graduate from the junior college



FACULTY OF 1933
standing: Kruger, Wahlers, Stor, Buenger,
vern, Berger, Dobberfuhl. Seated:
iebert, Streufert, Wollaeger, Graebner,
ussky, Blankenbuehler.



First Graduating Class in 1896



Student Body and Faculty in 1900



OTHER EARLY PROFESSORS



First Class of Coeds to graduate from the junior college, June, 1952

Concordia College

ST. PAULI

in urbe Minnesota situm
Salutem in Domino nostro Iesu Christo
omnibus has litteras perfecturus

Diploma

Hoc auctoritate per eam synodum praeditum, cui nomen est
Ev. Luth. Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States

John Doe

juveni in litteris studiose ornatusque bonis moribus at
cum per tempus debetum in studia incubuisse publice
testaruntur, decernimus et decidimus.

In cuius rei testimonium, hoc die
A.D. _____ huic documento
sigillo munto nomine nostra subscriptissimus.

Actuus ordinis argentinum.

Actuus ordinis professorum.

FIRST DIPLOMA GRANTED TO GRADUATES OF THE JUNIOR COLLEGE

(Actual size, 8 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches) As translated literally by Professor Jan Pavel, the Latin inscription reads as follows:
CONCORDIA COLLEGE at St. Paul, located in the state of Minnesota Greetings in our Lord Jesus Christ to all who read these letters intently—DIPLOMA—This document, by authority delegated through this synod, named the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States Name of Graduate _____ to a young man dedicated to learning and adorned with good character, in order that we may declare him publicly to have passed the required course of studies in the prescribed time, we have hereby decreed and given this diploma. In testimony of this, validated with the seal of the college, we have signed our names below.

Concordia College

Saint Paul



Minnesota

Know all men by these presents that

Leonard Kenneth Kiecker

having completed the course of studies prescribed in the Junior College
is admitted to the Degree of

Associate in Arts

and is entitled to all rights and privileges pertaining to that degree
here or elsewhere.

In Testimony Whereof this Diploma is granted.

Dated at Saint Paul Minnesota, the third day of June, in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred fifty-five and of Concordia College the sixty-second.

A. H. Chamberlain
President of the Board



President of the Faculty

Diploma used from 1955 for several years before the senior college was established.



First B.A. Graduates, June, 1964



First Summer School B.A. Graduates, 1965

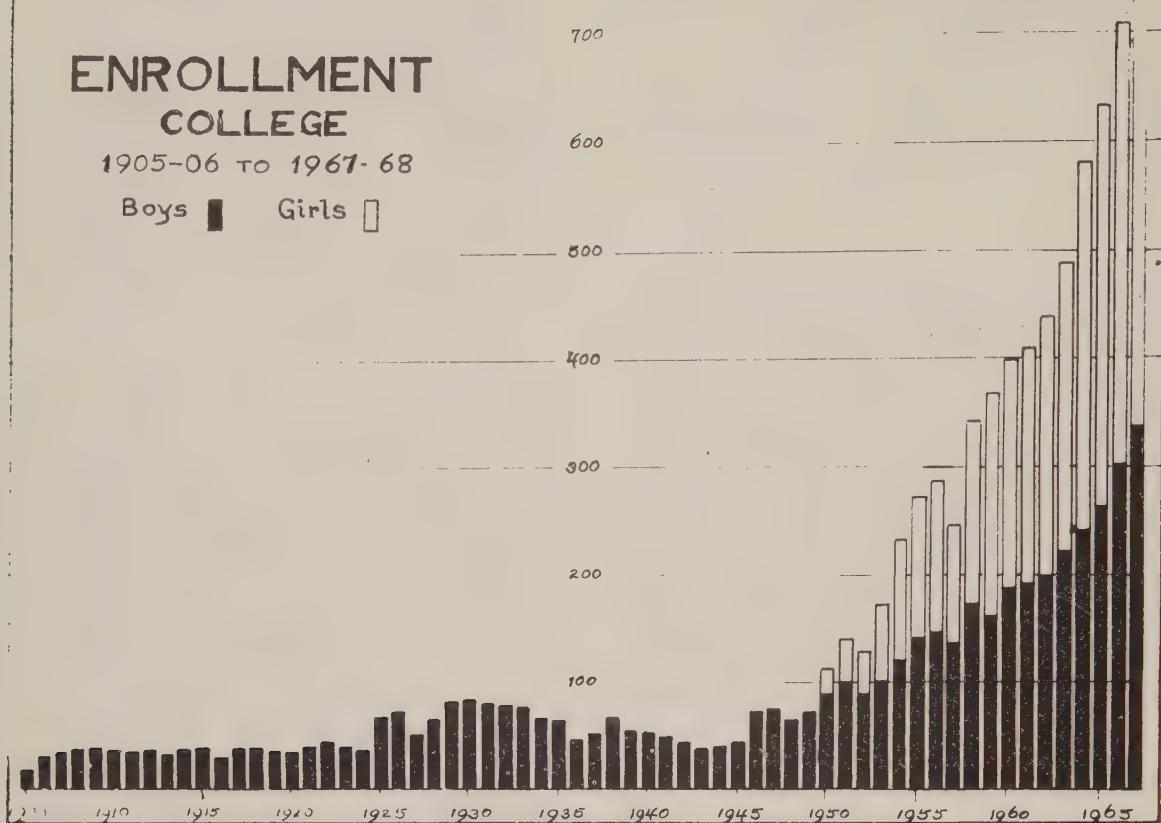
COVER DESIGN OF
THE COMET
conceived and executed by Mr. Edgar Buenger, youngest son of Dr. Theodore Buenger. The head of the comet is the college seal. The tail divides into six streamers that symbolize the six classes of our high school and junior college. This cover design was used from 1925 to 1944. Dimensions: 6 x 9 inches.



ENROLLMENT COLLEGE

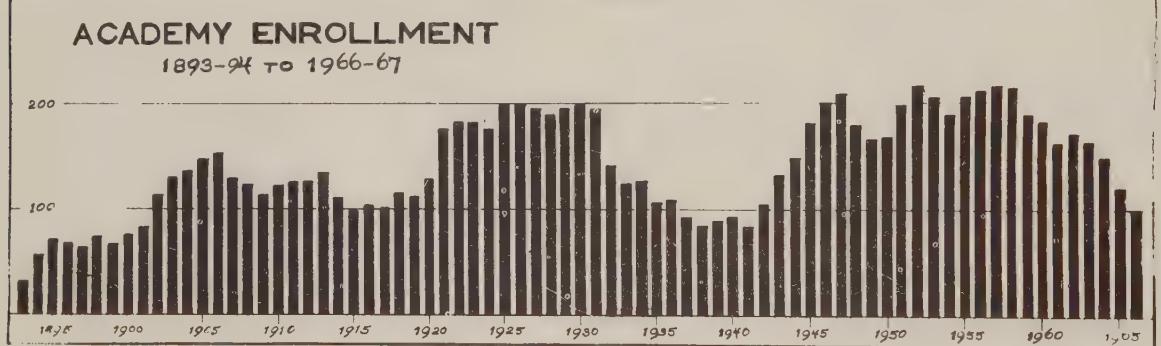
1905-06 TO 1967-68

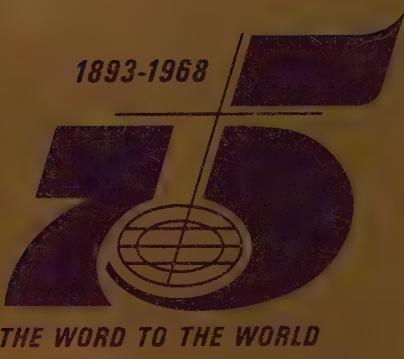
Boys ■ Girls □



ACADEMY ENROLLMENT

1893-94 TO 1966-67







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Overn, Oswald B
A history of Concordia
College, St. Paul, Minn.

4,294

DATE
FEB 12 1972

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